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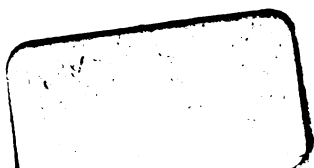
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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE,

CHIEFLY FROM THE GERMAN

OF

RAPHAEL KÜHNER.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

SECOND EDITION.

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TO
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D.

CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

AND
SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,

THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,

WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.

P R E F A C E.

I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world, for the favour which calls upon me to send forth a second edition of a work which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation

or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world ; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day ; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

The American bookmakers have so far honoured the former edition as to transfer to a smaller Grammar so many pages of my Syntax word for word (sometimes even to reprinting the misprints), that were it extensively circulated in England my publishers would be obliged to take legal measures to put a stop to this infringement of their copyright.

The object proposed in the following pages is to place before the student a systematic and philosophical but yet practical view of the principles and analogies, which seem to have governed the Greek formations and the Greek Syntax. In this I have mostly followed Professor Kühner, though I have not hesitated to depart from him, when I thought his views were capable of improvement, or where they were founded on suppositions which seemed, to say the least, unsupported by evidence either of reason or analogy. Hence for instance in the first edition I abandoned the order which his theory of the

origin of language compelled him to adopt, of treating the Verb first and the Substantive afterwards; preferring to adopt the order, which, if it cannot be sustained by any definite arguments, has at least the authority of the former writers on Grammar: and in the present edition I have seen reason to depart in some points still further from the German work on which it is founded.

I stated in the preface to the former edition of the Syntax, that Professor Kühner was not accountable for several portions of that part of the work—and this is still more the case in the present edition, of which many parts have been entirely remodelled; several new principles laid down for some of the constructions which seemed to admit a more complete explanation, and much has been added in support or illustration of those which were already set forth in the former edition.

In consequence of these additions and alterations some variance in the numbering of the Paragraphs and Sections of the two editions was inevitable; of these a table prefixed to this volume contains as many as seemed requisite for the purposes of reference.

The system of Accents has also been improved both in matter and type, and though still I fear imperfect, may be found to be some help towards the acquisition of a practical knowledge of this difficult branch of scholarship.

The Index of Authors at the end of the volume refers almost entirely to the Syntax, and has been constructed with a view partly to explain difficulties, partly to point out from time to time constructions which may induce and enable the student to realize the Grammatical principles on which they are founded, and make him practically familiar with the niceties and seeming anomalies of expression, which give to the Greek language so much of its force.

I regret that the references to the Dramatists, in the Syntax, were not made systematically to the Poetæ Scenici, because, as I have found it necessary to adopt this uniform edition for the references in the Index, this has caused in many cases a difference in the lines as given in the Index and in the text.

It may seem odd to those who happen to notice the circum-

stance that there is a Dedication to the second edition, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I conclude by regretting that I have not had, as before, the advantage of the assistance of the Rev. J. Barclay in carrying this edition through the press. I fear many misprints will be found, for which some excuse will be found by those authors who have undertaken to carry their own works through the press at a distance, and have felt the maliciousness with which a misprint manages to evade the author's eye till the sheets are struck off.

CARLTON VICARAGE,

June 1851.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

CHAPTER I.

- § 1. Alphabet.
2. Pronunciation of letters.
3. History of Greek alphabet, 1.
Lost letters, 2.
Uncial writing, 3.
Βουστροφὴδόν, 4.
4. Pronunciation, 1.
Consonants and vowels, 2.
5. Vowels, 1, 2.
Diphthongs, 3.
Proper and improper, 4.
Diæresis, 5.
6. Consonants, divisions of, 1, 1.
Semivowels—liquids, 2, 1.
Mutes, 2, 2.
Double consonants, 2, *Obs.* 4.
7. Breathing—lene, rough, 1.
—— over diphthongs, 2.
—— over *ρ*, and *ρρ*, 3.
—— over *υ*, *Obs.* 1.
—— Æolic and Homeric, *Obs.* 2.
Aspirated consonants, 4.
Traces of their power in other languages, *Obs.* 3.
8. Digamma, 1.
Use of in Homer and others, 2.
Traces of in Doric, or Æolic, 3.
—— lost, 4.
9. Spirant *σ*, 1.
Omitted in Doric, 2.

CHAPTER II.

Changes of Letters.

10. Euphony.
Variation of vowels in dialects.
Words with *ā* in Attic instead of *η*, *Obs.* 1.
- GR. GR. VOL. I.

§ 10. Ionic forms with *ει* for *ε*, *εἶνεα* &c., *Obs.* 2.

- *ου* for *ο*, *Obs.* 3.
Attic use of *ω* for *ο*, *Obs.* 4.
Homeric use of *ο* for *ου*, *Obs.* 5.
Bæotic use of *ι* before *ο* or *ου*, *Obs.* 6.
Euphonic use of *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *η*, *Obs.* 7.
ι cognate to *γ*, and hence *ι*, *Obs.* 8.
11. Contraction of vowels,
Proper, *a*.
Improper, *b*.
 12. Synæresis and Diæresis,
Attic and Ionic use of, 1.
Ionic contraction of *εο*, &c., 2.
Contractions in Doric, 3.
—— Bæotic, 4.
—— Epic, 5.
—— Homeric poets, 6.
—— Pindar, 7.
 13. Crasis, 1.
Use of coronis, 2.
Use of crasis, 3.
 14. Table of crases.
 15. Crasis in the dialects, 1.
Peculiar Doric crases, 2.
—— Ionic, 3.
 16. Hiatus, 1.
Digammated words, 2.
Hiatus in tragedy and comedy, 3.
 17. Elision.
 18. Elision in Poetry.
Final, *α*, *ι*, *ο* of monosyllables not elided, 1.
In dative singular and plural, 2.
In *περί, ὅτι, πρό, τό*, 3.
No elision before digammated words in composition, 4.
Elision of *αι* in Epic, 5.
—— of *αι* in Attic, 6.

- § 18. Elision of *α* in Homer, 7.
 — of *α* in dramatists, 8.
 Synaphæa, 9. See Addenda.
 Elision of *ε* III. pers. sing. 10.
 Aphæresis, 11.
 Use of coronis in aphæresis, 12.
 19. Elision before a consonant.
 — Epic and Doric, 1.
 — Attic and Ionic, 2.
 20. *ν* ἐφελευστικόν, *α*.
 ς ————— *δ*.
 κ ————— *ε*.
 21. Combinations and changes of consonants.
 22. Of mutes, 1.
 Changes in combinations of, 2.
 — aspirates, 3.
 — *τ* consonants, 4.
 23. Of tenues before an aspirate.
 24. Changes in combinations of liquids, 1
 — of *π*, *κ*, *τ*, before liquids, 2.
 25. *π*, *κ*, *τ*, before *σ*.
 26. *ν* before a *π* consonant.
 27. — another liquid.
 28. — *ζ* dropped.
 Change of *ξ*.
 29. Other euphonic changes.
 Insertions after *μ* or *ν* before another liquid.
 Changes in the verbal ending *σθ*.
 Combined with a *τ* consonant and *σ*, 5.
 Attraction of liquids, 6.
 Words with two consonants, 7.
 30. Changes of consonants in successive syllables.
 Of aspirates followed by another aspirate.
 31. Aspirate not changed if part of inflexion.
 32. Changes of consonants in the dialects.
 33. Mutes, 1.
 Tenues, 1.
 Mediæ, 2.
 Aspirates, 3.
 Liquids, 2.
 34. Interchange of homonymous consonants.
 35. Double consonants.
 Origin of double forms of the same word, *Obs.* 2.
 36. Reduplication and omission of consonants.
 Reduplication of liquids and *σ*, 1.
 — of *ρ*, 2.
 — of consonants in poetry, 3.
 Omission of a consonant *metri gratia*, 4.

CHAPTER III.

- § 37. Of syllables, 1.
 Meaning of syllable, 2.
 Ending of words, 3.
 38. Quantity of syllables.
 Syllables short by nature, 3.
 — long by position, 4.
 39. Quantity by position.
 Short vowels before mute and liquid, 1.
 Short vowels before mute and liquid in Homer, *Obs.* 1.
 Correptio Attica, *Obs.* 2.
 In tragedy, *Obs.* 3.
 Short vowels before two liquids, *Obs.* 5.
 Pronunciation of vowels, 2.
 Quantity of *a*, *i*, *υ*, 3.
 40. Quantity by position of final syllables.
 — in arsis and thesis, 1.
 — before a word beginning with a consonant, 2.
 — of final long vowels, 3.
 — of final short vowel, 4.
 — before *ρ*, 5.
 Diphthongs short before a vowel in the middle of a word, 6.
 41. Quantity of the penultima.
 42. Anomalous long penultima.
 43. Accents.
 Nature of accents, 1.
 Sorts of accent—acute and grave, 2.
 Circumflex, 3.
 44. Position of accents, 1.
 45. Conditions of position of accents, 1.
 — of acute, 2.
 — of circumflex, 3.
 — of words with long ultima or short penultima, 4.
 — of ultima, 5.
 46. Exceptions.
 Long syllables considered as short,
 — *α* or *ο*, 1.
 — *ω* or *ων*, 2.
 Ultima circumflexed, 3.
 47. Change of accent,
 In inflexion, 1.
 Accent thrown back, 2.
 — thrown forward, 3.
 — in the cases of paroxytons,
 4.
 — in the cases of proparoxyton, 5.
 — in cases of properispomena, 6.
 — in cases of oxyton and perispomena, 7.
 48. In derivation and composition.

- § 49. In contraction.
 50. Words distinguished by their accent,
 Nouns.
 51. Cases of nouns.
 52. Verbs.
 53. Verbs and nouns.
 54. Accents of particular terminations,
 Substantives in *α* or *η*.
 55. ————— in *ς*.
 56. ————— in *ορ*.
 57. Words in *ορ*.—General rules.
 58. Particular terminations in *ορ*, *ας*,
 &c.
 59. Incessive words in *ς*.
 60. Words in *ην* and *ων*.
 61. ——— in *ξ* and *ψ*.
 62. ——— in *α*, *αν*, *ην*, *αρ*, *ηρ*, *ωρ*.
 63. Changes of the accent in a sen-
 tence,
 In crasis, 1.
 In elision, 2.
 Of prepositions, *Obs.* 3.
 63. 1. Proclitics or atona.
 63. 2. Enclitics.
 64. Rules for enclitics.
 Accent retained by enclitics, V. p. 63.
 65. Change of accents in the dialects.
 66. Stops.

CHAPTER IV.

67. Forms of words.
 68. Roots of words.

CHAPTER V.

69. The substantive, 1,
 Gender, 2.
 70. Gender of substantives according
 to their meaning.
 Masculine, 1.
 Feminine, 2.
 Neuter, 3.
 Common gender, 4.
 71. Gender according to the ending,
 Masculine and feminine, 1.
 In the II. and III. decl. 2.
 Personal genders distinguished
 from neuter, 3.
 Neuter gender, 4, 5.
 72. Numbers of substantives.
 73. Declension.
 74. Terminations of the cases of the
 three declensions.
 75. Remarks on the formation of the
 cases.
 Nominative, 1.
 Genitive sing., 2.
 Dative, 3.
 Accusative, 4.

- § 75. Vocative, 5.
 Nominative plural, 6.
 Genitive plural, 7.
 Dative plural, 8.
 Accusative plural, 9.
 Dual, 10.
 76. First declension.
 77. Observations.
 78. Paradigm of feminines,
 η through all the cases, 1, *α*.
 α through all the cases—contract
 forms, 1, *β*.
 η in gen. and dat. sing., *ε*.
 79. Masculines,
 In *ης*, *α*.
 In *ας*, *β*.
 80. Quantity of subst. of I. declension.
 81. Accent.
 82. Dialects.
 83. Suffix *φι(ν)*, 1.
 84. — *θι*, *θεν*, *δε*.
 85. Second declension.
 Contracted second declension.
 86. } Attic second declension.
 87. }
 88. Gender of nouns in *ορ*.
 89. Dialects of substantives of II. de-
 clension.
 90. Third declension.
 91. Case endings.
 Masculine and feminine, I.
 Words with *ς* in nominative, 1.
 —— which drop *ς*, 2.
 —— which have the pure root, 3.
 Neuters, II.
 92. Inflections of oblique cases.
 93. The vocative.
 94. Paradigms.
 95. Words which have a consonant
 before *ορ* in gen.
 Roots of this class in *λ*, as *δλς*, 1.
 Ending in *π* or *κ* letter, as *λαδλαψς*,
 &c. 2.
 —— in *τ* letter, as *λαμπάς*, &c. 3.
 —— in *ν*, *ντ*, dropped before the
 nominative *ς*, as *δελφίς*, &c. 4, *α*.
 —— in *ν* or *ντ*, or *ρ*, when the
 nominative *ς* is dropped and the
 vowel lengthened, as *δαίμων*, *δ*.
 Syncopated substantives in *ηρ*, *ε*.
 When the nom. *ς* is lost without
 any change of vowel, *δ*.
 96. Words with a vowel before *ορ* in
 the genitive.
 97. In *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους*, 1.
 Attic genitive, 2.
 98. Words in *ης*, *ως*, *ω*, 1.
 —— in *ης*, *ες*, 2.
 99. ——— in *ως*, gen. *ωος*, in *ως*, *ω*,
 gen. *οος*.

- § 100. Words in *is, ūs*.
 101. ——— in *is, ī, ūs, ū*.
 102. Neuters, I.
 Ending in a vowel or *s*, 2.
 ——— in *ρ*, 3.
 103. Paradigms.
 τ or κτ dropped, I.
 τ changed to *s*, II.
 Declension of *κέρas* and *κρέας*,
 Obs. 2.
 Quantity of *a* in *κέρas*, *Obs.* 3.
 Root ending in τ, *ρτ*, III.
 Other roots, IV.
 In *as*, gen. *aos*, *a*.
 os, gen. *eos*, *b*.
 ρ, *c*.
 ε (nom. *ι*), *d*.
 104. Table of nominative endings with
 their genitives.
 105. Gender of nouns of third declen-
 sion.
 106. Quantity of nouns of third de-
 clension.
 107. Accents of cases in third decl.
 108. Dialects in third declension.
 109. Observations.
 Words in *ωs, ωτος*, 1.
 ——— in *ιs, ιδος*, 2.
 ——— in *οεις, οὗs, 4*.
 πατήρ, &c. 5.
 110. Words in *aus, eus, ous*, 1.
 Collective names in *eus*, 2.
 Words in *ης, es*, gen. *eos*, 3.
 Proper names in *κλέης*, 4.
 Words in *ωs, ωος*, 5.
 111. ——— in *as, aos*, I, *a*.
 ——— in *os, eos*, *b*.
 ——— in *is, ūs*, 2.
 ——— in *is, ī, 3, a*.
 ——— in *ūs, 3, b*.
 112. Anomalous nouns.
 113. Table of anomalous nouns of III.
 declension.
 114. Defectives of III. declension.
 115. Abundantia of III. declension.
 116. Heteroclites.
 117. Metaplasta.
 118. Indeclinable nouns.

CHAPTER VI.

119. Adjectives and participles.
 120. ——— accentuation of.
 121. ——— terminations of.
 ——— in *os, η, on*, I.
 ——— in *eos, éa, eon*, 2.
 122. ——— in *ūs, eia, ū*, I.
 Accents, 2.
 Dialects, 3.
 123. Participles in *ūs, ūsa, ūn*.

- § 124. Adjectives in *eis, εσσα, εν*, 1.
 ——— in *ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, όεις*,
 όεσσα, όεν, 2.
 124. Participles in *είs, είsa, έν*, 3.
 125. Adjectives in *ās, αυά, άν*, 1.
 ——— *ās, āsa, ān*, 2.
 ——— *ην, εινα, εν*, 4.
 ——— *όν, ούsa, όν*, 6.
 Participles in *ās, āsā, ān*, 3.
 ——— *ούς, ούsa, όν*, 5.
 ——— *ων, ουσά, ον*, 7.
 ——— *ός, υία, όs*, 8.
 126. Paradigms.
 πολύs, declension of, *Obs.* 1.
 127. Adjectives of two terminations.
 ——— in *os, on*.
 128. ——— *ous, ουν*, 1.
 ——— *ωs, ων*, 2.
 129. ——— *ων, on*, 1.
 ——— *ης, es*, 2.
 130. ——— *ην, εν*, 1.
 ——— *ωρ, ορ*, 2.
 ——— *ιs, ι, 3*.
 ——— *υs, υ, 4*.
 ——— *ous, on*, 5.
 131. Paradigm.
 132. Adjectives with one termination.
 133. Comparison of adverbs.
 134. Forms of comparison — *τερος*,
 τατος.
 135. ——— *έστερος, έστατος*, 1.
 ——— *ίστερος, ίστατος*, 2.
 ——— *αίτερος, αίτατος*, 3.
 136. ——— *ίων, ιστος*.
 137. Anomalous forms of comparison.
 138. Remarks.
 Declension of *πλέων*.
 139. Other modes of comparison.
 140. Comparative forms from compa-
 ratives.
 141. Comparison of adverbs.

CHAPTER VII.

142. The pronoun.
 143. Table of pronouns.
 144. Declension of pronouns.
 Remarks.
 145. Dialects.
 146. Remarks on the three personal
 pronouns.
 147. Of second person.
 148. Pronoun of the third person.
 149. Reflexive pronoun *οἷ*.
 150. Reflexive pronouns *ἐμavτοῦ, σε-*
 αυτοῦ, έαυτοῦ.
 151. Reciprocal pronouns (*άλλήλων*).
 152. Adjectival personal pronouns.
 153. Demonstrative pronouns.

- § 154. Remarks on the demonstrative pronoun.
 155. Relative pronouns.
 156. Indefinite and interrogative, 1.
 156. Declension of *τίς*, 2, 3.
 — of *δότης*, 4.
 157. *ὅ, ἧ, τὸ δέινα*.
 158. Correlative pronouns.
 159. — pronominal adverbs.
 160. Lengthening of pronouns.

CHAPTER VIII.

161. Numerals, sorts of.
 162. Signs of number.
 163. Numerals, table of.
 164. Dialects.
 165. Observations.
 166. Declension of *εἰς* and *δύο*.
 ῥεῖς, ῥέσσις.
 Dialects.
 167. Table of numeral adverbs.

CHAPTER IX.

168. Of verbs.
 Voices of verbs, original form, 2.
 Relations of time and mode, 3.
 169. Personal forms of verbs.
 170. Roots of verbs.
 171. Augment, 1.
 Syllabic augment, 2.
 Verbs beginning with *ρ*, 3.
 Dialects, *Obs.* 1. &c.
 172. Temporal augment.
 173. Remarks.
 174. Dialectic augments.
 175. Reduplication.
 176. Dialectic reduplication.
 177. Attic reduplication.
 178. Dialectic pfts. and plpfts.
 179. Attic reduplication in aor. II.
 180. Augment in composition.
 181. Remarks.
 182. Inflexive endings, 1.
 183. Relation of tenses to the root, I.
 Tempora prima et secunda, II.
 184. Tense characteristic, 1. and tense ending, 2.
 Tense root, 3.
 Table of endings of I. pers. ind., 4.
 Origin of tense endings of future, 5.
 — aor. I., 6.
 — pft., 7.
 185. Iterative form *σπον*.
 186. Personal ending and modal vowel.
 187. Stages of the formation of verb.
 188. Personal ending and modal vowel, 1-6.

- § 188. Table of personal endings of principal and historic tenses in the middle voice, 7.
 — modal vowels.
 General remarks.
 189. Active voice—principal tenses, 1.
 190. Dialectic forms of ind. pres. and fut.
 191. Perfect active, 1.
 Dialectic forms, 2.
 192. Historic tenses.—Imperf. and aor. II., 1. &c.
 Dialectic forms, 7.
 193. Pluperfect, 1, 2.
 Dialectic forms, 3.
 194. Aor. I., 1-5.
 Aor. Æol., 6.
 Dialectic forms, 7.
 195. Imperative.
 196. Middle and passive voice.
 197. Dialectic forms of the middle.
 198. Infinitive.
 199. Participle.
 200. General dialectic variations.
 201. Conjugation of verbs in *ω*.
 202. Paradigm.
 Future optative, *Obs.* 1.
 203. Futurum Atticum.
 204. Accents of verbs.
 205. Exceptions.
 Perispomenon, 1.
 Oxyton, 2.
 Accent of penultima, 3.
 206. Division of verbs in *ω*.
 207. Ways of considering the verb.
 208. Impure verbs.
 209. Mode of finding the root.
 210. Strengthening of root.
 211. Impure verbs, division of.
 π letter as characteristic of root, 1.
 κ letter, 2.
 τ letter, 3.
 Liquid, 4.
 Reduplicated present, 5.
 212. Remarks on the root of the several terminations.
 213. Changes of vowel.
 Of *α*, 1.
 Of *ι*, 2.
 Of *υ*, 3.
 214. Remarks on the changes of vowel.
 215. Remarks on secondary tenses.
 216. Remarks on aor. I. and II.
 217. Conjugation of verbs.
 Mute verbs, 2.
 218. Formation of the tenses.
 219. Conjugation of mute verbs.
 Radical letter II, 1.
 220. — K.
 221. — T.

- § 222. Liquid verbs. — Formation of tenses.
223. Formation of perfect.
224. Paradigm of liquid verbs.
225. Conjugation of liquid verbs with *ä* in future.
226. Inflection of pft. middle.
227. Conjugation of liquid verbs with *ε* in future.
228. ————— of liquid verbs with *ι* in future.
229. ————— of liquid verbs with *υ* in future.
230. Pure verbs.
231. ————— conjugation of.
232. Baryton.
 ι in tenses, 1.
 υ ——— 2.
233. Contract verbs.
 In *άω*, 1.
 In *έω*, 2.
 In *όω*, 3.
234. Anomalous tenses.
235. Conjugation of fut., aor., pft., plpft., pass., or middle.
236. Exceptions.
237. } Paradigm of contract verbs.
238. }
239. ————— use of in Attic, 1, 2.
 Exceptions from general rules for contractions, 3, 4, 5.
240. Dialects.—Epic.
 Verbs in *αω*.
241. ————— *έω*.
242. ————— *όω*.
243. Ionic dialect.
244. Doric dialect.
245. Futurum Doricum.
246. Future formed from pft. act.
247. Remarks on some first aorists, 1, 2.
 — on aor. II., 3, 4.
 — on pft. middle, 5.
 Conj. and opt. of *μέμνημαι*, 6.
248. Syncope in the formation of verbs.
249. Metathesis in the formation of verbs.
250. Irregular verbs.
251. Verbs whose root has in pres. and impft. undergone an anomalous change.
 κ strengthened by *τ*.
252. Verbs whose root has in pres. and impft. been strengthened by the insertion of *ν*.
253. ————— where *ν* has been added to the root.
254. ————— with *νρ* inserted before the termination.
255. ————— with *αν* or *αυ* inserted before the termination.
- § 256. Verbs with *α* lengthened into *αι*.
257. ————— with *ν* and *αν* inserted.
258. ————— with *σκ* or *ισκ* inserted.
259. ————— with the radical *κ* strengthened by *σ*.
260. ————— in *σκαω* which in their tenses drop the *σ*.
261. ————— strengthened by reduplication.
262. Formation of a present from a pft. form.
263. Poetic forms in *θω*.
264. Verbs with *α* inserted, and radical *ε* lengthened into *ω*.
265. Anomalous formation of future in *ήσω*.
266. ————— formation of tenses as if from *έω*.
267. Future formed from aor. II.
268. Impure verbs changed into pure.
269. Tenses from different verbal roots.
270. Verbs in *μ*.
271. ————— classes of.
272. Strengthening of the root of verbs in *μ*.
273. Modal vowel.
274. Personal endings.
275. Personal ending and modal vowel of middle.
276. Bye forms of verbs in *μ* from verbs in *ω*.
277. Formation of tenses.
278. Paradigm.
279. Dialects.
280. Table of verbs in *μ*.
 Verbs in *α*.
281. *φημί*.
282. Deponent verbs in *αμαι*.
283. Verbs in *ε*: *ιημι*.
284. Dialects of *ιημι*.
285. Poetic verbs of this class.
286. *ειμι*.
287. Dialects.
288. Verbs in *ι*, *ειμι*.
289. Dialects.
290. Verbs in *ο*.
291. ————— in *υ*.
292. Conjugation of verbs which insert *νν*, or *ννν*.
293. Table of verbs of this class, whose root ends in a vowel
 — in *α*.
 — in *ε*.
 — in *ι*.
 — in *ο*.
 — whose root ends in a consonant.
298. ————— whose root ends in a liquid.
299. Poetic verbs which insert *νη* instead of *νν*.

§ 300. *κείμεαι*.

301. *ῥέμαι*.

302. Verbs in *ω*, which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*—aor. II. act.

303. Paradigm.

304. Verbs with the vowel *a*.

— with the vowels *ε, ι, δ, c*.

— with the vowels *ο, υ, d, e*.

305. — in *ω*, which form their aor.

II. midd. like verbs in *μ*.

306. — with the vowel *a, a*.

— with the vowels *ε, ι, ο, υ, b, c, d, e*.

307. — whose characteristic is a consonant.

308. — in *ω*, which form their pft. and plpft. like verbs in *μ*.

309. Paradigm.

310. Verbs forming this perfect whose root ends in a vowel.

311. — whose root ends in a consonant.

312. Paradigm.

313. — of *οἶδα, ᾔδειν*.

314. Dialects of *οἶδα*.

315. *τοῖκα*.

316. Verbs in *ω*, which form their present and imperfect like verbs in *μ*.

317. List of verbs in *ω*, with forms like those in *μ*.

318. Verbal adjectives, formation of.

319. Meaning of II. aor. and II. pft.

320. Verbs deponent.

321. Deponents with partly active, partly middle, tenses, 1.

Future active in middle form, 2.

CHAPTER X.

322. Particles.

Adverbs.

323. Formation of adverbs.

324. Cases of adverbs.

325. Accents of adverbs.

CHAPTER XI.

§ 326. Prepositions.

CHAPTER XII.

327. Conjunctions.

328. Interjections.

329. Formation of words.

330. — of verbs.

331. — of concrete substantives by derivation.

332. — of abstract substantives by derivation from verbs.

333. Observations.

334. Formation of abstract substantives from adjectives.

335. — from substantives.

336. — of adjectives by derivation from the root.

337. — immediately from adjectives or substantives.

338. — from substantives.

339. — of adverbs by derivation.

340. Composition.

341. Remarks on the formation of compounds—prepositions compounded with verbs, &c.

342. Adverbs compounded with verbs, &c,—*a* intensive, &c.

343. Inseparable particles compounded with verbs, &c.

344. Internal changes of words in composition—in the first part of the compound.

345. — in the second part of the compound.

346. — in the end of the compound where it is a verb.

347. — where it is a noun.

Index of words.

— of irregular verbs.

— of matters.

— of authors.

VOL. II.

- § 350. Introduction.
 351. Essential and formal words.
 352. Substantive—1, 2, 3, sorts of, 4.
 Different meanings, 5.
 353. Abstract for concrete.
 334. Number of substantives — singular, 1, 2.
 355. Plural of proper, abstract, material nouns, 1, *a, b, c*.
 Dual, 2.
 356. Adjective.
 357. Verbs, sorts of.
 358. Remarks on active, middle, passive verbs.
 359. Intransitive verbs used transitively, 2 and 5.
 _____ passively, 3.
 Transitive used intransitively, 4.
 Neuter notion derived from passive, 6.
 List of transitive verbs used intransitively.
 360. Compound verbal expressions, as
 δέος ἴσχετε = φοβεῖσθε, 1.
 ἐξήρχης λόγοις ἐμέ = λέγων ἐμέ, 2.
 ἀνέκοον εἶναι = ἀνηκουστέιν, 3.
 361. Remarks on *tempora secunda*.
 362. *Middle Voice*.
 a. Reflexive, force of.
 1. Essential sense of.
 2. Relations of "*self*."
 1. As genitive.
 2. „ dative.
 3. „ accusative.
 4. „ pronominal adjective.
 5. „ in more than one of these relations.
 6. Signifying personal interest in the action.
 7. Modes of discovering the sense of middle verb.
 8. Transitive force of.
 9. Deponents.
 363. Remarks on the reflexive force of the middle verb, 1.
 Personal pron. used with midd. verb, 2.
 Arbitrary use of middle verbs, 3.
 Reflexive notion expressed by active voice and personal pron. 4.
 Verbs in both middle and active form, 5.

- § 363. Difference in meaning between active and middle voice of same verb, 6.
 Arbitrary sense of some middle verbs, 7.
 364. Reciprocal force of midd. voice, 1.
 Passive receptive sense of middle, 2.
 Passive and middle forms of future and aorist, 3, 4. *a. b. sqq.*
 Impersonal passive of intransitive verbs, 5.
 _____ of transitive, 6.
 365. Aor. II. middle not used passively, 1, 2.
 366. Remarks on use of middle form for passive notion.
 367. Passive voice, Aor. I. and II.
 368. Remarks on deponent verbs, 1, 2.
 Passive sense of, 3. *a. b. c. d.*
 369. Verbum *finitum* and *infinitum*.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

CHAP. I.

370. Unity of a sentence, 1.
 Relations of words in a sentence, 2.
 _____ in a compound sentence, 3.

SYNTAX OF SIMPLE SENTENCE.

371. Elements of a simple sentence, 1.
 Subject and predicate, 2.
 Division of sentences, 3.
 372. Subject, sorts of and use of.
 _____ expressed elliptically,
 Obs. 2.
 373. Ellipse of subject.
 Indefinite subject supplied, 1.
 Definite subject contained in the predicate, 2.
 _____ supplied from context,
 3, 4, 5.
 It's as subject omitted, 6.

PREDICATE.

374. Forms of expressing the predicate.
 375. Remarks on predicative adj. 1, 2.
 _____ on *ἑστί* and *ἔστι*, 3.

- § 375. Resolution of verbal form by participle and *ἐστί*, 4.
By verb and adjective together, 5.
376. Ellipse of *ἐστί*, &c.
In general sentences, *a*.
— verbal adjectives, *b*.
— certain other adjectives, *c*.
— dependent sentences, *d. e*.
— after conjunctions, *Obs*.
377. OF AGREEMENT.
General rule.
Exceptions.
378. Constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν.
Number of verb. Plural verb, with singular noun, *a*.
Gender and number of adjective, &c. *b*.
379. Adjective not agreeing with substantive, *a*.
Participle, *b*.
Pronoun, *c*.
Agreeing with some notion in author's mind, *Obs. 1*.
Arising from carelessness, *Obs. 2*.
For emphasis, *Obs. 3*.
380. Agreement of phrases such as
τὰ τῶν διακόνων = οἱ διάκονοι, 1.
ψυχὴ Τειρεσίαο, 2.
ἄλλος ἄλλον, 3.
381. Masculine or feminine subject with adjective in neuter singular.
— with *τί*, *χρῆμα*, &c.
Obs. 4.
— with neuter demonstrative pronoun, *Obs. 1, 2*.
Agreement of *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, *Obs. 3*.
382. Predicative substantive, agreement of, 1, 2.
383. Predicate in neuter plural instead of neuter singular.
τά, ταῦτα, τάδε, &c. joined to the singular, *Obs*.
384. Neuter plural with singular verb.
In adverbial formulæ, *Obs. 1*.
Principle of this construction, *Obs. 2*.
385. Exceptions.
Neuter plural signifying animate things, *a*.
— or personality or plurality of parts, *b*. and *Obs. 3*.
In imperatives, *Obs. 1*.
For metre, *Obs. 2*.
386. Masculine or feminine plural with singular verb—*σχῆμα Πινδαρικών*, 1.
— in Attic writers, 2.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

- § 387. Dual subject—plural predicate, 1, 2.
388. Plural subject—dual verb, 1, 2.
— in attributive construction, 3.
Plural substantive, with dual pronoun, *a*.
Feminine dual with masculine dual adj. *b*.
389. Construction by attraction, as *περίοδος—εἰς τὰ στάδιοι ἔξ*.
390. Especial peculiarities of number, gender, and person, 1.
Change from singular to plural, *a*.
Plural notion limited in *ánimo loquens*, *b*.
Masculine used where the gender is not expressly brought forward. Women speaking of themselves in plural number and masc. gender, *c*.
Plural used to denote community, *d*.
Sudden changes of person, *e*.
εἰρέ &c. with plural imperative, 2. *a*.
Plural predicate referred to chief person, *β*.
Imperative with *τίς* or *πᾶς τίς*, *γ*.
391. Agreement of predicate with more than one subject.
Adjective and participle, 1, 2.
392. Verb or copula.
Verb agreeing with prominent subject, *Obs. 1*.
— with subject nearest to it, *Obs. 2*.

NUMBER—AGREEMENT IN.

393. Several subjects with plural verb, 1.
Use of dual, 2.
Exceptions.
Verb agreeing with subject nearest to it, 1, 2.
Obs. Verb agreeing with subject of parenthesis, *Obs. 1*.
Singular subject with *μετά* and plural verb, *Obs. 3*.
σχῆμα Ἀλκμανικόν, 5.
Verb agreeing with the principal subject, 6.
Verb in singular with several subjects in plural, 7.
With subjects united by *ή-ή* &c. 8.

TENSES.

394. Notion of time implied in verb, 1.
Temporal relations of verb—absolute tenses, 2.

§ 394. Absolute relative—relative tenses,

3. Principal and historic tenses, 5.
- Præterite and aorist, 6.
- Temporal force of aorist, 7.
- Table, 8.
- Examples and explanation, 9.
395. Present absolute, 1.
- Present historic, 2.
- Present infinitive, *Obs.* 2.
396. Perfect present (*ἦκω* &c.), 1.
- Present with *παλαί* &c. = aorist, 2.
397. Present for future.
- When future time need not be expressed, *a.*
- When event is spoken of as certain, *b.*
398. Imperfect—*notion of*, 1.
- Signifying *attempt*, 2.
- Conditional, 3.
- Imperfect for present, 4.
399. Perfect—historic, *a.*
- denoting past event present in its effects, *b.*
- III. sing. pft. imper., *Obs.* 1.
- Present perfect, *Obs.* 2.
- Used for future, 3.
400. Pluperfect.
401. Aorist, 1, 2.
- original sense of, *Obs.* 1.
- opposed to impft. in narratives, 3.
- as momentary, 4.
- Aorist and pft., 5.
- Aorist and historic present, 6.
402. Peculiar usages of aorist.
- Frequentative, 1, 2.
- In similes, 3.
- Form in *σκον*, *Obs.* 3.
403. Aorist for present, 1.
- perfect, 2.
- Aorist as expressing attempts, *Obs.*
- Aorist with *τι οὖν*, 3.
404. Aorist instead of simple pft. plupft.
405. General force of aorist, 1.
- Present and aorist infinitive, 2.
- participles after certain verbs, *Obs.* 3.
406. Future, 1.
- Absolute future, 2.
- necessity, 3.
- Future for present, 4.
- for *μέλλειν*, 5.
- Future optative, 6.
407. Futurum exactum, 1.
- Simple future, 2.
408. *Μέλλω* with infin. for future.
409. Table of primary and secondary powers of the tenses.

Moods.

- § 410. Meaning of *mood*, 1.
- Division of moods, 2.
- Indicative, } *a.*
- Subjunctive, } *a.*
- Subjunctive of principal tenses, (conjunctive), *b.*
- historic tenses, (optative), *c.*
411. Secondary meaning of conjunctive and optative, 1.
- Observations on power of moods, 2.
412. Indicative.
413. Indicative future—proper use of, 1.
- Future expressing command, 2.
- for conjunctive, 3.
414. Conjunctive and optative, 1, 2.
415. Conjunctive for ind. future, 1, 2.
416. *Conjunctivus adhortativus*.
417. — *deliberativus*.
418. Secondary sense of optative, expressing
- A supposition, *a.*
- A wish, *b.*
- A civil command, *c.*
- Willingness, *d.*
- In questions, *e.*
- In negative sentences, *f.*
419. Opt. and conjunctive in compound sentences.
- As frequentative, 1.
- In comparisons, 2.
420. Imperative, 1.
- pft. and aorist, 2.
- with *μή*, 3.
421. *οἷσθ' οὖν δ' ὀράσθων* et sim.
422. Moods as conditionals, 1, 2.
423. Etymology of *ἄν*.
424. Nature and use of *ἄν*.
- With indicative historic tenses (conditional), *a.*
- (frequentative), *β.*
- Not used with present or pft., *γ.*
- Rarely with indicative future, *δ.*
- imperative, *ε.*
- conjunctive for future, *ζ.*
- *conjunctivus deliberativus*, *η.*
425. *ἄν* with optative.
- Possibility—condition undefined, 1.
- Condition taking place or not taking place, 2.
- Condition fulfilled, 3.
- For future, *a.*
- imperative, *b.*
- Condition not fulfilled—conditional, *c.*
- Table of uses of, 3.

- § 426. Optative without *ἄν* in independent sentences, 1.
 — with negatives, *Obs.* 1.
 — *ἴσως* &c. sometimes = *ἄν*, *Obs.* 2.
 Optative with *ἄν* and ind. future, 2.
 427. *ἄν* in negative sentences, 1, 2.
 — interrogative, 3.
 — optative in wishes, 4.
 428. *ἄν* with conjunctive words.
 With conjunctive, *a.*
 — opt., *b.*
 429. *ἄν* with infin., 1. *a. b. c.* 2, 3.
 — participle, 4, 5.
 430. *ἄν* without a verb.
 — with an adjective.
 431. Position of *ἄν*.
 432. Repetition of *ἄν*.

CHAP. II.

433. Of the attributive construction.
Remarks.
 434. Source of the attributive forms, 1, 2.
 435. Interchange of attributive forms.
 As *βίη Ἡρακλεΐῃ*, *a.*
 „ *ξίφοδῆλῳ θανάτῳ*, *Obs.*
 „ *ὀρθόμαντιν Τειρεσίαν*, *b.*
 „ *τραπέζα ἀργυρίου*, *c.*
 „ *ἄστν Ἀθηνῶν*, *d.*
 „ *σταθμὸν τριήκοντα τάλαντα*, *e.*
 436. Adjectives and participles used without substantives, *a.*
 Ellipse of *ἄνθρωπος* or *ἄνδρες* &c. *a.*
 — other names, *β.*
 Abstract notions as *τὸ καλόν*, *γ.*
 — collective nouns, *τὸ ληστικόν*, *δ.*
 Ellipse of *υἱός* or *θυγατήρ*, *b.*
οἱ νῦν, *c.*
οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα &c. *d.*
 437. Complex attributive sentence.
 438. Attributive adjective.
 439. Substantives used as attributive adjectives, as *ἄνθρωπος βασιλεὺς*, 1.
 Predicative adjective, 2.
 440. Interchange of cases, as *ἐμὰ κήδεα θυμοῦ*.
 441. Coordinate and subordinate attributives.
 442. Inversion of the parts of attributive sentence, as
οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *a.*
ἀριστέρα χειρὸς, *b.*
ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, *c.*
ἡ ἀρίστη τῆς γῆς, *d.*
φωτῶν ἱκτήρια, *Obs.*
Ποσειδῶνος κράτος, *e.*
ἀμβασίαι πᾶλιν, *f.*

- § 443. The article.
 444. As a demonstrative.
 In Homer, 1.
 Used as substantival pronoun, 2.
 As adjectival pronoun, 3.
 Joined to a substantive, 4.
 In Post-Homeric writers, 5.
τό, therefore, a.
τὸν καὶ τόν, b.
 Before a relative sentence, *c.*
οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ, d.
ὁ, ἡ, τό, demonstrative attribute, e.
 445. Article as relative—
 Homer, 1.
 Doric and Ionic, 2.
 Attic, 3.
 446. Article proper.
 Expressing general notion, *a.*
 — whole and its parts, *b.*
 447. Article with collective nouns omitted, *Obs.* 1, 2.
 448. — with abstract nouns.
 449. — with material nouns.
 450. — with personal nouns.
 451. — with adjectives, 1.
 — with participle, 2.
 452. — with pronouns.
 — with substantival pronouns, *a.*
 — with adjectival, *β.*
 453. — with demonstrative.
 — omitted, *Obs.*
 — of quality and quantity, *β.*
 — relatives, *γ.*
 454. Indefinite pronouns and numerals, 1.
 — with *ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος*, 2.
 — with *ἄλλοι*, 3.
 455. — with numerals, 1.
 — with *ἄμφω, ἀμφότεροι*, 2.
 — with ordinals, 3.
 456. — with attributive genitive, 1.
 Adverbs of place, 2. *a.*
 — of time, *b.*
 — of quality and modality, *c.*
 457. — before single word or sentence, 1, 2, 3.
 458. Position of article.
 459. Remarks on some peculiar collocations of article.
 460. Article with subject and predicate.
 General rule, 1.
 Exceptions, 2.
 461. — with combinations of two substantives.
 462. Use of the article in Post-Homeric writers.
 463. Attributive genitive—general nature and powers of.

- § 464. Attributive subjective genitive, 1.
 — objective, 2.
 — causative, 3.
 465. — passive (466).
 466. Double attributive gen. (465).
 467. Apposition, 1, 2, 3.
 ἐμὸς τοῦ ἀθλήτου βίος, 4.

CHAP. III.

468. Objective construction, 1.
 — relations, 2.
 Local, *a*.
 Temporal, *b*.
 Causal, *c*.
 Modal, *d*.
 469. Complex objective construction.
 470. Simple objective relation.
 471. Cases as object of verb, 1, 2.
 Notions in a sentence, 3.
 Cases—number of, 4.
 Genitive, 1.
 Accusative, 2.
 Dative, 3.
 472. Origin of prepositions, 1.
 Cases without prepositions, 2, 3.
 Cases after prepositions, 4.
 473. General remarks on Greek cases.
 474. Nominative and vocative.
 475. Nominative, 1.
 With intransitive and passive verbs, 2.
 With *ὄνομα* &c., *Obs.* 1.
 With *εἶναι*, *Obs.* 2.
 476. Nominative for vocative.
 ὁδός, *heus*, *a*.
 Substantives as *πρόϊθ' ἡ κατηφόρος*, *b*.
 Article always used here, *c*.
 477. Peculiarities in use of nominative.
 Especial word at the beginning of sentence, 1.
 — in middle of sentence, 2.
 δοκεῖ μοι (= ἡγοῦμαι) ὁρῶν &c., 3,
 see §. 707.
 478. σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος—οἱ δὲ
 —ἕκαστος.
 479. Vocative, 1, 2.
 Position of *ὦ*, 3.
 Adjective in vocative instead of
 nom., 4.
 Vocative followed by particle, as
 σὺ δέ, 5.

Dependent Cases.

480. Genitive, general power of, 1.
 Cause, 2, 1.
 Relation, 2.
 Position, 3.
 Partition, 4.

- § 480. Genitive, separation, 5.
 Privation, 6.
 Material, 7.
 Attributive, 8.
 481. *Causal genitive*.
 General causal genitive with trans-
 itive verbs, 1, 2.
 482. Divisions of causal genitive.
 483. Gen. with verbs of proceeding
 from, &c.
 Elliptic attributive gen., as ὁ τοῦ
 βασιλέως νῆος, *Obs.* 2.
 Genitive with passive and intrans-
 itive notions (*τραφεὶς τυνός*),
 Obs. 3.
 Attributive gen., *Obs.* 4.
 484. Gen. with verbs of smelling, &c.
 485. — of sensual perception, &c.
 486. — of examining, &c.
 487. Genitive of person or thing with
 verbs of perception, 1, 2.
 Verbs of hearing with acc. 3.
 — of hearing in the sense of
 "obey," with gen. 4.
 488. Gen. with verbs of grief or sym-
 pathy.
 489. — adjectives expressing grief
 or sympathy.
 490. — verbs of strong mental feel-
 ing.
 491. — of benefit.
 492. — of aim and intent (article in
 gen. with inf.).
 The cause, 1.
 The final cause, 2.
 The result, 3.
 493. — of being skilled in, 1.
 — of being famous for, 2.
 494. — of capacity for.
 495. — of wondering at, &c.
 — constructions with, *Obs.* 2,
 3, 4.
 496. — of caring for, &c.
 497. — of drinking in honour of.
 498. — of desire, &c.
 499. — of grudging, &c.
 500. — of revenge, &c.
 501. — of prosecuting, &c.
 502. *Relative genitive*.
 After notions of greater or less, 1.
 — comparatives, 2.
 — positive adjectives with com-
 parative notion, 3.
 503. — notions of difference.
 504. — verbs of superiority.
 505. — of governing (518).
 506. — of inferiority (505).
 507. — of relationship (519).
 508. — adjectives or adverbs of con-
 nection or dependence (520).

- §509. After verbs of aiming at a mark (506).
 510. — of striving for an object (507).
 511. — of reaching after (508).
 512. — obtaining by reaching, 1 (509).
 — adverbs, 2.
 513. — meeting with or approaching, 1 (510).
 — dative with these verbs, 2.
 514. — failing in, missing (511).
 515. — remembering or forgetting (512).
 — with the acc., *Obs.*
 516. — beginning something (513).
 517. — ceasing (514).
 518. — dependence on, 1 (521).
 — property, 2.
 — with *εἶναι*, *a.*
 — with other verbs, *b.*
 — quality, ἀγαθοῦ ἀνδρός εἶσιν.
 — suitableness, 4.
 519. *Genitivus pretii*, 1 (515).
 Verbs of selling and buying, 2.
 520. — exchange and barter (516).
 521. — valuing (517).
 522. — *Genitivus loci*, 1.
 With verbs, 2.
 523. *Genitivus temporis*.
 Moment of time, 1.
 Space of time, 2.
 524. *Genitive of position*.
 525. With adjectives of being opposite to.
 526. — of position or proximity to, &c.
 527. Gen. after *πρὸς*, &c.
 528. — *ἐν* *ἔχουσιν*, &c.
 529. *Privative genitive*.
 530. *Separative genitive*.
 Point of separation, 1.
 Point of commencement, 2.
 531. With verbs of leaving off, &c.
 532. Genitive of temporal separation.
 533. *Partitive genitive*.
 534. Attributive genitive.
 535. Genitive with verbs of sharing, &c.
 536. — of contact, &c.
 — of praying and vowing, *Obs.* 6.
 537. — of eating, drinking, &c.
 538. *Material genitive*.
 539. With verbs and adjectives of being full, &c.
 540. — of being satisfied.
 541. *Genitive absolute*.
 542. Genitive with another subst. or adjective, 1.
 — after adjectives, 2.

- §542. Genitive after participles, 3.
 543. Double genitive.
 544. *Accusative*, theory of.
 545. Double accusative, 1—5.
 Accusative with neuter verbs, 2.
 — with passive and middle verbs, 3.
 — with transmissive verbs, 5.
 — of the part in apposition
 — *τύπτω σε κεφαλῇν*, 5.
 546. General rules for accusative.
 547. Accusatives of single coincident notion, *a.*
 Double accusatives, *b.*
 548. Verbs with one accus. 1.
 Neuter verbs with transitive sense, *Obs.* 1.
 Passive verbs, *Obs.* 2.
 Periphrasis with accusative proper to notion expressed, *Obs.* 3.
 Double sense of verbs, *Obs.* 4.
 Sense of verbs differing with different accusatives, *Obs.* 5.
 Sorts of accusative of coincident notion, 2.
 Accus. of cognate subst., *a.*
 — of cognate notion, *b.*
 — of equivalent notion, *c.*
 — equivalent to the notion implied in the verb, *d.*
 Elliptic accus., *e.*
 Adverbial accus., *f.*
 Accus. of space or time, *g.*
 Verbs with several accusatives, *Obs.* 4, and 5.
 Use of cognate subst., *Obs.* 7.
 — in dat., *Obs.* 8.
 Accusatives after adj., *Obs.* 9.
 549. — with verbs of being pleased, &c.
 550. — of fear, hope, &c.
 551. — of thinking, &c., 1.
 — of conceiving, knowing, 2.
 552. — of living, faring, &c.
 553. — of condition, position in the world.
 554. — of looking, &c.
 555. — of flowing, &c.
 556. — of bodily condition, position, &c.
 557. — of motion.
 558. — of moving along, 1.
 — of stepping, 2.
 559. — of moving to.
 560. — of action.
 — of doing, &c. 1.
 — of accomplishing, &c. 2.
 — of serving, 3.
 — of sacrificing, &c. 4.
 — of celebrating feasts, 5.

- § 561. Accus. with verbs of learning, &c.
 562. — of eating, drinking, &c. 1.
 — of putting on, 2.
 563. — of enduring, &c. 1.
 — of carrying, 2.
 564. — of fighting, &c.
 565. — of being wrong, &c.
 566. — of saying, 1.
 — of praying, 2.
 — of singing, 3.
 — of crying, 4.
 567. — of confessing, &c.
 568. — of deciding, &c.
 569. — of *production or effect*.
 — of making, &c. 1.
 — of creating, 2.
 — of writing, painting, 3.
 570. — of pouring.
 571. — of heaping up, digging.
 572. — of preparing meat, &c.
 573. — of *transmission*.
 574. — of *reception*.
 575. — of *perception*.
 576. — of *possession*.
 — of inhabiting, &c. 1.
 — with verbs of obtaining, 2.
 577. — of *time*.
 578. — of *quantity*.
 579. Particular uses of equivalent ac.
 καλλιστεύει τὰ ὄμματα, &c. 1.
 With adjectives of quality, ἀγαθὸς
 τέχνην &c. 2.
 With exclamations, 3.
 εὖρος, ὕψος &c. with εἰμί, 4 (3).
 Two adverbial accusatives to-
 gether, 5.
 Neuter accus. (τοῦνάρτιον) &c. 6
 (4).
 Adverbial accus. κράτος &c. 7 (5).
 580. *Accusative in apposition*.
 — to the patient of the verb, 1.
 — to the verbal action, 2.
 — verbal action implied in peri-
 phrasis, 3.
 τὸ μέγιστον &c. 4.
 581. Accus. absolute (so called),
 1, 2.
 — after adjectives, 3.
 — depending on a verb implied
 by other accusatives, 4.
 582. Double accusative.
 583. List of verbs with double accus.
 584. Σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, 1.
 Accus. with passive verbs, 2.
 — neuter verbs, 3.
 585. Construction of τίσασθαι.
 586. Dative, power of, 1, 2.
 — sorts of, 3.
 587. *Transmissive dative*.
 With verbs of actual transmission.
- § 588. With verbs of giving, &c. 1.
 — of allowing, &c. 2.
 — of giving a share to, 3.
 589. — of conveying by words, 1.
 — of praying to, 2.
 — of conveying reproach to, 3.
 590. — adjectives of mingling with,
 &c.
 591. — of applying oneself to.
 — adverbs of going to, 2.
 592. — verbs of going to, &c. 1.
 593. — verbs of giving oneself up
 to, 1.
 — adjectives of giving oneself
 up to, 2.
 594. — verbs of agreeing to, 1.
 — of coincidence, 2.
 — of being suitable to, 3.
 — of pleasing, 4.
 595. *Dativus commodi et incommodi*.
 596. *Dativus commodi*.
 Verbs of helping, &c. 1.
 — of serving, 2.
 Adjectives of friendliness to, 3.
 597. With possessive or attributive no-
 tions.
 598. — notions of pleasing any one;
 for my sake, &c.
 599. Dative of reference; as,
 συνελόντι εἰπεῖν &c. 1.
 οἱ δὲ θεωμένῳ &c. 2.
 ἦν μοι βουλευμένῳ &c. 3.
 ὥς γέροντι &c. 4.
 600. — expressing in the opinion of, 1.
 I. and II. personal pronoun, 2.
 Dative at beginning of sentence, 3.
 601. *Dativus incommodi*.
 Verbs of hostility—adjectives.
 602. — of taking away, 1.
 — of injuring, 2.
 Notions of good or evil tendency,
 3.
 603. *Modal dative*.
 604. Accessories.
 Dative after verbs of coming and
 going, 2.
 605. *Local dative*.
 General local dative, 1.
 Signifying among, 2.
 After verbs of governing, 3.
 Point wherein any thing is situ-
 ated, 4.
 Adverbial datives, Obs. 5.
 606. *Temporal dative*.
 Genitive, dative, accusative of
 time, Obs. 2.
 607. *Instrumental dative*.
 After verbs of joy, &c. 1.
 — of causing these states, 2.
 — of action, 3.

§ 608. Dative of the actual instrument,
1.

State of mind, 2.

Adjectives, *Obs.* 1.

609. After comparatives, &c. 1.

— notions of price and value, 2.

— notions of judgment or opinion, 3.

— of shewing any thing, 4.

Expresses middle term in Aristotle, 5.

610. Dative of the material.

611. — after passive verbs.

Two or more dat. after the same verbs, *Obs.* 1.Dative in apposition, *Obs.* 2.

612. Remarks.

613. *Verbal adjectives*, construction of.614. *Prepositions*, 1.

615. Sorts of prepositions.

616. Causal notions expressed by prepositions, 1.

Local notions expressed by cases, 2.

617. Notions of place expressed by prepositions.

Prepositions.

With genitive only.

618. ἀπρί.

619. πρό.

620. ἀπό.

621. ἐκ.

δίκην, ἕνεκα, χάριν &c. *Obs.* 2.

With dative only.

622. ἐν.

623. σύν.

With accusative only.

624. ἀνά.

625. εἰς.

626. ὡς.

With genitive and accusative.

627. διὰ.

628. κατά.

629. — with accusative.

630. ὑπέρ.

With gen., dat. and accus.

631. ἀμφί.

632. περί.

633. ἐπί with gen.

634. — with dat.

635. — with accus.

636. μετά.

637. παρά.

638. πρὸς.

639. ὑπὸ.

640. Prepositions used adverbially.

641. — in composition.

§ 642. Rules for determining the sense of compound verbs.

Two datives after a compound verb, *Obs.* 4.Prepositions compounded with adjectives, *Obs.* 5.

643. Tmesis, 1.

Preposition separated from its verb, 4.

— its case, *b.*πάρα &c. for πάρεστι &c., *Obs.*

644. Prepositions joined with adverbs.

645. Pregnant construction of prepositions.

With verbs of motion implying rest.

646. — verbs of rest implying motion, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Adverbs of rest with verbs of motion, *a.*— of motion with verbs of rest, *b.*

647. Attraction of prepositions with the article—οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς for οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

ἀπὸ for ἐκ, *a.*εἰς for ἐν, *b.*

648. Construction of prepositions with different cases.

649. Interchange of prepositions.

650. Repetition and omission of prepositions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Compound verb, how repeated, *Obs.*

651. Position of prepositions

Separated from their cases, *a, b.*— after their case, *c.*— with an adjective and substantive, *d.*— at beginning of clause, *e.**Pronouns.*

652. Substantival, 1.

Accented and enclitic forms, 2.

Substantival used for adjectival,

πατήρ μου for πατήρ ἐμός, 3.

Adjectival for genitive, οὗς πόθος for πόθος σου, *Obs.* 6.

653. Reflexive pronouns, 1, 2, 3.

654. Use of III. reflexive pronoun for III. personal.

Simple reflexive pronoun for I. and II. person, 2, *a.*Compound ἑαυτοῦ for ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, *b.*Plural (σφετερός) for singular ἐός and vice versa, *c.*σφετερός for ἐμός, σός, *d.*

Reflexive for reciprocal, σφῶν αὐτῶν for ἀλλήλων 3.

- §655. Demonstrative pronouns.
ὅδε, ὅγε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, 1.
ὅδε for *ἐμός*, 2.
ὅδε, here before us, 3.
οὗτος, ὅδε for *ἐγώ, σύ*, 4.
 With adverbs of time and place, 5.
οὗτος and *ὅδε*, use of in narrations, 6.
ὅγε &c. to mark identity of subject, *Obs.* 2, 3.
οὗτος used twice, *Obs.* 4.
 — omitted, *Obs.* 5.
 — *ἐκεῖνος* in opposition, 7.
ἐκεῖνος = *ille*, 8.
οὗτος, heus, *Obs.* 6.
656. Reflexive, *αὐτός*.
αὐτός, ipse — *αὐτός πρὸς αὐτοῦ*, 1.
 — separative, 2.
 — *solus*, 3, a.
 — *himself*, b.
 — *sponte*, c.
 — emphatic, d.
 — for *αὐτὸς οὗτος*, e.
 — *τρίτος αὐτός*, f.
 — with reflexive pronouns, *αὐτοὶ σφῆσιν ἀπασθάλισιν*, 4.
 — followed by relative sentence, 5.
 — in composition, 6.
657. Prospective use of the *οὗ, οἱ, ἐ, μίν*, and *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, 1.
 — *ταῦτα, τοῦτο*, 2.
 To prepare for a following substantive, a.
 — a whole sentence, b.
658. Retrospective power of the dem. and pers. pronouns.
659. *τίς, τί*, 1.
 — for *ἐγώ, σύ*, 2.
 — with adjectives, &c. *μέγας τις*, &c. 4.
 — in a substantival sense, *eximius quidam*, *Obs.* 1.
 With pronouns and cardinal numerals, 5.
ἡ τις ἡ οὐδεῖς, *Obs.* 2.
660. Position of *τίς*.
661. Infinitive and participle— notions expressed by, 1, 2.
662. Remarks on.
663. Infinitive without article, 1.
 — as subject, a. 1, 2, 3.
 — as object, b.
664. — as object after verbs denoting a motion of the will, as *βούλομαι*.
665. — some power of the mind, as *ἡγούμαι*.
- § 666. Infinitive after verbs expressing notions of ability, 1.
 — action, 2.
667. — after various nouns, as *δίκιος, θαῦμα*, &c.
668. — after *εἶναι* &c., 1.
 — after abstract subst., 2.
669. — after *συμβαίνει* &c., 1.
 — after verbs of giving, taking, 2.
670. Infinitive with article for infinitive without it, 1, 2, 3.
671. Elliptical use of infinitive in commands and wishes.
 — to express a command, a.
 — wish, b.
 — necessity, c.
 — reluctance, d.
 — with *αἱ γάρ, εἴθε*, &c., e.
672. Cases used with infinitive, 1, 2, 3.
 Participle with infin. attracted to nominative *τὸ μὴ θανάτῳ αἰμάξαι πέδον*, 4.
673. Remarks on these constructions.
 Accusative instead of nominative, 1.
 Accusative attracted to nominative, 2.
 Nominative agreeing with verb implied, 3.
 — with subject of parenthetical sentence, 4.
674. Remarks on accus. with infin. instead of gen. or dat.
675. Object of verb in gen. with accusative participle, a.
 — dat. b.
676. Accus. with infin. as subject of a sentence, 1.
 After passive verbs, *λέγεται* &c., 2. a.
 — *πέπρωται* &c., b.
 — adj. and subst. with *ἐστὶ* &c., c.
677. Change of impersonal into personal construction.
δίκαιος εἰμὶ ποιεῖν, 1, 2.
 With verbs compounded with *ἐν*, *Obs.* 1.
678. Infinitive with article, 1, 2.
 Case of noun joined with infinitive, 3.
 Infin. as nominative, a.
 Genitive, b.
 Dative, c.
 Accus., d.
679. Infinitive with article.
 — in exclamations and questions, 1.
 — in adverbial expressions, 2.
 — *ἐκὼν εἶναι*, 3.

PARTICIPLE.

- § 680. Nature of participle, 1-4.
Differs from adjective, 2.
As object of verb, 3.
681. Participle as object of verbal notion. *Χαίρω σοι ἐλθόντι*, 1.
Case of, 2.
—— attracted to nominative, as *ἀμαρτάνων ὁρῶ*, 3.
Nature and limitation of this construction, 4, 5.
With future notions, 6.
682. Remarks.
Attraction omitted, 1.
With *σύνουδα* &c., 2.
δν omitted, 3.
683. Verbs which admit of this construction.
Of sensual or mental perception.
684. Of notions which imply such perception.
Construction of *δεικνύναι*, *Obs.* 2.
a.
—— *ἀγγέλλειν*, *b.*
—— *φαίνεσθαι*, *c.*
—— *ποιεῖν*, *d.*
685. Neuter verbs of feeling or affection—*χαίρειν* &c., 1.
Use of infinitive for this construction, *Obs.*
686. Verbs of enjoying—*τέρπεσθαι* &c.
687. ——— permitting, enduring, &c.
Use of infinitive, *Obs.* 1.
688. ——— beginning, &c.
689. ——— succeeding, &c.
690. *Πειρᾶσθαι* &c., 1.
ἔρχομαι &c., 2.
691. Impersonal expressions.
692. *ἔχειν*, expressing *continuance*.
693. Participle defining a demonstrative.
694. *τυγχάνω*, &c.
δν omitted, *Obs.* 1.
φθάνειν—construction of, *Obs.* 2.
λανθάνειν, *φθάνειν*—construction reversed, *Obs.* 3.
φθάνειν with inf., *Obs.* 4.
695. Participle as Latin Gerund, 1, 2.
696. Temporal participle.
Participles translated as adverbs, *Obs.* 1.
Genitive participle with noun or pronoun supplied, *Obs.* 3.
ἐπὶ with gen. of time, *Obs.* 4.
αὐτίκα, &c. with participles of time, *Obs.* 5.
ἐνταῦθα, &c. ——— *Obs.* 6.
Change of participle and verb—*ἀπερ ἔχων ἦλθε* &c., *Obs.* 7.

- § 697. Causal participle.
Reason, *a.*
Actual circumstances, *b.*
Condition, *c.*
Limitation with *καὶ* &c., *d.*
698. Means, *e.*
Mode, *f.*
ληρεῖς ἔχων &c., *Obs.* 1.
ἔχων=*with*, *Obs.* 2.
699. Dative absolute.
ἄμα added, *Obs.* 2.
700. Accusative absolute—*πάρων ἔξον* &c., 1, 2.
Explanation of so-called accusative absolute, *Obs.* 1.
Genitive, dative, accus. of time, *Obs.* 4.
701. *ὥς* with the participle.
—— with simple participle, *a.*
Genitive absolute, *b.*
702. Gen. absolute with *ὥς* after *εἰδέ- ναι* &c.
703. Seemingly accus. absolute with *ὥς*=*δοκεῖν*.
704. *ᾧστε*, *ᾧτε*, *οἷα* &c. with participle.
705. Remarks on the use and construction of participles, as *ἐλθὼν ἐποίησε*=*he came and did it*, 2.
ἰόντες ἦσαν, 3.
Participial construction changed to finite verb, 4.
Use of present participle, 5.
ὦν used with adjectives, following a participle, 6.
706. Asyndeton in the participial construction, 1, 2.
707. Anacoloutha in participial construction.
Nominative absolute.
Participle in nominative referring to noun in
Dative, *a.*
Accus., *b.*
Gen., *c.*
708. Seeming nominative absolute explained, 1.
σχήμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, 2.
Participle agreeing with the whole —the verb with the part, *a.*
Verb agreeing with the whole— participle with the part, *b.*
—— with *οἱ μὲν*—*οἱ δέ*, *γ.*
—— with *ἐκαστος*, *ἐκατέρως*, *δ.*
Construction interrupted by a new clause, 3.
709. Nominative participle without a verb.

§ 710. Genitive absolute for other cases.

Nom., *a*.Acc., *b*.Dat., *c*.

711. Accusative participle referring to another case.

— depending on an implied notion, 1.

— at beginning of sentence followed by an unexpected verb, 2.

— emphasis, 3.

712. Dative participle for some other case, referring to notion implied, 1.

— for emphasis, 2.

ADVERBS.

713. Notions of adverbs, 1.

714. Use of adjectives for adverbs, 1.

— for adverbs of place, *a*.— of time, *b*.— of mode, *c*.

Adverbs of adjectives, 2.

715. Local adverbs.

716. Adverbs of time.

717. — of mode and manner.

718. Modal adverbs.

719. Temporal adverbs :

νῦν, *now*, 1.*νῦν*, *logical*, 2.*νῦν*, *therefore*, 3.*ἤδη*, 4.In temporal sense, *a*.— secondary force, *b*.720. *δή*, 1.

— in temporal sense, 2.

721. Secondary sense of *δή*.*Straightway*, 1.*Exactly*, 2.— with particles, *just*.722. *δή* used to express—

Certainty, reality, 1.

δή ironical, 2.

— in suppositions, 3.

723. Emphatic *δή*, with pronouns, &c., 1.

— with interrogatives, 2.

— with numerals, 3.

724. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον—καὶ δὲ καὶ &c.

ἡ δὲ—καὶ δὲ &c.725. *οἷα*, 1.

Uses of, 2.

726. *θῆν*, 1.*δῆθεν*, 2. *a*.*δηπουθεν*, *b*.727. *δαί*.

728. Confirmative adverbs.

μήν, 1, 2.*ἡ μήν*, 3. *a*.§ 728. οὐ μήν, &c., *b*.*καὶ μήν*, *c*.*ἀλλὰ μήν*, *d*.729. *μέν*, confirmation, 1, 2.*ἡ μέν*, 3. *a*.*οὐ μέν*, *b*.*καὶ μέν*, *c*.*γὰρ μέν*, *d*.*ἀτὰρ μέν*, *ἀλλὰ μέν*, *e*.*νῦν μέν δὲ*, *f*.*εἰ μέν δὲ*, *g*.730. *μέντοι*, *a*.*μενοῦν*, *b*.*μενδὲ*, *c*.731. *ἦ*, 1.*ἦτοι*, 2.*ἦτοι* in contrasts, 3.*ἦτοι*, *surely*, 4, 5.732. *νύ*.733. *νή*, *μαί*, *μά*.*Intensive particles* : *πέπ*, *γέ*.734. *πέπ*, 1.

— with single words, 2.

— with participles, 1.

— with substantives, 2.

— with relative nouns, 3.

— with sentences, 3.

735. *γέ*.

— in contrasts, 1, 2.

— with a repeated pronoun, 3.

— to give a reason, 4.

— to limit a preceding clause, 5.

— *nevertheless in truth*, 6.

— ironical, 7.

— in answers, 8.

— with relative, &c., 9.

καί—γέ, 10.Position of *γέ*, *Obs*. 2.736. *τοί*.

— confirmative, 1.

— emphatic, 2.

— in contradictions, 3.

— with particles, 4.

737. *οὖν*—derivation of, 1.— *really*, 2.

— to continue a sentence, 3.

— in interrogative forms, 4.

— after an interruption, 5.

— in dialogues, 6.

— *δοτισοῦν* &c., 7.*γούν*, 8.— with a single word, *a*.

— with second of two clauses,

b.— giving the reason, *c*.— with relative, &c., *d*.— in answers, *e*.— ironical, *f*.

Negative particles.

- § 738. Sorts of negation, 1, 2.
οὐ privative, *Obs.* 1 and 2.
 compounds of *οὐ* and *μή*, *Obs.* 3.
 739. Difference between *οὐ* and *μή*.
 740. *οὐκ* in independent sentences.
οὐ positive, 1.
 — in questions, 2.
 741. *μή* in independent sentences.
 — to express a command, *a.*
 ————— a wish, *b.*
 — with conjunctive, *c.*
 — in questions, *d.*
 — in oaths, *e.*
 — not used with indicative, *f.*
οὐ and *μή*, use of in the moods, *g.*
 742. *οὐ* and *μή* in dependent sentences,
 1, 2.
 743. Use of *οὐ* in relative clauses, 1.
 ————— *μή* ————— 2.
 744. *μή* used in final and conditional
 clauses, 1.
οὐ in clauses expressing *consequence*, 2.
μή in indirect sentences, 3.
 — carried on or stopped, *Obs.*
 745. *οὐ* and *μή* with the infinitive.
οὐ after verbs of *saying*, &c.,
Obs. 1.
 — before an attracted infinitive,
Obs. 2.
 ————— privative, *Obs.* 3, 4.
οὐ and *μή* with an abstract sub-
 stantive *οὐ διάλυσον*, or *μή διά-*
λυσιν, *Obs.* 5.
τὸ μηδὲν εἶναι, *Obs.* 6.
οὐ and *μή* transferred from infi-
 nitive to verb, 2.
 746. *οὐ* with participles and adjectives,
 1.
μή ————— 2.
 Either after verbs of perceiving, 3.
οὐ or *μή* privative with adjectives,
 4.
 747. Repetition of negative.
 748. *οὐ μή*.
 749. *μή* after negative notions, 1.
οὐ ————— 2.
μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ, 3.
 750. *μή οὐκ* with ind. or conj. after no-
 tions of fear, &c., 1.
 — with infinitive, 2.
 — after verbs of preventing, *a.*
 — after *αἰσχροῦν* &c., *b.*
 — after negatives, *c.*
μή οὐ omitted after negatives,
Obs. 2.
 Explanation of the construction,
Obs. 3.

SYNTAX OF COMPOUND
 SENTENCE.

- § 751. Compound sentences.
 752. Subordinate thoughts standing in
 a coordinate form—
 In Homer, 1.
 In Herodotus, &c., 2.
 Use of *οὐκων*, 3.
 This construction used for em-
 phasis, 4.
 753. Coordinate sentences, 1, 2, 3.
 754. *τέ*, 1, 2.
τέ—τέ, 3.
τέ—τέ followed by *μέν—δέ*, 4.
τέ—δέ, 5.
τέ alone, 6.
τέ, *itaque*, 7.
τέ used to carry on an expression,
 8.
 755. Epic use of *τέ* with conjunctives
 and relatives, 1, 2.
δοῖς τε, οἶός τε &c., 3, 4.
 756. Position of *τέ*.
 757. *καί*, 1.
καί—καί, 2.
καί repeated, 3.
 758. *τέ—καί*, 1, 2.
τέ καί, 3.
τέ—καί—καί, *Obs.* 1.
καί—τέ—τέ, *Obs.* 2.
 759. *καί* alone, 1.
 — at beginning of question, 2.
καί adversative, 3.
 — in command, 4.
καί after *πολλοί*, *Obs.* 2.
δε—καί τότε, *Obs.* 3.
 760. *καί*, *etiam*, 1, 2.
 761. *καί—ὥστε καί*, 1, 2.
 This *καί* transferred, 3.

Emphatic adverbs.

 762. *οὐ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καί*, 1.
οὐχ οὔτε &c., 2, 3.
 763. Opposed clauses standing coordi-
 nately concessive and adversa-
 tive clauses, 1.
 Limitation *δέ*, 2.
 764. *μέν—δέ*, 1.
 Derivation of, 2.
 Use of, 3. *a.*
 Whole, followed by its parts in-
 troduced by *μέν—δέ*, *b.*
ὁ μὲν—ἄλλος δὲ—οἱ μὲν—ἐνίοτε
δέ &c., *Obs.*
μέν—δέ used when a word is re-
 peated, *c.*
 — with different predicates
 belonging to the same subject,
d.

§ 737. μέν—δέ, δέ, in a succession of actions, *e*.

 μέν—δέ=τέ—καί, *f*.

 Used in opposed clauses, *g*.

765. Remarks on the position of μέν and δέ, *1*.

 — belonging to opposed predicates, *2*.

 — with dissimilar clauses, *3, 4*.

 μέν—μέν, *5*.

 μέν—μέν—δέ—δέ, *6*.

 μέν—ἀλλά, &c.—Μέν—τέ or καί, *7, a, b*.

766. μέν alone, *1, 2*.

767. δέ alone, *1, 2, 3*.

 δέ—δέ, *4*.

 δέ, δέ alone, *5*.

 δέ in exclamations, *6*.

768. δέ as copula, *1, 2, 3*.

 — in addresses, questions, answers, *4*.

769. Adverbial use of δέ, *1*.

 — καί δέ, *2*.

770. δέ in the apodosis.

 δέ=αὐ, *a*.

 — then, *b*.

 δέ—δέ, in a pair of clauses, *2*.

771. αὐ—αὐτε—αὐθις—αὐτάρ, &c.

772. καίτοι, *1, 2*.

 ὅμως, *3*.

 εἶτα, *4*.

Limitation and denial.

773. ἀλλά, *1, 2*.

 — = yet, but, *3*.

 — = εἰ μή, *4*.

 ἀλλ' ἢ, except, *5*. Obs. *1-4*.

 μᾶλλον—ἀλλά, Obs. *5*.

 οὐ μὴν ἀλλά—οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά &c., *6*.

774. ἀλλά expressing opposition.

 — opposed to conditional sentence, Obs. *1*.

 — in middle of sentence, Obs. *2*.

 — in beginning, Obs. *3*.

Connexion and opposition of negative clauses.

775. οὔτε—οὔτε (μήτε—μήτε), *1*.

 οὐ—οὔτε, *2*.

 οὐδέ—οὔτε, *a, b*.

 οὔτε—οὐ, *c*.

 οὔτε dropped, Obs. *3*.

 οὔτε referring to two words in the sentence, Obs. *4*.

 οὔτε—οὐδέ, *d*.

 οὔτε—οὐδέ—οὔτε, Obs. *5*.

 οὔτε—τέ, *3, a*.

 οὔτε—δέ, *β*.

 οὔτε sometimes divided into τέ—οὐ, *γ*.

§ 776. οὐδέ (μηδέ) adversative, *a*. and Obs. *1*.

 — copulative, *b*. and

 Obs. *2*.

 οὐδέ—οὔτε, *1*.

 οὐδέ=καί οὐ, Obs. *3*.

 οὐδέ omitted, Obs. *4*.

 οὐδέ—οὔτε—οὔτε—οὐδέ, *3*.

 τέ—οὐδέ, *4*.

 οὐδέ—οὔτε—οὔτε, *5*.

 μηδέ=δέ μή, *6*.

 Adverbial use of μηδέ, *7*.

777. Disjunctive particles, *1*.

 ἢ, *2*.

 ἢ—ἢ, *3*.

 Second ἢ omitted, *4*.

 ἢ τοι, *5*.

 ἢ otherwise, Obs. *3*.

 ἢ μὲν—ἢ δέ, Obs. *4*.

778. εἴτε—εἴτε, *a*.

 εἴτε—ἢ, Obs.

 εἰάν τε—εἰάν τε &c., *b*.

779. Comparative ἢ.

 τί—ἢ, Obs. *1*.

 μᾶλλον—ἀλλ' οὐ &c., Obs. *2*.

 ἢ after notions of will, preference, Obs. *3*.

 ἥτερ, Obs. *5*.

780. ἢ, or the genitive after a comparative, *a, b*.

 ἢ used with the genitive, Obs. *2*.

 ἢ omitted after πλέον &c. and a numeral, Obs. *1*.

781. Use of ἢ or the genitive after a common verb, *c*.

 Comparatio compendiaria, *d*.

782. Use of ἢ or the genitive after a comparative adverb, *e*.

 Comparative forms in both clauses, *f*.

 Increase in degree αὐτὸς εἰαντοῦ &c., *g*.

783. λόγου μέζονες &c., *h*.

 ἢ κατὰ, ἢ πρὸς, *i*.

 ἢ ὡς, Obs.

 Comparative notion transferred from comparative from some other word, *k*.

 Comparative carried on to a positive form, *l*.

784. Comparative without the second clause of the comparison.

785. Coordination of sentence logically coordinate.

786. γάρ, causal, *1, a*.

 — explanatory to, *β*.

 Sentence whereto γάρ refers suppressed, Obs. *1*.

 γάρ omitted, Obs. *2*.

 — placed first, Obs. *3*.

- § 786. *ἀλλά γάρ*, *Obs.* 4.
γάρ—οὖν, *Obs.* 5.
 Noun attracted to the sentence in which *γάρ* stands, *Obs.* 6.
ἀλλά γάρ, *at enim*, *Obs.* 7.
γάρ causal and consequential, 2.
καὶ γάρ, *Obs.* 8.
Consequence.
787. *ἄρα*, 1.
 — used in correlative sentences, 2, a.
 — to refer back to something before, *b.*
 — to express identity of two thoughts, *c.*
788. — in narrations.
 — *so soon, so forth*, &c. 2.
ἐπεὶ ῥα, &c., 3.
ἄρα expressing surprise, 4.
 — in Attic or Ionic prose, 5.
789. — explicativum, *a.*
 — conclusivum, *b.*
ἄρα for *ἄρα*, *Obs.*
790. *τοίνυν*, *wherefore*, 1.
 — in replies, 2.
τοίγαρ, 3.
τοιγάροι, 4.
 Force of *τοί* in these compounds, *Obs.*
791. *οὖν*, 1.
 — = *denique*, 2.
οὐκ οὖν—οὐκοῦν; *Obs.*
792. Asyndeton.
793. The subordinate sentence, 1, 2, 3.
794. Nature of, 1, 2, 3.
795. Sorts of dependent sentences, 1, 2, 3.
 Conjunctions, 3.
796. Means of distinguishing the subordinate sentences.
797. General remarks on the moods and tenses in dependent sentences.
798. Interchange of the clauses, 1.
 A substantival clause standing as a principal one, *a.*
 Adverbial used for substantival, *b.*
 Adjectival ———— *c.*
 Parenthesis, 2.
799. Substantival clauses—sorts of.
800. Substantival clauses introduced by *ὅτι* &c.
801. Construction of *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, &c.
802. Indicative and optative, 1, 2.
 After verbs of saying, &c.
 Indicative, 3. *a. b.*
 Optative, 4.
 When a person is expressing a former thought or saying of his own, 5.
- § 802. Indicative and optative interchanged, 6.
 With verbs of hearing, asking, &c., 7.
 Indicative, *a.*
 Optative, *b.*
 With verbs of mental persuasion, &c., 8.
 Examples, 9. *a. β. γ.*
ὥς or *ὅτι* omitted before the indicative, *Obs.* 4.
 Oratio recta suddenly introduced, *Obs.* 5.
ὅτι used in this construction, *Obs.* 6.
803. Optative and ind. of historic tenses with *ἄν*, 1, 2.
804. Remarks.
 The sentence as subject to passive and impersonal verbs, 1.
 Impersonal forms changed into personal, 2.
ὅτι repeated after an interruption, 3.
 Substantive and substantival clause after the same verb, 4.
 Infinitive and accus., or the participle used instead of *ὅτι* &c. with the finite verb, 5.
 Substantival clause and infin. after the same verb, 6.
 Infinitive or participle after *ὅτι*, 7.
ὅτε for *ὅτι* after *μνήμαι* &c., 8.
εἰ for *ὅτι* after *θαυμάζω* &c., 9.
ὅλος, *ὅσος* &c. for *ὅτι τοιοῦτος*, *ὅτι τοσούτος*, 10.
805. Final clauses, 1.
Moods.
 General rule, 2.
806. Exceptions.
 Conjunctive after historic tenses, 1.
 In narrations, 2.
807. Optative after principal tense or aorist.
 — after present historic, *a.*
 — oratio obliqua, *β.*
 When speaker is dwelling on an aim in time past, *γ.*
 — in wishes, *δ.*
808. Optative or conjunctive after optative.
809. Interchange of optative and conjunctive, 1.
 Optative expressing result of conjunctive, 2.
 Conjunctive a certain, optative a probable result, 3.
810. Conjunctive and opt. with *ἄν*, 1.

- §810. General force of these moods with *ἄν*, 2.
Omission of *ἄν*, 3.
ὥς ἄν, *how in the world*, 4.
ὥς ἄν, &c. with opt. rare in Attic Greek, *Obs.* 3.
811. *ὅπως* &c. with fut. ind., 6.
ὅπως ἄν, 2.
Final clauses expressed by fut. part., 3.
812. Remarks on *ὅπως*.
Dawes' canon, 1.
ὅπως or *ὅπως μὴ* with fut., 2.
Notion on which final clause depends suppressed, 3.
813. *ὥς* &c. with historic ind., in *which case*.
814. *μὴ*, *whether*, after verb of *doubting*, &c.
— with indicative, *a*.
— with conjunctive or opt., *b*.
— with optative in secondary sense, *c*.
Difference of *μὴ* with ind. and conj., *Obs.* 2.
— with conjunctive present and aor., *Obs.* 3.
εἰ used for *μὴ*, *Obs.* 4.
Some other constructions after these verbs, *Obs.* 5.
ὅπως, *a*.
ὅπως μὴ, *b*.
ὅτι ὥς, *c*.
Infinitive, *d*.
ὥστε μὴ, *e*.
815. Adjectival sentence, 1, 2, 3.
816. Remarks on relative pronoun, 1.
ὅς used as demonstrative, 2.
— used in Attic (and Ionic prose), 3.
καὶ ὅς, *and he*, *a*.
ὅς μὲν, *ὅς δέ*, *b*.
ὅς καὶ ὅς, *this and that*, *c*.
ἢ δ' ὅς, *d*.
Relative conjunctions used as demonstrative, *e*.
ὅστις, *ὅποιος*, &c., 4.
ὅστις, *such a one as*, 5.
ὅστις to express *differentia*, 6.
ὅστις to mark some quality bearing on antecedent clause, 7.
ὅστις = *εἰ τις*, 8.
817. Relation between the principal and the dependent sentence.
Meaning of "*Article*," 1.
Antecedent omitted, 2.
Cases represented by relative, 3, 4.
ὅλος, *ὅσος*, 5.
ὅσος for *ὅς*, 6.
Demonstrative omitted, 7.

- §817. *ἔστιν οἱ*, 8. and *Obs.* 4.
φανέιναι δ, *Obs.* 2.
ἦν οἱ &c., *Obs.* 3.
ἔστιν ὅτε &c., *Obs.* 5.
818. Person of the verb, 1.
Nominative relative referring to vocative, 2.
819. Agreement of relative pronoun.
Exceptions.
Constructio *κατὰ σύνεσιν*, 1. (see §. 378.)
Plural relative referring to a class, 2. *a*.
Singular relative referring to indefinite plural, *b*.
820. Relative in neuter, 1.
— agreeing with singular implied in plural antecedent, 2.
821. Agreement in gender—relative in neuter, 1.
Relative agreeing with most worthy gender, 2.
— agreeing with its own predicate, 3, 4.
— agreeing with personal pronoun implied, 5.
822. Attraction, 1.
— use of, 2. *Obs.* 1, 2, 3.
Attraction of dative or nominative, *Obs.* 4.
Attraction omitted, *Obs.* 5.
— in local adverbs, *Obs.* 6.
823. — of *οἶος*, *ὅσος*, *ἡλίκος*, *Obs.* 1-4.
Inflection of the attracted pronoun and substantive, *Obs.* 5, 6.
θαύμαστον ὅσον—ὅσα πλείστα &c., *Obs.* 7.
ὅτινα τοῦτον ἄγει &c., *Obs.* 8.
824. Inverse attraction—substantive attracted by relative, 1. 1.
— in *οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ*—inflection of, 2.
This formula sometimes attracted, 3.
In questions with *τίς*, 4.
Transposition of attracted substantive, II. 1-4.
825. Adjectival clause with another clause depending on it, 1.
Adverbial relatives, 2.
826. Moods in an adjectival sentence.
Indicative, 1.
— future, 2.
— after negatives, 3.
— after *ὅστις*, &c. 4, 5.
827. — future with *ἄν* in epic, *a*.
— of historic tenses, *b*.
ἄν denoting frequency, *c*.

- § 828. Conjunctive.
Without *ἄν*, 2, 3, 4.
829. With *ἄν*, 1.
Expressing indefiniteness, 2, 3, 5, 6.
—— a peculiar condition of the principal clause, 4.
830. The position and omission of *ἄν* with conjunctive, 1, 2.
Conjunctive with *ἄν* interchanged with ind., 3.
831. Optative without *ἄν*, 1.
After an expression of indefiniteness, 2.
Indefinite frequency, 3.
An uncertainty, 4, *a*.
After an optative, *b*.
Part of a wish, *c*.
Opt. without *ἄν* interchanged with conj. with *ἄν*, *Obs.*
832. Optative with *ἄν*.
Omission of *ἄν*, *Obs.*
833. Construction of several adjectival sentences together.
Relative and demonstrative in the same passage, *Obs.* 2.
834. Relative used for demonstrative.
οἱ for *οὗτοι γάρ*, 2, *a*.
After interruptions in the sentences, *b*.
In addresses, commands, &c. *c*.
835. Especial peculiarities.
ἔσμεν ὁλόν ἐσμεν, &c. 1.
Relative explained by an infinitive, 2.
836. Adjectival sentence used for other dependent sentences.
For substantival, 1.
Neuter relative referring to a sentence, 2.
ὅς for *ὅτι*, 3.
For final substantival sentence, 4.
—— adverbial sentence with *ὥστε*, 5.
After *οὕτως* or *ὁδε*, *a*.
—— *τοιούτος* &c. *b*.
ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *Obs.* 2.
837. Adverbial sentence.
838. Local adverbial sentence, 1.
Use of the moods, 2.
839. Temporal adverbial sentence.
840. Use of the moods in a temporal adverbial sentence.
Indicative.
841. Conjunctive, 1, 2, 3, 4.
Conjunctive without *ἄν*, 5.
ἔτε κε &c. with ind. fut. 6.
842. *ἔτε*—*ἔταν*.
ἔταν &c. signifying indefinite frequency, 1.
- § 842. *ἔτε* &c. (without *ἄν*), as simple definition of time, 2.
ἔταν &c. expresses connection of cause and effect, 3.
—— when forming part of a simile, 4.
Difference between *ἔτε* and *ἔταν* with conjunctive, 5.
Aorist conjunctive, 6.
843. Optative, 1.
To express indefinite frequency, 2.
844. Optative in its secondary sense.
ἔταν &c. with opt., *Obs.*
845. Optative with *ἄν*.
846. *ἕως, until*.
—— with indicative, 1.
—— with conjunctive, 2.
—— with optative, 3.
847. *ἕως, as long as*.
—— with historic indicative, 1.
—— with present ind., 2.
—— with conjunctive, 3.
848. *πρίν*, construction of.
849. Causal adverbial sentences, 1.
Use of the moods in, 2, 3, 4.
850. Conditional adverbial sentences.
851. Different forms of the protasis.
852. Different forms of the apodosis.
853. *εἰ* with indicative in the protasis, 1.
—— corresponding forms of apodosis, 2.
Indicative, *a*.
opt. with *ἄν*, *b*.
Ind. of historic tenses, *c*.
854. *εἰάν* with conjunctive in protasis, 1.
εἰ with conjunctive, *Obs.* 1, 2, 3.
Corresponding forms of apodosis, 2.
Principal tense of indic., *a*.
Optative with *ἄν*, *b*.
855. *εἰ* with opt. in protasis, 1.
—— with opt. as a wish, *Obs.* 1, 2.
—— future opt., *Obs.* 3.
—— to express frequency in protasis, 2.
Corresponding forms of apodosis.
Opt. with *ἄν*, *a*.
Indicative, *b*.
Historic indicative, *c*.
856. *εἰ* with historic indic. in protasis.
Corresponding forms of apodosis.
Corresponding tense of ind., *a*.
Use of the several tenses, *Obs.* 1.
Imperfect with *εἰ* &c., as a wish, *Obs.* 2.
Protasis suppressed, *Obs.* 3.
Optative with *ἄν*, *b*.
Imperative in apodosis, 3.
857. Table of conditional sentences.

- § 858. Remarks on ellipse of *ἄν* in apodosis, 1.
 Ironical, 2.
 Protasis supplied by context, *Obs.* 1.
ἄν omitted in phrases such as *χρῆν, ἀσχρόν ἦν*, &c. 3.
 Protasis omitted before these phrases, *Obs.* 2.
ἄν used with these phrases, *Obs.* 3.
 Difference between present and impf. in these phrases, *Obs.* 4.
 859. *ἄν* generally not used with *κινδυνεύειν* and similar phrases.
 860. *ἄν* in protasis, 1.
 Ellipse of protasis, 2.
 — of apodosis, 3.
εἰ δ' ἄγε, &c. 4.
εἰ δέ &c. = *εἰ δὲ μή* &c., and *vice versa*, 5.
εἰ μή ironical, 6.
εἰ μή, *except*, *εἰ μή εἰ*, *πλὴν εἰ*, 7.
 Protasis without *εἰ*, 8.
 Double protasis, 9.
εἰ τις, 10.
 Noun attracted after, 11.
 861. Concessive adverbial sentences, 1.
εἰ καὶ and *καὶ εἰ*, 2.
 862. Adverbial sentences, expressing the result.
 863. Construction of *ὥστε*.
 Indicative, 1.
 Infinitive, 2, *a, b, c, d, e*.
ὥστε omitted, *Obs.* 3, 6.
 — in Homer, *Obs.* 4, 5.
 Attraction of participle with infinitive in these constructions, *Obs.* 8.
 864. Remarks on *ὥς* &c. with infinitive, *ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν*, 1.
 865. *ὥστε* with opt.
 866. — with indicative of historic tenses, 1.
 — with infin., 2.
 867. — with imperative, 1.
 Construction of *ἐφ' ᾧ*, 2.
 868. *Modal adverbial sentences*, 1, 2.
 Construction of, 3.
 In comparisons, 4, 5, 6.
 869. *οὕτως* in wishes, &c. 1.
ὁ αὐτὸς ὥσπερ, 2.
 Attractions in, 3.
 Adverbial sentence coalescing with the principal, 4.
ὥς νομὲν ἀνὴρ et sim., 5.
ὥς εἶναι Σκίδας et sim., 6.
ὥς ἔοικε, 7.
 870. Comparative adverbial sentences of quality or degree, 1, 2, 3.
ὅσον, ὅσῳ, alone, *Obs.* 1.
 § 870. *ὥς* with superlatives, &c. *Obs.* 4.
 871. Interrogative sentences, 1, 2.
 872. Simple direct questions, 1.
τίς, τί, &c. 2.
τίς ποτε, α.
 — *τε, β*.
 — *ἄρα*, &c. *c*.
τί δὲ, *d*.
 — *οὖν, e*.
 — *μήν, f*.
 — *δὴ; g*.
 — *καί, h*.
πῶς γάρ, i.
τί μαθὼν, τί παθὼν, k.
 873. *ἦ, 1*.
ἄρα, 2.
ἄρα οὐ or *ἄρα μή, 3*.
μή, 4. See §. 814.
μᾶν, 5.
 874. *οὐ; 1*.
οὐ μέντοι; 2.
οὐ δὴ; 3.
ἀλλά in a question, 4.
δέ in a question, 5.
εἴτα, ἔπειτα, 6.
 875. Direct double questions.
ἦ—ἦ, α.
πότερον, &c. β.
ἄρα—ἦ, c.
μᾶν—ἦ, d.
ἄλλο τι ἦ, c.
 876. Indirect questions.
 877. Simple indirect questions.
 Interrogative pronouns, *a*.
εἰ, whether, b.
εἰάν, c.
μή, d.
ὅστις, ὅπως, in a repeated question, *Obs.* 1.
τί—δτι, &c. Obs. 2.
ὅς &c., for *ὅστις* &c., *Obs.* 3.
 Difference between *ὅς* and *ὅστις*, *Obs.* 4.
εἰ, εἰάν—to try whether.
 878. Indirect compound questions *ἦ—ἦ: πότερον—ἦ: εἰ—ἦ: εἴτε—εἴτε*.
 879. Moods in interrogative sentences.
 880. Forms of answer to questions.
 By repeating the principal word, *a*.
φημί, &c. β.
γέ, c.
γάρ, d.
ναί, &c. e.
τοί, &c. f.
μενοῦν, g.
οὐ γὰρ οὖν, h.
καί, i.
 In shape a question, *τί δ' οὐ μέλλει; &c. Obs.* 2.

- § 881. Relative sentence coalescing with a question. *ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ζήτετε*;
882. Dependent clause changed into an interrogative. *ὅταν τι ποιήσωσι*;
883. Two interrogative sentences in one.
884. Oratio obliqua, 1.
Sorts of, 2.
Dependent clauses of, 3.
Statements in oratio obliqua, 4.
Use of indicative and optative, 5, 6.
Oratio obliqua in questions and answers, 7.
Change of person in oratio obliqua, 8.
Accusative and infin. seemingly independent, *Obs.* 3.
Parentheses introduced by *γάρ* with optative, *Obs.* 4.
885. Use of moods in oratio obliqua, 1.
Why conjunctive not generally used, 2.
Use of optative, 3.
Future optative, 3.
Oratio obliqua introduced into oratio recta, *Obs.* 2.
ἄν with optative in oratio obliqua, 4.
886. Indicative use of, with examples, 1, 2. *a. b. c. d.*
Oratio recta and obliqua intermixed, 3.
887. Conjunctive.
888. Interchange of conjunctive optative, indicative.
889. Accusative with infinitive instead of *verbum finitum* in dependent clauses.
890. Change from oratio obliqua to recta and *vice versa*.
891. Ellipse, 1, 2.
Legitimate use of, *Obs.* 1.
Ellipse in a simple sentence, 3, 4.
- § 891. Ellipse in a compound sentence, 5, 6.
892. Brachylogy.
893. Substantive or adjective supplied from the context.
894. Pronoun supplied from the context.
895. Verbal notion supplied from the text, 1, *a. b. c. d. e. 8.*
Effect of this brachylogy, 2.
Verb supplied from the dependent to principal clause, 3.
Verb of general meaning from one of special meaning, 4.
Zeugma, 5.
Verb of perception supplied from verb of cognate meaning, 6.
Simple verb from compound, 7.
Compound from the same verb in another clause, 8.
Affirmative from negative, 9.
896. One clause supplied from another.
897. Aposiopesis.
898. Consolidation of sentences, 1.
As, ἀγγελλε δ' ὅρκον προστιθείς,
a.
— δακείν ἀπερωπῶντο λεόντων,
β.
Subject of dependent clause transferred to principal, as *ἦδει αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπονείτο.*
Remarkable construction of *δεῖ*.
δεῖ σ' ὅπως, Obs. 2.
—— attraction, as *ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφιστάσι,* 3.
Two dependent clauses, instead of one of them being a principle, as *ὡς ἤκουσα, ὅτι ἤκει.*
899. Pleonasm.
900. Anacoluthon.
901. Position of words in sentences.
902. Inverted position.
903. — in compound sentence.
904. Hyperbaton.
Index of words.
—— of matters.

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OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Of Letters and their Pronunciation.

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.		Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000; thence under it.
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1—, α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2—, β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ε	Epsilon	e	ε'	5
		Digamma		Ϝ (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10—ι α' 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20—κ α' 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30—λ α' 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	ο	Omicron	o	ο'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		Ϙ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100—, ρ 100,000
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ ϛ	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	φ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		Ϡ'	900

Obs. 1. Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined

to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστοροφηδόν* inscriptions the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines which run from right to left.

Obs. 2. The Ionic letters and the diphthongs^a are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels ε and ο had a triple power^b, ε, η, «, —ο, ος, ω. In some inscriptions η is written «^c. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οἶκος* and its cases^d, and *οἶκε*^e.

Obs. 3. The unaspirated ε and υ (ξ, υ ψιλόν) were so called to distinguish them from the Η and Υ, which originally were signs of pronunciation; Η of the aspirate, Υ of the digamma.

Obs. 4. σ at the end of a word is written σϛ; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in σ, as *προσφέρω*, *δυγενής*.

§. 2. 1. γ before the guttural consonants (γ, κ, χ, ξ,) is pronounced as *ng*; as *ἄγγελος*, *ang-gelus*; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή*, *syng-corpē*; *λάρυγξ*, *laryngæ*.

2. σχ in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *Ἀσχυλος*.

3. τι is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants ψ and ξ, formed from βσ, φσ, γσ, and χσ, are pronounced as πσ and κσ, on the principle that β and φ before σ become π, and γ, χ before σ become κ. Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin Q by Κο, as *Κοίντιος*, *Quinctius*, and the Latin V by Ου, as *Ουαλέριος*, *Valerius*; and frequently the Latin C by Γ, as *Γαῖος* for *Caius*. The Greek υ in Latin always becomes y, as *Λιβύη*, *Libya*.

A short history of the Greek alphabets.

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ϛ Ρ Σ Τ Ϙ ϙ; but these were reduced to sixteen, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia^h, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικῆα*, or *Καδμήια*ⁱ,

^a Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

^c Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valck. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valck. ad Schol.

^d Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

^e Böckh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

^f Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

^g Salmasius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wees. et Valck. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon. Pal. Græca. Museum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγγχειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιωγραφίας, Melite. 1837.

^h Hdt. v. 58.

ⁱ Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά^a; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left^b. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced *Z H Θ*, of which *H* was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΙΑΠΠΟΣ, *Philippus*; *π* and *γ* were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into *φ* and *χ*, which made the letters twenty-one, including *H* as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικὰ γράμματα^c, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides^d, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of *Ξ Ψ Ω*, and *H* as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (Ἰωνικὰ γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of *η* and *ω* were expressed by *ε* and *ο*: *ψ* by *φσ*, and *ξ* by *χσ*, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides^e (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention^f.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. *Baû* or *Faû*, afterwards called Digamma, which was replaced by the vowel *Υ*, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence *ς* (*F*) 6.—2. *Koppa* *ζ*, or *Q*, between *π* and *ρ* (Hebrew *koph*) which is retained in the Latin *Q*, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with *ο* following instead of *κ*, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest &c.—3. *Sampi*, or *San* *Ϻ*, which came after *ω*, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the “cursive character,” but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left^h; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (Βουστροφὸνⁱ), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right^k.

^a Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thierach 23.

^b Pausan. v. 25.

^c Demosth. in Næseram 100. Paus. vi. 19.

^d Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σαμω-
νίδης.

^e Suidas Σαμίων δὲ δῆμος Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

^f Paus. v. 25.

^g Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

^h Hesych. voc. Βουστροφὸν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad H. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κισσηδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

ⁱ Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

^k Hdt. ii. 36.

Pronunciation.

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, *φωνήεντα*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the others consonants, *σύμφωνα*, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

The Vowels.

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, *βραχέα*,
η and ω always long, *μακρά*,
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, *δίχρονα*.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (*αἱ δίφθογγοι*).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

Obs. 1. ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper ; proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence ᾱ, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript^a :

Proper ᾱι ᾱυ

Improper ᾱ η̄ ῡ

ει ευ

η ηυ

οι ου

ω (ων, Ionic)

ῡ (rarely used except before vowels^b). ῡι.

In Latin ᾱι became æ, and οι œ^c. ᾱυ before a vowel ᾱυ, Ἀγαίη *Agæe*, Ἀγάφη. ε̄υ before a vowel υ, Εὐοί *Evoe*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs ᾱι, οι, under the forms of i or j, Μαῖα, Τροῖα, *Maia*, *Troja*^d.

Obs. 2. The diphthongs ᾱ, η̄, ω̄, are pronounced as the simple vowels, ᾱ, η̄, ω̄. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragædus* from τραγῆδος.

Obs. 3. The Æolic dialect frequently drops the ι of ᾱι, ει, οι, and the υ of ευ, ου. See §. 10. γ.

^a R. P. Med. 6.

^b Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.

^c Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

^d Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. αἰόλος.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as 'Αἶψα, the circumflex over them, as κλειῖδι.

Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

Obs. 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonymous.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (*ἡμίφωνα*) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, α. the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. β. The liquids (*ῥγά*) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (*ἄφωνα*, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ : and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three tenuous, three mediæ, three aspirates ; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three guttural, three lingual, three labial ; or, according to their respective names into three Κ, three Τ, three ΙΙ sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one tenuous, one media, one aspirate.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	tenuous	med.	asp.	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

Obs. 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the guttural for instance to the guttural, and the tenuous to the tenuous ; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity : κ as a guttural is cognate to γ—χ, as a tenuous to τ—π.

Obs. 3. The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

Obs. 4. From the union of the mutes with the spirant σ three double consonants are formed.

ψ from $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$.	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ ($\pi\sigma$.)	$\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\psi$ ($\beta\sigma$.)	$\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\eta}\lambda\iota\psi$ ($\phi\sigma$.)
ξ — $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$.	$\kappa\acute{o}\rho\alpha\xi$ ($\kappa\sigma$.)	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ($\gamma\sigma$.)	$\delta\nu\xi$ ($\chi\sigma$.)
ζ — $\sigma\delta$.	' $\Delta\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ for ' $\Delta\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\sigma\delta\epsilon$.		

Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis'), or *rough*, (asper'), each being half of the original aspirate H^a . These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as ' Ἀπόλλων , ἱστορία . The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English h . Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word ράως , a *peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as οἶος . In uncial writing, where the diphthongs α , η , ω , are written AI , HI , OI , the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as ' ΑΙΔΗΣ , as if it were ' ΑΔΗΣ .

3. The liquid ρ is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as ράβδος . Where $\rho\rho$ occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as Πύρρος .

Obs. 1. The incipient ν is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

Obs. 2. ^bThe Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as θυμης , ἥλιος ; the aspirate is often changed to the lene when the word has undergone some change, as ἐκηλος εὐκηλος , ὄρος οὔρος , ἄμαξα ἀμαξιτός .

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural X , the lingual Σ , the labial F .

Obs. 3. Traces of the original spirant power of χ seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as $\chi(\theta)\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ *heri*, Ind. *hyas*. $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$ *humī*, $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ *humilis*, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ *hir*, (*Lucilius*^c), $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate h , and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate ch , or of the cognate consonant k ; or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ or $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

^a Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford p. 45.

^b Böckh Corp. Inscr. 28. Ahrens Dial Æol. 48.

^c Cic. de Fin. ii. 8.

Lenep. Etymol. ad voc. $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$.

The Digamma^a.

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas^b, placed one on the other, (*ff* *F*) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma^c; but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f*: it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φήτρα* in the Elean treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us; and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used; while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse^d. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets^e.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

a. *β^f*, as Doric *βέλκῃ* for *έλκῃ*. *φάβος* for *φάος*, *βράκη* for *ράκη* (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, and in some words in the common dialect, as *βία*, originally *Fia*, Lat. *vis*.

b. *γ* in Doric, as *γούνος*, *vinum^ε*.

c. An aspirate in all the dialects, as *ἔστῃα*, *Vesta*.

d. *υ^h* in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as *βασιλεύς*=*βασιλε^ες*, (modern Greek *Vasilefs*), *ναῦς*=*να^ες*, *navis*, *ρέfew* *ρέfew* *ρεύσω*,

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, sqq.; 228, sqq.
Marsh Horæ Pelag. 50. Payne Knight
Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117,
sqq.

^b Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

^c Mus. Crit. i. 8.

^d Butt. Lexil. 418.

^e Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

^f Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc.
Crit. p. 90. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens
Dial. Dor. K. S. 4.

^ε Butt. Lexil. 495.

^h Diissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth.
ii. 28.

rius, βοῦς βοῖς, βοῖς, and especially in Æolic, as φαῦος for φάος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥίγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὠόν *ovum*, αἰών *ævum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swappas* (Indicè) with ὑπνος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolic, as ὦβρα Dor., ὦά Attic^a.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπτει τύπη, γένος γένε(σ)ος; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σὺς ὕς, ἱστημι *sisto*, ἐξ *sex*, ἄλς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid *r*, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μοῦσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lyst. 495 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα^b; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing^c, as ἐπόλῃ ἐ for ἐπόλησε^d, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

CHAPTER II.

The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolic as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic æra of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced; while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected^c.

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

^b Ibid. g. 3.

^c Ibid. g. 6.

^d Leake 52.

^e Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony^a.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic æra, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*^b—representing the ancient language.

The <i>Doric</i> ^c , as spoken by the Dorians	} both modifications of
The <i>Bœotic</i> ^d , by the Bœotians	

the Hellenic.

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The Homeric is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The Laconic is a sort of ultra Doric.

Obs. The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as *τρέπω*, *τέτροφα*, *τροπή*, will be treated of under those heads.

^a A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonise

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

^b Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

^c Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

^d Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.

γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects^a.

<i>Attic.</i>	<i>Ionio^b.</i>	<i>Doric^c.</i>	<i>Æoliod.</i>	<i>Boeotio^e.</i>	<i>Epic or Homeric.</i>
1. <i>ā</i> becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η <i>πρήγμα</i> f. <i>πρή- γμα.</i> αι <i>αλειός</i> f. <i>αλειός.</i> ω <i>θώκος</i> f. <i>θώκος.</i>	ἄ <i>νύμφας</i> f. <i>νύμ- φας^f.</i> αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where <i>ν</i> is in the root; τύφαις f. <i>τύφας.</i>	αι <i>ταῖς</i> f. <i>τάς</i> ; μέλαις f. <i>μέλας.</i>		αι <i>αλειός.</i>
2. <i>ā</i>	ε <i>βέρεθρον</i> f. <i>βάρ- θρον.</i> αι <i>ἐλαλα</i> f. <i>ἐλάλα.</i>	ο <i>βροχέως</i> f. <i>βρα- χέως.</i>	οε <i>πείρ</i> f. <i>παις</i> ; στροτός f. <i>στρα- τός.</i> ν <i>σέρκε</i> for <i>σάρ- κες^h.</i>		η <i>ήμεύεις</i> from <i>ἄνεμος.</i>
3. <i>αι</i>	η <i>ῆς</i> f. <i>αῖς.</i>	ἄ <i>ἔταρος</i> f. <i>ἐταῖ- ρος.</i>	ἄ especially be- fore a vowel; <i>Ἄλκας</i> f. <i>Ἄλ- καῖος</i> ; <i>παλαός</i> f. <i>παλαιός.</i>	η ⁱ <i>κή</i> f. <i>καί</i> ; <i>τυπ- τόμη</i> f. <i>μαι.</i>	
4. <i>αν</i>	ων <i>θυῖμα</i> f. <i>θαῦ- μα</i> ; <i>ἐωντοῦ</i> f. <i>ἐαυτοῦ.</i> ηυ <i>γρηῖς</i> f. <i>γραῖς.</i>	ω <i>κ.</i>			
5. <i>ε</i>	αι ^l <i>τράπω</i> f. <i>τρέπω.</i>	α <i>τράφω</i> f. <i>τρέφω.</i>	α as in the Doric.	α <i>κδ</i> . γά f. <i>κέ.</i> γέ.	η especially in in- flexions of subst. in <i>εὖς</i> before a vowel; <i>βασιλῆα</i> f. <i>βασιλέα.</i>
	ι <i>ιστή</i> f. <i>ἑστία.</i> ε before a liquid; <i>ξεῖνος</i> f. <i>ξένος.</i> (See Obs. 2.)	ι <i>σιός</i> for <i>θεός</i> ; <i>δοτήριον</i> f. <i>δοτέον.</i>	ο <i>δρεπον</i> f. <i>ἐρε- τόν.</i>	ι before a vowel; <i>σιώ</i> f. <i>θειώ</i> ; <i>λώ- σας</i> f. <i>δούσας.</i> οο.	ε <i>metri gratia.</i>
6. <i>αι</i>	αι <i>αἶθε</i> f. <i>εἶθε</i> ; <i>φθαίρω</i> f. <i>φθείρω.</i> η <i>βασιλῆη</i> f. <i>βα- σιλεῖα.</i> ε in proparox. in <i>ειος</i> and <i>εια</i> ; and properisp. in <i>εἰα</i> ; <i>τέλειος</i> f. <i>τέλειος</i> ; <i>βαθέη</i> f. <i>βαθεία.</i> ε when long by position; <i>μέζων</i> f. <i>μείζων.</i>	αι <i>λιγαῖα</i> f. <i>λί- γεια.</i> η <i>χῆρες</i> f. <i>χείρες.</i> ευ <i>η.</i> ε as in the Ionic ^r . ε in verbal forms; <i>βόσκειν</i> f. <i>βό- σκειν</i> ; <i>βίδες</i> f. <i>αἰδίδες.</i>	οι <i>δνοίρος</i> f. <i>δνει- ρος^p.</i> η <i>τῆνος</i> f. <i>κειῖνος.</i> αι as <i>αι</i> f. <i>ει</i> . ε before a liquid, which is then doubled; <i>σπέρ- ρω</i> f. <i>σπείρω</i> ; <i>χέρρας^s.</i>	ι <i>κίμενος</i> f. <i>κεί- μενος.</i> η after <i>ι</i> in an ad- jectival termina- tion; <i>καλλίης</i> . f. <i>λείος.</i>	ε <i>ἀγέρεσθαι</i> f. <i>ἀ- γείρεσθαι.</i>

^a Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.^b Mus. Crit. ii. 236.^c Muller Dor. ii. 485.^d Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.^e Ibid. Boeot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.^f Ahrens Dor. p. 73.^g Mus. Crit. i. 3. ^h Ahrens Æol. p. 73.ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.^k Ahrens Dor. p. 185.^l Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720. ^m Ibid.ⁿ Theocr. ^o Ahrens Æol. p. 81.^p Ahrens Æol. p. 99. ^q Ibid. p. 187.^r Ibid. p. 198. ^s Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionio.	Doric.	Æolic.	Bæotic.	Epic or Homeric.
αι becomes..		ι Ποτιδάν f. Ποτεί- δων.	ε α.		
7. ευ.....					ην ήυτε f. ευτε.
8 ι.....			ε b τέρτος f. τρί- τος, Lat. tertius. η ακτήνης f. ακ- τίνες c.		
9. η.....	ἄ πέρη f. πήρα.	ᾱ (plateiasmus) ἡμέρα ^c f. ἡμέρα ^f .	αι θναίσκω f. θνή- σκω.	αι d ἀνέθεικα f. ἀν- έθηκα : μεί f. μή.	
10. ο..... (See Obs. 3.)	α ἀρρωδεῖν f. ὀρρω- δεῖν. ω χρέωμαι f. χρέ- ομαι. ου before a liquid or σ, but only in certain words ; κοῦρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 3.)	ε εἰκατι f. εἰκοσι. ε ἔβδηκοντα f. ἔβδομήκοντα. ω before a liquid ; κῶρος f. κόρος. οι πνοῖά f. πνόα ^h .	α as in the Doric. υ ἄγυρις f. ἀγόρα : ὄνομα f. ὄνομα ; when συνώνυ- μος, πατήγυρις.	α διακάττοι f. δια- κός. ε 'Απέλλων f. 'Α. πόλλωνες : ἔδους f. ἔδους.	ω in a very small number of words ; δύω f. δύο.
11. οι..... — ου.....	ω ἄν f. οἶν. ευ where ου is formed from εο : φιλεῦ f. φιλοῦ.	ο εἰνόα f. εἰνοια. ο final, especially in the inflexions ; τὸς θεός f. τοὸς θ. ευ as in the Ionic. ω ὠρανός, ἵππος f. οὔρανός, ἵππους. οι γαλοισι f. γαί- ονσι.	ο ποῶ f. ποιῶ. ευ as in the Ionic. ω as in the Doric. οι λιποῖσα f. λι- πύσα : ἀνθρώ- ποις f. ἀνθρώ- πους ^m .	υ καλύ f. καλοῖ ^l . ο βόλα f. βούληκ. ω ⁱ θελώσα f. θέ- λουσα : ἵππος f. ἵππους.	οι in several words and forms ; ποίη f. πόα. ο βόλεται f. βοῦ- λεται. (See Obs. 4.)
12. υ.....		ου κοῦμα f. κῦ- μα ⁿ .	ου βούνα f. γυνή. υι p.	ου κούτες f. κύ- ρες ^o . ι ὑψηλος f. ὑψη- λος ^q .	
13. ω.....		α (plateiasmus) πρῶτος f. πρῶτος.	ω ^r χελώνη f. χε- λώνη.	α as in Doric ^s .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ᾱ is used in certain words instead of η : 'Αθάνα, δᾱρός, ἔκατι, ποδᾱγός, λογαγός, κυναγός, ξενᾱγός, οπαδός^t.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξείνος, εἰλίσσω, εἵνεκα, are found in tragedy ; εἵνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes^u, (in Thucy-

^a Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

^b Ibid. p. 79.

^c Ibid. p. 94.

^d Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl. p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well. p. 86.

^e Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27. Obs. 16.

^f Ahrens Dor. p. 129, Æol. p. 84.

^g Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

^h Pind.

ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

^k Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

^l Böckh. Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^m Kæn. Gregor. 618.

ⁿ Ahrens Dor. p. 79.

^o Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

^p Ahrens p. 98. ^q Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

^r Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p.

97. ^s Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

^t R. P. Orest. 26. Lobeck Phryn. p.

204.

^u Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc.

οὔνεκα.

dides always *ἐνεκα*^a; *εἴσω*^b, and *Εὐξείνος Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὐρος*^c(?), *μοῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *ὄνομα*^d(?), *γούνατα*^e.

Obs. 3. The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

Obs. 4. The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *ἄλως*, *πόλως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλως* for *Μενελαος*; and so *λέως*, the Attic form of *λαός*^f.

Obs. 5. *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βάλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

Obs. 6. The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον* &c.

Obs. 7. The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχυς* and *ἄσταχυς*—*νέρθεν* and *ἐνερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαῖν* and *ἡβαῖν*—*θῆϊε*, *ἡθῆϊε*. So *ὀδούς*, (Æol. *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

Obs. 8. The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγω* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αὐθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αἰητός*, whence *ἄητος*^h.

Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

a. Proper.—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

ε ι into *ει*, as *τεῖχεῖ*=*τείχει*

ο ι ... *οι*, *αἰδοῖ*=*αἰδοῖ*

α ι ... *αι*, *γῆραι*=*γῆρα*

η ι ... *ηι*, *Θρήῖσσα*=*Θρηῖσσα*

ω ι ... *ωι*, *λῶϊστος*=*λῶστος*

υ ι ... *υι*, *νέκυι*=*νέκυι* (only Epic)

ᾱ ᾱ ... *ᾱ*, *σέλαα*=*σέλα*

χ χ ... *ι*, *Χίως*=*Χίος*

ũ and *ū* never suffer contraction.

^a Thom. Magist.

^b Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^c Lobeck Phryn. 236.

^d Elmsley (Bacch. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ὄνομα* sub fin.) exclude *ὄνομα*.

^e Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

^f Elmsley (Heracl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβοῖς* for *Εὐβοῖς*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖς* for *Ἀχαῖς*. This is denied by Lobeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74.).

^g Mus. Crit. ii. 585.

^h Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

δ. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

ᾱ ο	} into ω, as αἰδῶα=αἰδῶ	τιμάομεν=τιμῶμεν
ο ᾱ		μισθόητε=μισθῶτε
ο η		
ε α (preceded by a consonant)	into η, as τείχεα=τείχη	
ε α (preceded by a vowel,)	into α, as κλέαα=κλέα, Περικλέαα=	
	Περικλέα, ὑγίαα=ὑγιά, εὐφυνάα=εὐφυνά	
ε ε	into ει, as πολεε=πολεῖ	
ο ο	} into ου, as μίσθοε=μίσθου	μισθόομεν=μισθοῦμεν
ο ε		ποιέομεν=ποιοῦμεν.
ε ο		

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with ω, however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as ἥρωα=ἥρω :

φιλέης=φιλήϊς	ύλήεσσα=ύλησσα
τιμάω=τιμῶ	λᾶας=λᾶς
τιμάωμεν=τιμῶμεν	φιλέοιμι=φιλοῖμι
φιλέου=φιλοῦ	μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι
μισθόοιμι=μισθοῖμι	μισθόου=μισθοῦ
πλόου=πλοῦ	ἀπλόαι=ἀπλαῖ.

3. When the short vowels ᾱ, ι, υ absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

ᾱ ε	} into ᾱ, as	τίμαε=τίμᾱ
ᾱ η		τιμάητε=τιμᾱτε
ι α	} into ι, as	πόλιας=πόλις (Ion.)
ι ε		οῖες=οῖς
υ ε	} into υ, as	ιχθύες=ιχθῦς
υ α		ιχθύας=ιχθῦς
υ ι		λελύϊτο=λέλυτο
υ η		δεικνύηται=δεικνύται, in verbs in υμι.

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be ι, it is subscribed to α, η, ω. Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

α η	} into α, as	τιμάης=τιμᾶς
α ει		τιμάει=τιμᾶ

α οἱ into φ, as τιμάοιμι = τιμῶμι
 α ου ... ω, τιμάου = τιμῶ
 ε αι ... η, τύπτειαι = τύπτῃ
 ε ου } ... ου, ποιέουσι = ποιούσι
 ο ου } ... ου, μισθόουσι = μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἱ, as μισθόη = μισθοῖ^a
 ο εἰ } μισθόει = μισθοῖ
 ο εἰ ... ου, μισθόειν = μισθοῦν.

Obs. 1. In the second person singular, pres. and impft., of contracted verbs in *έω, άω, ώω*, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as *εαι*,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as *εο*,) sometimes occur together: in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule ; as,

ποιέ-εαι = ποιέ-η = ποιῇ τιμά-εαι = τιμά-η = τιμῇ
 ἐποιέ-εο = ἐποιέ-ου = ἐποιού ἐμισθό-εο = ἐμισθό-ου = ἐμισθοῦ.

Obs. 2. The contraction of *οει* into *ου* is found only in the inf. act. of verbs in *όω*, (the original form of which was *εν*, so that the contraction really is not *μισθόειν*, *μισθοῦν*, but *όεν*, *οῦν*) and in some adjectives in *όεις*, in which the *ι* probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in *άω* have not the *ι* subscript : *τιμάεν*, *τιμῶν*.

Obs. 3. For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

Synæresis and Diæresis^b.

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (*συναίρεσις*, *συνίζησις*, *συνεκφώνησις*). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Diæresis*.

Obs. Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short^c.

Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Diæresis in the Dialects.

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms : φιλέοντα Ion., φιλοῦντα Attic. So Attic, βοίδιον, ῥοίδιον, οιστός, οἰζύς^d (Ion. οῖ-), but not in the final nominative οῖς of substantives, except φθοῖς, οῖς^e—ἐλειώς^f Att. The tragedians^g used synæresis when the first word ended in *η* or *ω*, especially *ή, ῆ, δή, μή*, and *ἐπεί* before *οὔ(ς)* and after *ε^h* in the

^a *ι*, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

^b Herm. El. Doct. Met. i. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

^c Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

^d Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Mæris Lex. Att. 276.

^e Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^f Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

^g R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. ^h R. P. Phæn. 1651.

middle of some words; as *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἴα*, *ἴατε*^a, *Ἀλκίης* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνεωγμένος*, *νίος*, et sim.^b *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκυδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *δοτεως*.

Obs. 1. The open form *εἷ* was however admitted into the choral odes^c. We find *δίσσω* three times in the tragedians^d.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *ουο*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *εν*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλευνες*—*φιλέου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰρώταον*, *εἰρώτευν*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῦσα*—*δικαιόουσι*, *δικαιεῦσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλέει* for *φιλή* from *φιλήη*.

Obs. 2. Some words, as *ἱρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *οη* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἐβόησα* is Ionic: so *ἐβώθες* Hom. for *ἐβοήθει*.

Obs. 3. The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αὐτέων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυπτεύω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενός* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *εἰκοσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *ξίσος* for *ίσος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόντα*, *τυρώντα*—*ρίγων* for *ρίγων*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *αε*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άωνος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσάωντες*, *χαλάσι* for *φυσάωντες*, *χυλάουσι*: *τῶν κορῶν* for *τάων κοράων*: *Ποσειδᾶν*, *Μενέλας*.—*αι* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *ἐφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εἷ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αιῖ*, as *Πενεῖός*, *Κλαῖστρονῖ*.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *ανς*. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *πᾶις*, *δῖδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *δίομαι*, *δίω*, *διστός*, *ᾄζει*, *ᾄξαν*, *ἔισκω*, *ἔικτην*, *αὐσταλέος*, *αὐτμή*, *ἐύς*, *ἐύ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γρηῦς*, *παῖς*^h.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *â* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *οω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνηον* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *όράας*, *όρώω*, *γελῶοντες*, *ἡβῶωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθηον*, *θαάσσεις*, *δεδάσθαι*. So also *φῶως*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φῶν*, *Δημοφῶν*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs.* 3.) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: *α*. the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέεας*, *ἐφόρεον*, *τεθνεῶτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληϊάδεω*: *β*. more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀναιερῖ*, *ἀεθλεύων*, &c.: *γ*. occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηῖοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι*, *αο*, *αοι*, *αω*, and *ιι*. In Theocritus, only *εω* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

^a Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

^b Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^c Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

^d R. P. Hec. 51.

^e Elms. Ach. 913.

^f Koen. Greg. Cor. 583.

^g Böckh Cor. Ina. i. 724.

^h Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

ⁱ Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

Crisis.

§. 13. 1. Crasis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long^a syllable or sound; as, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, τὸ ἕπος=τοῦπος.

Obs. 1. We occasionally find a double crasis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as χῶδωνις = καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τὰγαθὰ; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as ἂ ἄν = ἄν—but R. P. ἀνρός: Hec. 295 ἄγών &c.

Obs. 2. In certain words, such as ταῦτόν, θᾶτερον, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with πρό, προῦδωκα &c.^b

Obs. 3. The ι subscript is used only when the ι belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as καὶ εἶτα = κᾶτα, but καὶ ἐπειτα = κᾷπειτα^c.

3. The crasis is most frequently found with, *a.* the article, as ὁ ἀνὴρ = ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός = τάνδρός^d: *b.* very frequently with καί^e and the interjection ὦ, as καὶ ἀρετή = κἀρετή, ὦ ἄνθρωπε = ὦνθρωπε: *c.* not unfrequently in ἐγώ with οἶδα and οἶμαι, as ἐγῶμαι, ἐγῶδα: *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, ὅ and ἃ: *e.* with τοί, μέντοι, οὔτοι, especially in combinations with ἄν and ἄρα, as τάν—τᾶρα—μένταν, οὐτᾶρα^f. *f.* Sometimes with πρό, as προῦργου = πρὸ ἔργου, προῦλγουν = πρὸ ὀλγουν; especially in composition, as προῦδωκα.

Obs. 4. When in a crasis, a lene consonant (π, κ, τ) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate φ, χ or θ: τὰ ἔτερα = θᾶτερα, τὸ ἰμάτιον = θοιμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος = χᾶτερος, καὶ ὄσα, ὅστις, ὅπως = χῶσα, χῶστις, χῶπως. (Vid. §. 24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crasis, the capital letter is dropped; as, ὠριπίδη = ᾠ Εῦρ., κεύφοριδης = καὶ Εὐφ.

Obs. 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting ου and ω, when in crasis with α coalesce into αῤ; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound α: ὁ ἀνὴρ = ἀνὴρ, οἱ ἄνδρες = ἀνδρες, τὸ ἀληθές = τάληθές, τὰ ἄλλα = τᾶλλα, τοῦ ἀνδρός = τάνδρός, τῷ ἀνδρί = τάνδρί: so τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταῦτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ = ταῦτῷ. Hence whenever a word, which

^a Valck. Phœn. 896. R. P. Phœn. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^b Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

^d Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elmsley Pref. ad CEd. R. viii.

^e Spitzner Excurs. ad Il. xiii. p. 2.

^f Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad CEd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crasis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedians.

^g Monk Hipp. 1005.

generally has the lenē breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crasis with the article, *ὁ, οἱ*, or the relative *ὃ*; as, *οὐκ=ὁ ἐκ, ἀπατῶντες=οἱ ἀπατῶντες, ἀπόνησα=ἃ ἐπόνησα*^a: the final *α, ο, ου, ω, φ, οι, αι* of the article also form with *ἕτερος* a long *ᾱ*; as,

*τὰ ἕτερα=θάρτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ἄτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θάρτερου,
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θάρτερον, οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ἄτεραι.*

Obs. 7. The *αι* of the conjunction *καί* is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: *καὶ εἰ=κεῖ^b, καὶ ἦλθον=ἐκῆλθον. καί* never coalesces with *δεῖ^c*.

Obs. 8. The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as *ο* and *ι* into *οι*; all the others are *improper*.

Obs. 9. The crasis *χρήσται* for *χρεία ἐστί* is remarkable.

§. 14. Table of Crases.

1. *α* with *α* = *ᾱ*, *τὰ ἀγαθὰ=τᾱγαθὰ.*
α . . . ε = *ᾱ*, *τὰ ἐμά=τᾱμά, ἃ ἔδοξε=ᾱδοξε.*
α . . . ο = *ω*, *τὰ ὅπλα=θῶπλα.*
αι . . . α = *ᾱ*, *καὶ ἀρετή=κᾱρετή*, so *περίψομάπελθόντ^d*.
αι . . . ε = *ᾱ*, *καὶ ἐγὼ=κᾱγῶ.*
αι . . . η = *η*, *καὶ ἦ=χῆ*, Arist. Lysist. 48.
αι . . . ι = *ι*, *καὶ ἴσος=κῖσος.*
αι . . . ο = *ω*, *καὶ ὅσα=χῶσα.*
αι . . . υ = *υ*, *καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῦπερορῶδοῦσα*, Eur. Suppl. 344^e.
αι . . . αυ = *αι*, *καὶ αὐτός=καὐτός.*
αι . . . ει = *φ*, *καὶ εἶτα=κᾱτα*; but *καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.*
αι . . . ευ = *ευ*, *καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῖνδαίμων*; with *εὖ* only in compounds, R. P. Phœn. 1422.
αι . . . οι = *φ*, *καὶ οἶνος=κᾱνος*, *καὶ οἰκία=κᾱκία.*
αι . . . ου = *ου*, *καὶ οὐκ=κούκ.*
2. *η* . . . *α* = *ᾱ*, *ἡ ἀρετή=ᾱρετή.*
η . . . ε = *η*, *μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ῆμή.*
η . . . ευ = *ηυ*, *ἡ εὐγένεια=ῆγύνεια.*
η . . . α = *η*, *τυχῇ ἀγαθῇ=τυχήγαθῇ.*
η . . . ε = *η*, *τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ.*
η . . . η = *η*, *τῇ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.*
3. *ο* . . . *α* = *ᾱ*, *ὁ ἀνὴρ=ᾱνήρ.*
ο . . . ε = *ου*, *ὁ ἐκ=οὐκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὐπί.*
ο . . . ι = *οι*, *τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοιμάτιον.*
ο . . . ο = *ου*, *τὸ ὄνομα=τοῖνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος=οὐλύμπιος.*
ο . . . υ = *ου*, *τὸ ὕδωρ=θοῦδωρ.*
ο . . . αι = *φ*, *τὸ αἷτιον=τᾱτιον.*
ο . . . αυ = *αι*, *τὸ αὐτό=ταυτό, προαὐδᾶν* for *προαυδᾶν*; but also *πρωῦ-δᾶν* Arist. Aves 556.
ο . . . οι = *φ*, *ὁ οἶνος=φῶνος*, *τὸ οἰκίδιον=τᾱκίδιον.*

^a Elmsley Herac. 722.

^b Valck. Phœn. 577. R. P. Phœn. 583.

^c R. P. Phœn. 1422. Herm. El. Met.

p. 52.

^d Gaisf. Heph. 222. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 477.

^e Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 476.

- ο with ου = ου, δ οὐδέ = οὐδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R. vii. p. 244.
- οι α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἦτοι before ἄν, ἄρα) μέντοι ἄν = μένταν.
- οι α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες = ὦνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες = ὠπατῶντες.
- οι ε = ου^a, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί = οὔμοι, μοί ἐστιν = μοῦστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν = μοῦδωκεν.
- οι ε = α, (in article and ἕτερος) οἱ ἕτεροι = ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)
- ου α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου = τάνθρώπου; also μακροῦ ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638^b.
- ου ε = ου^c, ποῦ ἐστιν = ποῦστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ = τοῦμοῦ, οὐ ἔνεκα = οὔνεκα, ὅτου ἔνεκα = ὀθούνεκα, wrongly written ὀθ οθνεκα.
- ου ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἑτέρου = θάτέρου.
- ου η = η, τοῦ ἡμετέρου = θῆμετέρου.
- ου ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος = τοῦνόματος.
- ου υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος = θοῦδατος. Elmsley θῶδατος.
- ου αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταῦτοῦ.
4. ω α = ω, ὃ ἀνθρωπε = ὠνθρωπε, ὃ ἄνερ = ὠνερ.
- ω ο = ω, τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ = τῷφθαλμῷ.
- ω ευ = ου, ὃ Εὐριπίδῃ = ὠριπίδῃ.
- ω οι = φ, ἐγὼ οἶδα = ἐγφδα, ὃ οἰζυρέ = φζυρέ.
- φ α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ = τάνθρώπῳ.
- φ ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ = τῷμῷ, and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.
- φ ο = ω, τῷ ὄχλῳ = τῷχλῳ.
- φ αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ = ταῦτῷ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crasis or contraction^d.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature^e.

Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar^f and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crasis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἀγαλμα = τῷγαλμα, τῷλληθίς, τωῖτό, ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, ὠπόλοι, from τὸ ἀλ., τὸ αὐτό, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπῶλοι. So also ἄ ἐγὼ into ὠγὼ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὄριστος, οὔτός, ὄλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ἄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῷλγεος, τῶντρῳ for τοῦ ἄλγεος, τῷ ἄντρῳ; so ο and ε = ω, as ὁ ἑλαφος = ὠλαφος, ὁ ἐξ = ὠξ, αι and ε = η, καὶ ἐκ = κῆκ, καὶ εἶπε = κῆπε, καὶ ἐάν or ἦν — κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crasis of the article and ἕτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὠτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

^a Elms. Med. 56 n. ^b Ibid. ^c Ibid. ^d Buttm. Lexil. p. 253. ad voc. θεουδῆς.

^e R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268.

^f Herm. Opusc. i. 254.

Hiatus.

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases:

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as *ῥῆσσι* *ἐπὶ μὲν αὐτὰς γε Κρονίων*; or where the long vowel or diphthong is long in the arsis, short in the thesis, as *πλάγχθῃ ἐπεί*.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as *παῖδ' ἄμυνεν, ὁ ἄλλος*.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as *ἀλλ' ἄνα, εἰ μέμους γε*.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as *οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐδων, πολλοί*.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | σκεν (= οὐδὲ φύς). These words are *ἄγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἀλῆναι, ἀλεις, ἀλῶσαι, ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἀπτω, ἀραιός, ἀρδω, ἀριστον, ἀρνες, ἄστυ, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθειραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος*, the forms of *Εἶδω, ρίdeω, εἶδωλον, εἰκοσι, εἵκοσι, εἰκελος* and *ἱκελος, εἶκω, ἔοικα, εἴσκω, εἰλαρ, εἰλέω, εἰλω, ἔλσαι, εἶμα, εἰπεῖν, ἔειπεν*, and *ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἐκαστος, ἐκηλος, ἐκητι, ἐκυρος, ἐκών, ἔλιξ, ἐλίσσω, ἐλπίς, ἔλπω, ἐλπωρή, ἔλωρ, ἐννυμι, ἑός* and *ὅς (suus), ἑο, οἱ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, αἰτρεο, ἐέργω, ἐργάθω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἔσθος, ἐσπέρη, ἐσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτώσιος, ἦδομαι, ἦδύς, ἦθος, ἦκα (still), ἦλος, ἦνυψ, ἦρα, ἀγγεν-αβίς, Ἥρη, ἦχέω, ἦχῃ, ἦχης, ἰαχῇ, ἰάχω, ἱεμαί, ἱεμαίς, ἱλιος, ἱον, ἱονθάς, ἱπες, ἱρις, ἱς, εἰς, and ἱφί, ἱσος, ἱστωρ, ἱτυς, ἰωή, ἰακή, ὀδόγη, οἰκίω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶνονψ, οἶνοποτάζω, οἶς, οὐλαμός, οὐλος, ὦλεξ, ὦς^a.*

3. In the Tragic verse^b the hiatus is admissible only: 1. ° after *τί* in certain formulæ, *τί οὖν, τί εἶπες, τί ἔστι*. 2. *εὖ οἶδα*—*εὖ ἴσθι* (Edd. Reap. 959, &c. (*εὖ εἰδῆ* Arist. Vesp. 425), and after the exclamations *ᾶ, παί, ἄνα, νυί*. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear^d. So in prose also, *οὐδὲ εἰς, οὐδὲ ἐν, μηδὲ ἐν, ne unus quidem*, to distinguish it from *οὐδεὶς*^e. In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after *οἷ* and *περί*, as *οἷ εἰς, οἷ οὐχί, περί ὑμῶν*^f, and in other combinations of *τί*, as Ach. 172 *τί ἂν οὖν*, Ib. 750 *τί ἀνὴρ*.

Elision.

§. 17. Elisions (the sign whereof is *apostrophe* ') is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word; as, *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

Obs. 1. When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lenis consonant is changed into the aspirate, as *ἔθηχ' ἄμα*.

^a For a list of further digammated words, see Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon i. 438, and Thiersch Gr. Gr. p. 290.

^b R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

^c Porson (Phœn. 891.) and Monk (Hipp. 975) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733.

Hermann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

^d Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap. Loebck Ajax p. 436.

^e R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxxv.

^f Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Theom. 377.

^g R. P. Hec. 870.

Obs. 2. In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except *περί* and *πρό*, as *δι' οἶκον*, *ἐπ' οἶκον*, but *περὶ οἶκον*, *πρὸ οἶκον*: and seldom *ἐνεκα*. So in composition, as *ἀνελθεῖν*.

b. The particles and adverbs, *ἀλλά*, *ἄρα*, *ἄρα*, *ἅμα*, *εἴτα*, *ἐπειτα*, *μᾶλα*, *μάλιστα*, and many other adverbs in *α* before *ἀν*: further in *ἵνα*, *γέ*, *τέ*, *δέ* (and its compounds *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*), *ὥστε*, *ὅτε* (not *ὅτι*), *ποτέ*, with its compounds *οὐποτε*, &c. *τότε*, *ἔτι*, *οὐκέτι*, *μηκέτι*, *ἀγχι*, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as *ἀγχιῶς*: thus, *ἀλλ' αὐτός*, *ἀρ' οὖν*, *μάλιστα' ἀν*).

c. The pronouns in *α*, *ο*, *ε*, as *ταῦτα*, *τοιαῦτα*, *πάντα*, *ἅλλα*, *τίνα*: more rarely *τοῦτο*, *αὐτό*, *ἐμέ*, *σέ* (never *τό*, *τά*); as, *ταῦτ' αὐτά*, *πάντ' ἀγαθά*, *πάνθ' ὅσα*.

d. *Ἔστί*, *φημί*, *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, and generally the verbal forms in *μι*, *σι*, *ι*, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, as *φῆμ' ἐγώ*, *οἶδ' ἄνδρα*, *ἐλέγεται' ἄν*, *ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν*.

e. Some familiar phrases, as *νῆ Δί'*, *ἔφη*.

Obs. 3. In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reasons, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

Elision in Poetry.

§. 18. Any short vowel except *υ* may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final *α*, *ι*, *ο* of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry; in Homer only *ρά*.

2. The *ι* of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry^a; oftener in Homer^b, but still only where the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, *τῷ ᾄρνιθ' Ὀδυσσεύς*.

3. The *ι* in *περί*, (except in Æolic, Pindar Olymp. VI. 38, and in *πέρροδος*, *περάπτω*) *ᾄτι*^c in Homer and in comedy, the Epic *ἔσσι*, adverbs of place in *θι* derived from substantives; *πρό* and *τό* are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, *διακιδεῖται*, *ἐπιανδάνει*, *ἀποείπε*.

5. In Epic the diphthong *αι* (of verbal forms, and very rarely of nouns^d) is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the 1 pers. ind. middle, is of not an uncommon occurrence, in the second person very rare, in the third not uncommon; of the infinitives the ind. pass. is common, the future more rare, and the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision of the first aorist inf. act. does not occur^e.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι*, *ται*, *θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

Obs. Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021.

^a The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are Æsch. Supp. 7. Persæ 852. Œd. Col. 1435. Trach. 676. Ajax 108. 1006. Hec. 912. Orest. 584. Iph. Aul. 808. Æsch. Æol. Fr. vi. Philemon Fr. 44. Vid. Por. Hec. Pref. xxii. Monk Alc. 220. 1137. Hipp. 1183. Bacchm. Lycoph. 894. Vid. Herm. Op. v. 245. It is disallowed by Elmsley, Heracl. 693. Lobeck, Aj. 801. Herm. Œd. Col.

1438. Trach. 672. See Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ἀργής*, v. 245. Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met. 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synæzese. Cf. Diss. Pind. Olymp. ix. 112. Eustath. ad II. xii. 58.

^b Spitzner Excurs. vii. ad II.

^c Brunck Lysist. 611. Spitzner de Vers. Heroic. 172. R. P. Hec. 109.

^d Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2.

^e Ibid. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

1060. Kœn. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphæresis in its stead: *γράφωμάς*, or *γράφωμαι* 'γώ, not *γράφωμ' ἐγώ*; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Vesp. 1417 *δέομ' οὐδέ*: 318 *τηροῦμ' ἰπός*: (for though the *αι* of the article occasionally coalesces with *ου* and *υ*, yet this does not warrant our extending this crasis to the final *αι* of other words) and Nubes 780 *καλείσθ' ἀπαγαίμην*, where the effect of the crasis would be to produce a spondee in the fourth foot.

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *αι* is not elided in Homer, except in *σοί, μοί*; but this is doubtful. When the supposed elision seems to occur before a long vowel, it is accounted for by synæresis; but Il. ɛ, 165. Od. ɛ, 60, are clear cases of elision^a: *μίντοι* is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *αι* is never^b elided, except in *σῆμοις*, *μίντοι*^d. Wherefore, whenever *σ'* or *μ'* are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *αι*, they are to be taken for *σέ, μέ*^e.

9. In anapæstic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphæa*). There are some instances also in Homer, (Il. XIV. 265, &c.) and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics^f: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long^g, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. Œd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968^h. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction.

10. The *ε* of the III. person ind. is not often elided in Attic writersⁱ, as the hiatus could be obviated by the *ν* *ἑλεγκστικόν*^k; though, for the sake of the metre, it is more common in poetry than in prose: *ἐστί* alone, of the words which may take the *ν*, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphæresis*: whereby an incipient *ε'*, most frequently the augment, is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially *η*, Valck. Phœn. 408. Kœn. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. Œd. Col. 1606. R. P. Pref. vii.; and this by a use of *synaphæa* takes place even at the beginning of a verse, Valck. Phœn. 89; and even aphæresis and elision take place in the same word, as *τρέχω 'π' ἀφύας*^m, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphæresis, Herm. El. Met. 33.

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')ⁿ is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: *μὴ μου 'φέλῃς*^o or *μὴ μουφέλῃς*.

^a Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

^b Elms. Pref. to Œd. R. viii. Med. 56.

Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190.

Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

^c Kœn. Greg. 171.

^d Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 4.

^e R. P. Phœn. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

^f Herm. Ant. 1018. Valck. Phœn. 891.

Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137. 143. Elms. Her.

838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

^g Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

^h Herm. Ant. 1018.

ⁱ Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

^k Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis *ἐγχαί' ἂν* scripsissem repereris, quam semel *scripsisset*." Herm. Electra 902.

^l Elms. Med. 56 n. Heracl. 460.

^m Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

ⁿ Herm. Elect. 706.

^o Elms. Med. 56, note.

Elision before a Consonant.

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of *ἀρα*, and the prepositions *κατά*, *ἀνά*, *παρά* before a consonant. The accent of *παρά* is thrown back, *πάρ' ποσί*: *ἀνά* and *κατά*, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and *ἀνά* before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *μ*, changes to *ἀμ*, as *ἀμβωμοῖσι* (*ἀν βωμοῖσι*), *ἀμπέλαγος*, *ἀμφόνον*, *ἀμμέγα*. The final *τ* of *κατά* is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, *καδδύναμιν* or *κὰδ δύναμιν*, *καπφάλαρα* (for *κατὰ φάλαρα*), *κακκεφαλῆς*, *καττάδε*, *καγγόνν*. *κατά* is also assimilated to the digamma, as *κανάξαις*, *καφάξαις*. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: *παροτᾶσα*. *ἀνοτάς*, *ἀμβαίνειν*. So the Doric *ποτί* (*πρός*) is elided: *ποτῶς* for *πρός τοὺς*: *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, *ἀππέμψει*, *ὑββάλλειν* Homer.

Obs. If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: *κάκτανε*, *κάσχεθε*, *ἀμνάσει*, for *κάκτανε*, *κάσσχεθε*, *ἀμμνάσει*. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: *κάπετον* Pindar, for *κάππεσον* (*κατάπεσον*).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: *ἀμβάτης*, *ἀμβολάς* Xen.; *ἀμπωτις*, *ἀμπαύομαι* Hdt.

Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is, the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

2. The following consonants are thus employed: *ν* (*ἐφέλκυστικόν*), *ς*, *κ*.

a. The *ν* is annexed^a to

a. Datives plural in *σι*, and local adverbs in *σι*: *πᾶσιν ἔλεξα*.

β. III. person sing. and plural in *σι*: *τύπτουσιν ἐμέ*, *τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ*.

γ. III. person sing. in *ε*: *ἔτυπεν ἐμέ*.

δ. Numerals, but not always; *εἴκοσιν*, and *εἴκοσι ἄνδρες*: the former never in Homer.

ε. The Epic particles *νύ*, *κέ* (Epic for *ἀν*).

ζ. The demonstrative termination *ί*, where *σ* precedes; as, *οὐτοσίν*, *ἐκεινοσίν*, *τουτοσύν*, *οὕτωσιν*.

η. The Epic suffix *φι*, and the Epic *νόσφι*.

Obs. 1. In the Epic dialect, the *ν* is often omitted in local adverbs in *θεν*; more rarely in the Attic Greek^b, still more rarely in *πάνιν*.

Obs. 2. The poets place a final *ν* before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre^c: in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line^d. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony; and some-

^a Buttmann considers this *ν* not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form; but the older forms, *ντι* &c. in Pindar, do not admit the *ν*.

^b Lobeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl.

583.

^c Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

^d Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

times to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the *ν* even before vowels: as, *πῶσι ἔλεξα*.

b. *ς* is added to the word *οὕτω*, as *οὕτως ἐποίησεν*: frequently to *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*: and to *ἐκ* before a vowel and at the end of a sentence; as, *ἐξ εἰρήνης*—*εἰρήνης ἔξ*; but *ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης*.

Obs. 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find *ἀτρέμας* and *ἀτρέμα*, and the numerals in *κίς* and *κι*; as, *πολλάκις* and *πολλάκι*—*ἔμπας* (Pœtic) and *ἐμπα*—*ἀντικρύ* and *ἀντικρυς*.

c. *κ* is added to the negative *οὐ* before a vowel, as *οὐκ αἰσχροίς*, except before digammated words in Homer, and *οἱ* in Attic: *οὐ οἱ*, not *οὐχ οἱ*. So from the analogy of *οὐκίτι* we find *μηκέτι* for *μή τίτι*; but when *οὐ* stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written *οὐ*, even before a vowel, as *οὐ· ἀλλά &c.*

Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as *πμ*, *νπ*, *νγ*, *νλ*, *νρ*, *νσ*, (see §. 26, sqq.) and *λς*, *ρσ* are rare: in Æol. *μάκαρς* for *μάκαρ*; in other words the nominative *ς* is dropped, as *πατήρ* for *πατέρς*; *σλ* only Doric, as *ἐσλός*.

Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate mute consonants are combined with each other: that is, any one of the tenuous (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) with any of the others—any one of the mediæ (*β*, *γ*, *δ*) with any of the others—any one of the aspirates (*φ*, *χ*, *θ*) with any of the others.

2. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second. A consonant of the *π* sound (*π*, *β*, *φ*) or of the *κ* sound (*κ*, *γ*, *χ*), if followed by a *τ* sound (*τ*, *δ*, *θ*), must always be cognate to it. For example, if *β* is followed by the tenuous *τ*, it is changed into the *π*- sound tenuous *π*; if by the aspirate *θ*, it is changed into the *π*- sound aspirate *φ*; and so in the other consonants. Thus *τ* is always preceded by *π* or *κ*, *δ* by *β* or *γ*, *θ* by *φ* or *χ*.—And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuous—if the second, it remains, and the mute is changed to its proper aspirate.

β before τ into π, as (from τρίβω)	τέτριβται = τέτριπται
φ τ . . π . . (. . γράφω)	γέγραφται = γέγραπται
γ τ . . κ . . (. . λέγω)	λέλεγται = λέλεκται
χ τ . . κ . . (. . βρέχω)	βέβρεχται = βέβρεκται
π δ . . β . . (. . ῥΑΠ)	ράπδος = ράβδος
φ δ . . β . . (. . γράφω)	γράφδην = γράβδην
κ δ . . γ . . (. . πλέκω)	πλέκδην = πλέγδην
χ δ . . γ . . (. . βρέχω)	βρέχδην = βρέγδην

π before θ into φ, as (from ΤΥΠ)	ἐτύπθην	=	ἐτίφθην
β θ .. φ .. (.. τρίβω)	ἐτρίβθην	=	ἐτρίφθην
κ θ .. χ .. (.. πλέκω)	ἐπλέκθην	=	ἐπλέχθην
γ θ .. χ .. (.. λέγω)	ἐλέγθην	=	ἐλέχθην.

Obs. εκ is not affected by this rule; as, ἐκδοῦναι, ἐκθεῖναι, &c. not ἐγδοῦναι, ἐχθεῖναι.

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflexions), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis, Σαπφώ, Βάκχος, Ἀτθίς; but not Σαφφώ, Βάχχος, Ἀθθίς.

4. When in inflexions two τ consonants come together, the first is changed to σ, as

ἐπειθθην (from πεῖθω) into ἐπεισθην
πειθτέος (... πεῖθω) ... πειστέος
ἡρεῖθθην (... ἐρεῖω) ... ἡρείσθην.

§. 23. The tenuous (π, κ, τ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ (β, γ, δ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

Obs. 1. In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμέρα)=ἐφήμερος
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐπυφή=ἐφυφή
 οὐκ ὁσίως=οὐχ ὁσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος
 ἀντ' ὧν=ἀνθ' ὧν (ἀντί), ἀντέλκω=ἀνθέλκω
 εἰλογ-ά=εἰλοχα, but λέγ' ἐτέρον (not λέχ' ἐτ.)
 τέτυπ-ά=τέτυφα
 τέτριβ-ά=τέτριφα, but τριβ' οὕτως (not τρίφ' οὕτως).

Obs. 2. This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θάτερα from τὰ ἔτερα (§. 13. *Obs.* 5). When two tenuous precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφθήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὀλην for νύκτ' ὀλ., τίφθ' οὕτω for τίπτ' οὕτω.

Obs. 3. In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as, φροῖμον, formed by crasis from προῖμιον from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from τάρασσω, φρούδος from πρό and ὁδός.

Obs. 4. In the Ionic dialect the tenuis remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὁσίως, &c.

Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except μν.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or σ, or liquids with liquids or σ, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—A π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ	(κ, γ, χ)	γ
τ ..	(τ, δ, θ)	σ

1. π Consonant : $\tau \acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\iota\beta\mu\alpha\iota$ (from $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\omega$) becomes $\tau \acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$) $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\gamma \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\omega$) $\gamma \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$
2. κ $\pi \acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\pi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\kappa\omega$) $\pi \acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$) remains $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\beta \acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\beta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\chi\omega$) becomes $\beta \acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$
3. τ $\eta\eta\upsilon\tau\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$) $\eta\eta\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\eta\eta\epsilon\iota\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$) $\eta\eta\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\pi \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$) $\pi \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\kappa\epsilon\kappa \acute{o}\mu\iota\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ (... $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$) $\kappa\epsilon\kappa \acute{o}\mu\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ , as $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\mu\acute{\eta}$ and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—A π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ σ is dropped—except the prep. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$; as $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma \acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$.

κ σ becomes ξ .

1. π Consonant : $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\sigma\omega$ (from $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$) becomes $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\iota\psi\omega$
 $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\sigma\omega$ (... $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\omega$) $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\psi\omega$
 $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\sigma\omega$ (... $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\omega$) $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\psi\omega$
2. κ $\pi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\kappa\sigma\omega$ (... $\pi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\kappa\omega$) $\pi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\xi\omega$
 $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\sigma\omega$ (... $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$) $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$
 $\beta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\chi\sigma\omega$ (... $\beta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\chi\omega$) $\beta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\xi\omega$
3. τ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\sigma\omega$ (... $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$) $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\sigma\omega$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\sigma\omega$ (... $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$) $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega$
 $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\sigma\omega$ (... $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$) $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\delta\sigma\omega$ (... $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$) $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\sigma\omega$.

§. 26. Rule III.— ν before a π consonant (π , β , ϕ , ψ) becomes μ

κ (κ , γ , χ , ξ) γ

except before enclitics; as, $\delta\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho$, $\tau \acute{o}\nu\gamma\epsilon$:

τ (τ , δ , θ) is unchanged,

$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ becomes $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\omega$ becomes $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\omega$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\beta \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\gamma\iota\gamma\nu \acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\iota\gamma\nu \acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\phi\rho\omega\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\rho\omega\nu$ $\sigma \acute{\upsilon}\nu\chi\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma \acute{\upsilon}\gamma\chi\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\psi\upsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\psi\upsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\xi \acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\xi \acute{\epsilon}\omega$

but $\sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\delta \acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta \acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

§. 27. Rule IV.— ν before another liquid is changed into that liquid; as, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ becomes $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ becomes $\sigma\upsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ becomes $\sigma\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$. Except ν before ρ , as $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$; (but $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$ is more usual than $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$); and sometimes ν before λ is unchanged, as $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\lambda\alpha\kappa\kappa\epsilon \acute{\upsilon}\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda$.

§. 28. Rule V.—*ν* before *ζ* is always dropped: so also before *σ* in inflexions, and those compounds where *σ* is followed by a consonant:

συνζυγία=συζυγία δαίμονσι=δαίμοσι σύνστημα=σύστημα;

Exceptions:—*έν* as *ένζεύγνυμι*, *ένσπείρω*, *ένσοφος*, not *ζσοφος*: *πάλιν* as *παλινσκιος*; and further, certain inflected and derived forms in *σαι* and *σις*, from verbs in *αίνω*, as *πίφανσαι* (from *φαίνω*), and the substantives *ή έλμυς*, *ή πειρίς*, *τίρυνς*. The *ν* of *σύν* is changed in compound words before *σ* into *σ*, as *συσσώζω* for *συνσώζω*.

Rule VI.—In compounds *ξ* before a consonant is changed to *κ*, as *έκπλεθρος*, *λακπατεύ* from *λάξ^a*.

Other Euphonic changes.

§. 29. When *μ* or *ν* are brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic *β* is inserted after *μ*, and *δ* after *ν*; as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*άνερός*, *άνρός*, *άνδρός*. When the *μ* is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μοροτός*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the *μ*, it is restored; as, *άμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*. Analogous to this is the insertion of *θ* in *έσθλος* from Dor. *έσλός*, *ιμάσθλη* from *ιμάσσω*.

3. Sometimes the offensive combinations are obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ένέπω* for *έμπω*, *ένέκω* for *έγκω*. So *πετάω* from *ΠΤΑ*, *δαμάω*, *ΔΜΑ*.

4. When a verbal ending, beginning with *σθ*, is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the *σ* is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

λελείπ-σθων (from *λε(πω)*) = *λελείφθων*
 λελέγ-σθωσαν (... *λέγω*) = *λελέχθωσαν*
 ήγγέλ-σθαι (... *άγγέλλω*) = *ήγγέλθαι*.

5. When the liquid *ν* is combined with a *τ* consonant and *σ*, the *ν* and *τ* consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened: *ε* into *ει*, *ο* into *ου*—*α*, *ι*, *υ* into *α*, *ι*, *υ*; as,

<i>τυφέντσι</i>	becomes	<i>τυφθει</i>	<i>σι</i>	<i>λέοντσι</i>	becomes	<i>λέονσι</i>
<i>σπένδσω</i>	.....	<i>σπείσω</i>		<i>έλμυνθσι</i>	.....	<i>έλμυσι</i>
<i>πάντσι</i>	.....	<i>πᾶσι</i>		<i>δεικνύντσι</i>	.....	<i>δεικνύσι</i>
<i>τύψαντσι</i>	.....	<i>τύψᾶσι</i>		<i>Ξενοφόντσι</i>	.....	<i>Ξενοφῶσι</i> .

^a Lobeck Phryn. 413. Elms. Med. 1150, note.

6. *Attraction of liquids*.—A change in the pronunciation of some words, for the purpose of euphony or metre, is effected by bringing together two consonants, whereof one is a liquid, and placing the intervening vowel after them (*metathesis*), as in the poetic forms *ἐπραθον*, *ἐδραθον*, *ἐδρακον*, from *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: so *βορός* from *μορός*, *βλίττειν* from *μελίττειν* (for the omission of *μ*, and the insertion of *β*, see 2.), *περάσω*, *πρεάσω*, *πρήσω*, *θάρος* and *θράρος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θνήσκω* from *ΘΑΝ*, or sometimes dropped altogether (syncope), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

7. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πόλεμος*, *πόλις*: so *οἰχεσθαι* and *οἰχνεῖν*, *ισχυάλω* and *ισχάλω*^a. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with *σ* or *μ*^b, in the older dialect, were afterwards without it^c, *σμικρός* (Ion. and old Att.) for *μικρός*^d, *σκεδάννυμι* for *κεδάω* &c.

Obs. In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre; as, *νώνυμος*, *ἀπάλαμνος*^e, *ἐρεμβός*, *ἐρεβος*.

Changes of Consonants in successive Syllables.

§. 30. 1. When two successive syllables in an uncompounded word would naturally begin with aspirates, whereof both belong to the root, as *ΘΠΙΧ*, *τριχός*; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as *φεφίληκα*, *θίθημι*, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis; hence,

ἐθρύφην (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. *θρύπτω*) into *ἐτρύφην*
φεφίληκα (from *φιλέω*) into *πεφίληκα*
τριχός (ΘΠΙΧ, nom. *θρίξ*) into *τριχός*
θίθηκα (ΘΑ, pres. *θνήσκω*) into *τίθηκα*
θίθημι (ΘΕ) into *τίθημι*.

Obs. When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as,

τρέφω but *θρέψω*, *θρέμμα* *ταχύς* but *θάσσω*
ἐτάφην - *θάπτω*, *θάψω* *τρέχω* - *θρέξομαι*.

So *ἐπιτεθυμμένος*, from *τύφω* for *θύφω*.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel

^a Schn. de Dial. Trag. 14.

^b Buttm. Lexil. 451.

^c Lennep, vol. iii. 106 sqq.

^d Elms. Med. 361, "de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur

quod de ξόν et σόν." Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 16.

^e Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 187—415.

is changed into the lene ; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns : thus,

ἔχω (root 'EX) into ἔχω ; but F. ἔξω	δφρα into δφρα
ἑσθής (root 'E, ἐννυμι, ἔστο) into ἑσθής	ἄχρις (from ἄ) into ἄχρις
ἀβρός	.. ἀβρός
ἀθύρω	.. ἀθύρω
ἰσχω (cf. ἱ-στημι)	.. ἰσχω.

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

a. Passive inflexive terminations beginning with θ, ἐχού-θην &c.

Obs. 1. ἐτίθην, τυθήσομαι—ἐτίθην, τεθήσομαι follow the general rule.

β. The imperative ending θι, φάθι, τίθναθι.

γ. Adverbial affixes, Κορινθό-θεν.

δ. Derivative terminations beginning with θ, σχέθω, ΣΧΕ.

ε. Aspirated perfect endings, ἄ, τέθαφα (not τέθαπ-ἄ) τεθάφαται.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not :

The aspirate of the second syllable being part of the root ;	The aspirate of the second syllable not being part of the root :
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τρέφω, τέτροφα, ἐτράφην

ἐτάφην, τάφος

ἔταφον (aor. II.)

τριχός.

ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι

ἰθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι

τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α

σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination θηθι, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second: τύφθητι, not τύφτηθι, for τύφθηθι.

CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

Change of Consonants in the Dialects.

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenues* with *tenues*, *mediæ* with *mediæ*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (Π sound with Π sound).

Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenues*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ionice κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers.

τ and κ, πότε, et sim. Dor. πόκα : ὅταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κείνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τέσσαρες.

2. The *mediæ* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γή, Æol. and Dor. δά: γέφυρα, Lacon. διφοῦρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The aspirates: θ and φ, θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξωθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, ὄρνιχος for ὄρνιθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The liquids: a. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἡλθον, Dor. ἡνθον: πλεύμων, Ionic for πνεύμων^a.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic^b for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

b. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ: ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ^c: ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρση: ρ for σ, at the end of words^d, Lacon. and Æol. παλαιόρ, Lysist. 988., for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πῖρ for πᾶς, puer, τάρ for τᾶς: λ for ρ, as λάκη for ράκη: ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον^e. So in Latin, arbor and arbos, labor and labos, honor and honos.

Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. a. The gutturals: γ and κ, Att. κναφεύς, al. γναφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχίς for ἀτρεκέις: and on the other hand, μουκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

b. The linguals: δ becomes τ, δάπης and τάπης: θ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐδέν^f.

θ becomes τ, αὔτις, Ion. and Ep. for αὐθις.

Obs. 1. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another: κιθών, Ion. for χιτών: ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεύτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεύθεν. So Att. φιδάκη for πιθάκη.

σ and the other linguals: σ becomes δ before μ, ὀδμή, Dor. for ὀσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένος.

σ becomes τ, Ποτειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδάν, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τήτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερον, σήτες^g) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and ττ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ: Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose^h). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσσι: except in Æol. δποττα, ἐπιχάριττα, for δποσα, ἐπιχάρισαιⁱ.

Obs. 2. Thucyd. Æschyl. Soph. use πράσσω, Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πρᾶττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πᾶσσω, βράσσω, πῆσσω, βασιλίσσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἄβυσσος, αἰθῦσσω, πτίσσω (ἐρίσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel; σιός, Lacon. for θεός, μουσιδδεν for μυθίειν.

^a On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunck Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

^b Lobbeck Phryn. 179.

^c Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy: contrary to R. P. Hec. 8. Valck. Ph. 55.

^d Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.

434 C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

^e Paus. v. 15. 4.

^f Böckh Cor. Ins. i. 724.

^g Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

^h Valck. Phæn. 406. Hemstern. Lucian,

i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

ⁱ Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations; *μεσ* for *μεν*, *τύπτομεσ* for *τύπτομεν*, and *αίεσ* for *αἰέν* Æol.: and on the other hand, *ἐντί*, Æol. for *ἐστί*, *ἐμπαν* for *ἐμπας*.

Obs. 3. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid); as, *ἐτάν* for *ἐς τάν*, *διδάκη* for *διδάσκει*, *ἴτω* for *ἴστω*.

c. The labials: φ becomes π, *σφόνδυλος* Att., *σπόνδυλος* Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as *ἀμφί* for *ἀμφί*: hence *ἀμπέχειν*.

μ and π, *δππατα*, *πεδά*, Æol. for *δμματα*, *μετά*.

φ and β, *βίλιππος*, Æol. for *φίλιππος*.

β becomes λ, *ἐπεζάρει* for *ἐπεβάρει*: Arcad. *ζέρεθρον* for *βάραθρον*, *ζάλλω* for *βάλλω*^a.

δ becomes λ, *ζορκάς*, Æol. and Ion. for *δορκάς*: *ζά*, Æol. for *διά*^b, whence the compounds *ζάθεος*, &c.

Double Consonants.

§. 35. λ becomes δδ, *μουσιδδειν*, Lacon. for *μουθίζειν*: *μάδδα*, Dor. for *μάζα*, *δδδει* for *δζει*.

The initial λ becomes δ, as *δυγόν* for *ζυγόν*^c.

λ becomes σδ, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when λ is preceded by θ), as *μελίσδεσται*, *μέσδων* for *μελίζεται*, *μέζων*. On the other hand, σδ for λ in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, *Ἀθήναζε* for *-ασδε*, and in the two adverbs, *βύζην* and *βυζόν* for *βύσδην*, *βυσδόν*.

λ becomes σσ, *συρίσσειν*, Æol. for *συρίζειν*.

λ becomes ττ, *συρίττειν*, Att. for *συρίζειν*.

To these must be added:—

ξ for σ and σσ, *ξύν*, Ep. and old Attic for *σύν*^d: *διξός*, Ion. for *δισσός*: *κιάξ*, Dor. for *κλείς*. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used ξ for σ^e.

The double consonants ξ and ψ have their component letters transposed, as *σκένος*, Æol. for *ξένος*, *σπάλις* for *ψαλις*: but rarely at the beginning of a word. So σφ and ψ, as *ψέ*, Dor. for *σφέ*.

Obs. 1. In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; *μόλις* and Att. *μόγισ*: *νοεῖν*, Ion. *κοεῖν*: πτ and σσ, *δσσω*, *πίσσω*, Æol. and Ion. for *δπτω*, *πίπτω*. So both *ἐνίπτω* and *ἐνίσσω* in Homer.

Obs. 2. Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So *κμέλας*, *μέλας*, and *κελαινός*. So ΣΔΕΥΣ (= *Ζεύς*), *Σιός* *Deus*, *Διφός*, *Διός*. So ΚΞΥΝ, *σύν*, Lat. *cum*: *κνοεῖν*, (compare *knowledge*), *νοεῖν* and *κοεῖν*, Æsch. Suppl. 171 *κοννεῖν*, Germ. *Kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So *ἐνς* becomes in Æol. *έν*, in common dial. *ἐς*. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs: *ξύρειν*, *κείρειν*. Cf. *κνέφας* and *νέφος*^f.

^a R. P. Phoen. 45. Valck. Phoen. 45.

^b Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^c Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

^d R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref.

^e to Æd. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

^f "Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desinere critici talia contra libros mutare."

^e Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

^f Buttm. Lexil. 374.

Duplication and Omission of Consonants.

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and the mute τ, are alone capable of reduplication; as, ἄλλος, μᾶλλον, κόμμα, λήμμα, κάνναβις, ἔρρω, τάσσω, λεύσσω, ἥσσω, τάττω, ῥήττω. And sometimes π and κ, as ἵππος, κόκκος.

2. ρ is doubled after the augment, as ἔρρεον, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, ἄρρηκτος, βαθύρροος; but εὐρωστος (f. εὐ and ῥώννυμι).

Obs. 1. In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, ρ, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, ἐράπτωμεν (f. ῥάπτω), ἔρεζον (f. ῥέζω), ἀμφιρύτη (f. ῥεῖν), χρυσόρυτος.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαβον, ἐννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσενα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, ἐνννητος; ἐύσσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, ὁμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείνισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμναι (εἶναι).

Obs. 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as Ἀρισστώδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter *San*^a.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὅππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind., σκύφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἔδδεισαν, should be substituted ἔδφεισαν^b.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: Ἀχιλεὺς, Ὀδυσεὺς, φάρυγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἰα—ἡμί, φημί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἴβειν—γαῖα, αἶα &c.^c

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

^c Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinc. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the notion of the word, the latter the relations of that notion; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρᾶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *s, v, ρ*, or in one of the double consonants ξ, ψ; as, σῶμα παῖς, χάρις, μήν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except εκ and ούκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either ε, ο, ᾱ, ῑ or ῡ: ξυδμίσα, ξυθθετο; and long, when its vowel is η, ω, ᾱ, ῑ or ῡ, or a diphthong; as, ἥρωις, κρίνω, γέφυρα, ισχυροῦς, παιδεύης. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πρᾶσσω for πρεᾶσσώ—ἄθλος for ἀεθλος—βότρυς for βότρυας.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἐκστέλλω, τύψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἀτέκνος, ἀπῆπλος, ἀκμή, βότρυν, δίδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where β, γ, δ are followed by λ, μ, ν, as βέλβλος, εὐδῶμος, πέπλεγμαi.

Obs. 1. In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long^a, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before βα, γλ, θα, φλ.

Obs. 2. In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short^b before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage^c, and only violated it in parodies of the tragedians^d and in proper names^e, and perhaps in the Anapæstic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid, is short; β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, short^f; β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, ν, long.

Obs. 3. In Tragedy^g, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquid^h, except before βα, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, θαⁱ; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations^k.

Obs. 4. The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as ἔδρα, τέκνον, πατρός &c.; rarely in compounds, such as πολέχρυσος, ἀπότηροποι, and still more rarely in augments, as ἀπέθριπεν Orest. 128^l.

Obs. 5. A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids μν^m. On the word ἀμπλακεῖν, the first vowel of which some critics consider short, in the passages where others read ἀπλακεῖν, see Seidler, Vers. Doch. 25, note; Herm. Emend. Gram. 18. Ellendt, Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III. 146, ad Elm. Med. p. 485; Ibid. 115. Lidd. and Scott ad voc. Monthly Review, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. ἀναμπλάκηντος. Herm. Trach. 120. Erf. ad Œd. Tyr. 472. Hermann reads ἀπλακεῖν where a short, ἀμπλακεῖν where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonants, Toup. Add. Theocr. 202. Gaisf. Heph. p. 41.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature

^a Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88.

^b Buttm. Gr. Gr. 79, note.

^c Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

^d Dawes Misc. Crit. 358.

^e Ibid. 359.

^f Exceptions: Theam. 486. Eccles. 369. Lys. 742. Pl. 1019.

^g Herm. El. Met. 28. Dawes Misc.

Crit. 354. Maltby, Morell, Thes. lviii. and lxi.

^h R. P. Orest. 64.

ⁱ Exceptions: βα Plut. 117. γμ Ib. 961. δν Eq. 765. βα Œd. Tyr. 77. El. 446. γλ Œsch. Prom. 172. See Morell Thesaur. Preface lviii.

^k Dawes Misc. Crit. 359. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Med. 288. Mus. Crit. i. 334. Maltby liii. note.

^l R. P. Orest. 64.

^m Gaisf. Heph. 217. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Bacch. 1132.

retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of θώραξ (θώρακος), and αἰλαῖξ, αἰλακος^a.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, *a*, *i*, *u*, as a general rule, is short.

Obs. 6. The vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as *ε*, *ο*, *η*, *ω*), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between *ε* and *η*, *ο* and *ω*, frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So *μυρίκη* and *μυρίκη*, *Ἄρης* and *Ἄρης*^b, *φίλος* and *φίλος*. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, *κορῦνη*, *ταμῦνη*, *τορῦνη*, *ἀλμῦρος* short in Epic, long in Attic. So *κᾰλός* Ep., *κᾰλός* Att.—*ἴσος* Ep., *ἴσος* Att.—*νεᾰρός* Ep., *νεᾰρός* Att.^c

Quantity by Position of final syllables.

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, *παυροῖσι βροτοῖσι*,—*γυμνωθέντα βραχιόνια*,—*λύσε κλυδών*: here *βροτοῖσι*, *βραχιονία*, *κλυδών*, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so *Ἀφροδίτη*^d: and it is rarely short before the two mutes *σ* or *ζ*, and never before *ξ* and *ψ*^e.

Obs. The term *Arsis*^f is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, *ἄλλους μὲν κάθισδν Τρώας*.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, *Il. a*, 358 *ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν*: *Il. β*, 621 *νῆες δὲ μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.*: *Il. a*, 333 *αὐταρ ὁ | ἔγνω | ἦσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (ῥῆσιν)*. This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened^g; as, *Eur. Hec.* 125 *τὼ Θησεῖδα δ', ὅζω Ἀθηνῶν*. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39 *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short^h; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaestsⁱ: but before *βα*, *γα*, *γμ*, *γν*, *δμ*, *δν*, *μν*, or any other two conso-

^a Cf. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 7. 8, note.

^b Mart. IX. 11. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos 'Apes' decet sonare."

^c Monk Hipp. 1339.

^d Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89. sqq.

^e Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

^f Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 3.

^g Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El.

Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

^h R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241.

El. Met. 29.

ⁱ Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

nants, not a mute and liquid, or a double consonant, it is long, except in a few instances before βλ, γλ, μν^a—in Euripides only in the last case^b.

5. The letter ρ from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may lengthen the preceding vowel in the poets, on which the ictus rests: in the Attic poets with but few exceptions^c, and these mostly in choric songs^d.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel^e. So in Homer: ἔμπαῖος, νῖος, βέλῃαι, ἐπειή, χαμαῖεῦναι^f, οἶος; and in Attic dramatists: οἶος, ποῖος, τοιοῦτος τοῖόςδε, οἶει (f. οἶομαι) ποιεῖν, γεραίος^g, δειλῖαιος in Iambic verse^h, ἱκταῖος, κρυφαῖος, πατρῶοςⁱ, φιλαθηνᾱῖος^k, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. ι, as τουτοῦ^l &c.; but the diphth. ει is never short before another vowel in Attic poets^l. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as δδάντος.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the two last syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down:

1. The penultima is long in all perispomena of course: so also all compounds whose last element is a perispomenon.

2. αγος: compounds from ἄγω, as λοχᾱγός: from ἄγνυμι, as ναυᾱγός.

αης, adjectives in (fem. αῖς): derived from verbs in αω, as δυσᾱης.

ᾱμα or ᾱμων (gen. ᾱμονος): derived from verbs, as ὀρᾱμα, θεᾱμων.

ᾱνος: oxyton proper names preceded by ι, as Ἀσιᾱνός, or where a consonant precedes, except Δαρδᾱνός, Σικᾱνός, Ἀπιδᾱνός, Ἡριδᾱνός.

ανος: oxyton dissyllables.

ᾱνωρ, as Βιδᾱνωρ.

ᾱος: oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except Οινᾱμός.

ασος: substantive, except θιδᾱσος.

ατης: proper names preceded by a vowel; except proper names in -βᾱτης, -στᾱτης, -φᾱτης.

ατος: adjectives from verbs in αω, and from κερᾱννυμι, as ἄκρᾱτος.

ων: (gen. αωνος, or αωνος), as ὀπᾱών, except φᾱων.

3. ια: dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except σκῖᾱ.

ιλος, ιλον: proparoxytons: so χῖλος and ψῖλος dissyllabic oxytons.

ιμος: dissyllabic oxytons.

ινη: polysyllabic subst., except Μολυβδῖνη, εἰλαπῖνη, Ἀσίνη, μυρσῖνη, (doubtful) σατῖνη.

ινος: dissyllabic oxytons.

ιος: dissyllabic oxytons, except βῖος.

ιτη: proper names, as Ἀφροδῖτη.

ιτης: (fem. ἱτις), as πολῖτης (πολίτις), except κῖτης, κῖτης.

ιων: subst., except ἡῖων and χῖων generally.

ιων: compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

4. κρανος, as τρέκρᾱνος.

^a See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

^b Gaisf. Hep. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

^c Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk Hipp. 461.

^d Gaisf. Heph. 219.

^e Heph. 1. 3. and Gaisf. 216. Seidler de Vers. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

^f Heph. 1. 3. ^g Monk Hipp. 170.

^h Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phœn. 1319.

ⁱ Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vera. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

^k Herm. El. Met. 32.

^l Valck. Phœn. 1475.

5. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρυγή*.
υδον, adverbs in.
υλος, oxytons in.
υμα: derived from verbs in *υω*.
υμη, paroxytons in.
υμος: dissyllabic oxytons.
υνη: paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὀδύνη*, *κορύνη*, *σιγύνη*, in Epic sometimes.
υνος: oxytons in, except *πλύνος*.
 — trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γυνή*.
υρα: proparoxytons.
υρος: of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠζυρέ*: *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἀλμυρός* are doubtful.
υτης: substan. (fem. *υτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβυτις*, except *θύτης*.
υτος: of which the antepenultima is long.
 Verbs in *υω* with *υ* in the perfect.

Obs. Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their penultima long. Such words as *παλωτρύβης* are derived, not from *τρύβω*, but from the root as in *ἐτρύβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short:—

I. *ā*.

a. Polysyllabic:

* <i>ἀνιᾶρός</i> ,	ὀπᾶδός,	τιᾶρα,
<i>κόβαλος</i> ,	σιᾶγών,	φᾶλᾶρος,
<i>νεᾶνις</i> ,	σινᾶπι,	ὀ φλύᾶρος.

Proper names: **Ἀμαῖσις*, **Ἀνᾶπος*, **Ἀρᾶτος*, (*ἀρᾶσθαι*), **Ἀχάτης*, *Δευκάτης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Θεᾶνώ*, **Ίδσων*, *Μιθριδάτης*, *Νιφάτης*, *Πριάπος*, *Σάρᾶπις*, *Serāpis*, *Στύμφαλος*, *Φάρσυλος*.

b. Dissyllabic:

ᾄγή, <i>shore</i> , (but * <i>ᾄγη</i> , <i>wonder</i>),	δᾱγός,	σφρᾱγίς,
ᾄηρ, <i>aēr</i> ,	ὀ δᾱλός,	τρᾱχὺς,
* <i>ᾄξ</i> ,	κᾱρίς,	φράτρα,
* <i>ᾄτη</i> ,	λᾱρός,	φράτωρ.

II. *ī*.

a. Polysyllabic:

<i>ἀκόνιτον</i> ,	κάμινος,	* <i>ὀρθρινός</i> ,
* <i>ᾱνία</i> ^a ,	καρυκινός,	<i>παρθενοπίπης</i> ,
<i>ἐνίπη</i> ,	κονία,	<i>σελίνον</i> ,
<i>ἔριθος</i> ,	κυκλαμίνος,	<i>τὸ τάριχος</i> ,
<i>ἐρινός</i> ,	μύμινον,	<i>ὑσγινον</i> ,
<i>ἴφθιμος</i> ,	* <i>μεσημβρινός</i> ,	<i>χαλινός</i> ,
<i>καλία</i>	* <i>ὀπωρινός</i> ,	<i>ὀ χελιδών</i> .

And the proper names: **Ἀγχίσις*, *Γράνικος*, **Ἐνίπεις*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Καῖκος*(ι), **Ὀσίρις*, *Βούσιρις*, *Σέριφος*.

b. Dissyllabic :

βρίμη,	κλίτη	ρίπή,
γρίπεύς,	κρίθή,	σιγή,
δίτη,	λίτός,	συδή,
δρίμύς,	μικρός,	τίμή, (ἄτιμος &c.)
ἴθυσ,	νίκη,	χίλος,
ῥίλη,	πίων,	ψίλος.
ῥίλως,		

III. υ.

a. Polysyllabic :

ἀθύμων,	Δύος,	λάφυρον,
ἄσυλον,	ιγνή,	λέπυρον,
ἀυτή(υ),	τὸ κέλῦφος,	πίτυρον,
ἀυτίω(υ)	κολλήρα,	ὁ ψίμυθος.
εἰλῦός,		

And the proper names : Ἀβῦδος, Ἀμφρυσιός, Ἀρχύτας, Βηρύτος, Βιθύνος, Διόνυσος, Ἐνῶ, Καμβύσης, Κέρκυρα, Κωκυτός, Νίσυρος, Πάχυνον.

b. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,	πῦρός,	ῥύλη,
κῦφός,	σύριγξ,	φύλη,
λύπη,	τρύγων,	χυσιός,
μῦών,	ὁ τῦρός,	ψύχη, (hence ἄψυ-
ξῦνός,	ὑβός,	χος &c.)

And the proper names : Ἀῦδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρώ, Στρυμών, Τῦδεύς, Τῦρώ.

Accentuation.

*Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime com-
paret, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione
immutus.*—Porson ad Med. 1.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words ; as, *hé* is good—*yés*—*hé* is good.

Obs. 1. In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as *hópe-ful* ; and this principle is applied by Götting, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good ; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as *έχθρός*—*πατήρ*, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general

principle. In the Æolic dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good^a.

Obs. 2. Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians ὀρθοτονούμενα, in opposition to the ἀτονα, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute, grave, circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the acute (ὀξεῖα), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (´). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the grave (βαρεῖα), and the sign declines from left to right (̀).

Obs. 3. The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as *τίς aliquis*, and *τίς quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write ἀνθρώπος, but ἀνθρώπος.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called circumflex (ˆ) is used^b.

Obs. 4. The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs ˆ: so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as πῶγμα, πᾶγμα. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as ὀδ, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

Obs. 5. In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent^c and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, Ἄγινα, Ἀγίνα—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

Obs. 6. The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation^d.

Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The acute is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

^a Götting, §. 7.

^b Porph. ap. Villos. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

^c Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad

Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B. Mus. Crit. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110.

Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346. ^d Buttm. Lexil. 295. 73.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

- a. *Oxyton*—when the acute is on the ultima; as, τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ.
- b. *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, κακώς, πᾶς.
- c. *Baryton*—when the ultima has no accent; as, πράγματα, πῶμα, τύπω.

3. The Barytons are divided into

- a. *Paroxyton*—when the acute is on the penultima; as, τύπω, τετυμμένος.
- b. *Proparoxyton*—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, ἄνθρωπος, τυπόμενος.
- c. *Properispomena*—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, πῶμα, φιλούσα.

Obs. Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), ὤς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ, ἐκ, δ, ἦ, οἱ, αἱ.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρῆμα, σῶμα, πῶμα (a by nature long, but τάγμα a by nature short), ἡ καλαῦροψ.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even *ī* and *ū* (not *ω* or *ā*), before *ξ* or *ψ*, are always considered, for the purposes of accentuation, as short; as, τεῖχος, χρῆμα, σῶμα, πῶμα; αἰλάξ (gen. ἄκος), κατῶρυξ (gen. ὠρύχος), χοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), καλαῦροψ, φοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), ἡλιξ, δοῖνιξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ (gen. ἄκος), Κύκλωψ.

Obs. The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—πράαττε, πῶττε: but where the ultima is long, as πῶαττω, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form *ᾶ*, not *ᾷ*.

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penul-

tima (if accented) has the acute ; as, *τείχη*, but *τείχος* ; *χώρων*, but *χώρος* : *τάττε*, *τάγμα*, *τάξις*(*ᾱ*), but *πᾶττε*, *πᾶγμα*, *πᾶξις*(*ᾱ*).

5. When the ultima is accented, it generally has the acute ; as, *πατήρ*, *θήρ*.

Remarks.

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short :—

1. The final *αι* or *οι*, as *τράπεζαι*, *τύπτεται*, *γλῶσσαι* : *ἄνθρωποι*, *ῥῶροι*.

Except : *α*. in III. s. opt., as being contractions from *αι(τ)ι*, *οι(τ)ι* ; as, *τιμήσαι*, *ἐκλείποι*. (The form *παιδευσαι* may be accented in three ways : *παιδευσαι* imper. aor. I. med. ; *παιδεῦσαι* for *παιδευσέμεναι* inf. aor. I. act. ; *παιδεύσαι* III. pers. opt. aor. I. act. ; so *φιλησαι*, *φιλήσαι*, *φιλήσαι* ; *πᾶσαι*, *στῆσαι* either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med. ; *πράξαι*, *στήσαι* opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb : *οἶκοι* at home ; but *οἶκοι* plur. from *οἶκος*.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in *οι*, as *ἦτοι*, *οἴμοι*.

δ. The *αι* nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in *ία*.

2. In the terminations *ως* and *ων*, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an *ε* precedes either immediately, or is separated only by a liquid ; and in the Ion. gen. in *εω*, and the Ion. pronominal forms *δτεω*, *δτεων*, the *ω* is considered as short ; as, *ἀνώγεων*, *φιλόγεως*, *ἄκρωος*, *ἱλεως*, *ὑπέρπλεως*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *δεσπότεω*, *Γύγεω* (from *δεσπότης*, *Γύγης*) ; but *ἀγήρως* (not *ἄγηρως*), contracted from *ἀγήραος*.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon :

a. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent ; as, *τιμάω*=*τιμῶ*, *ἡχῶι*=*ἡχοῖ*, *αἰδῶα*=*αἰδῶ*, *φιλέει*=*φιλεῖ* Pr. but *φιλέε*=*φιλεῖ*, *πλέει*=*πλεῖ*, *πλέε*=*πλεῖ*. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from *ᾶων*, *τιμάων*=*τιμῶν*. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains : *έσταώς*=*έστῶς*, *έάν*=*ήν*.

b. Adverbial terminations in *ως*, from oxyton adjectives : *καλῶς* from *καλός*, but *φίλως* from *φίλος*.

c. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl. ; as, *καλοῦ*, *καλῶ*, *καλοῖν*, *καλῶν*, *καλοῖς* from *καλός* ; but *φίλου* &c. from *φίλος*.

d. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in *εύς*, and femin. in *ώ* and *ώς*, as *βασιλεῦ*, *ἡχοῖ*.

e. Certain monosyllables, as *ᾶ*, *μῶν*, *νῦν*, *οὖν*, *πῦρ*, *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*.

Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c. :—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἦς, ᾧ, ῇ, καλοῖν, αῖν; καλοῖς, αῖς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσα, but Μούσης; φεύγω—φεύγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾱ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχους &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, ἔτυπτον; βουλεύω—βούλευε, ἐβούλεον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the accent nearer to the end; as, τύπτομαι—τυπτόμεθα, τυφθησόμεθα; ἄνθρωπος—ἀνθρώπων.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as ἡμέρα, ἡμέραι; ἄθροός, ἄθρόου, ἄθρόου: except some adjectives in ῆς, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as αὐθάδης, αὐθαδες.

Obs. The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), except where the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as μούσα, μούσᾱν, but μούσης.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, τιμή—τιμῆς, ποταμός—ποταμοῦ.

§. 48. In derivation and composition, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, φιλόθεος (from θεός); ἀπαις Gr. ἀπαιδος (from παῖς, παιδός); ἄτιμος (from τιμή); ὁδός, σύνοδος;—φεύγω, ἀπόφευγε.

Obs. Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. Contraction. — 1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, *φίλεε* — *φίλει* (but *φιλέει* = *φιλεί*); *ἀνθεῖ* = *ἀνθει*; *τριήρεε* = *τριήρη*; *δρθεε* = *δρθον*; *δοιδή* = *φῑδή*.

Exceptions: — *κάνεον* = *κανοῦν*, and some adjectives in *εος*, signifying the material of any thing; as, *χρύσεος* = *χρυσοῦς*.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

a. The penultima or antepen. according to the general rules; as,

<i>ἀγαπάομαι</i> = <i>ἀγαπῶμαι</i>	<i>φιλεόμενος</i> = <i>φιλούμενος</i>
<i>ὑλήεσσα</i> = <i>ὑλήσσα</i>	<i>δρθόουσι</i> = <i>δρθοῦσι</i>
<i>ἐσταότος</i> = <i>ἐστῶτος</i>	<i>τιμαόντων</i> = <i>τιμώντων</i> .

Exceptions: — The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἄεργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στήρ στηρός* (from *στάειρ στάειρος*) (see III. Decl.), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβήσα*.

b. The ultima, *a.* has the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4, *a.*); as, *ἐσταός* = *ἐστῶς*: *β.* the circumflex, when the first uncontracted syllable has the acute; as, *ἡχοῖ* = *ἡχοῖ*.

Exceptions: — 1. Compounds in *ός* = *οῦς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀγχινόν* = *ἀγχίνου* (for *ἀγχινού*) from *ἀγχίνος*, *ἀγχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Πειρίβοος* = *Πειρίβους*, G. *Πειρίβου* (for *Πειριβοῦ*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνηθέν* = *συνήθων*; *τριηρέων* = *τριήρων* (for *-ηθῶν*, *-ηρῶν*).

4. The dual of contracts in *οῦς*: *πλώω* = *πλώ* (for *πλῶ*), *δστέω* = *δστέ* (for *δστῶ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ώ*: *ἡχώ* = *ἡχώ* (for *ἡχῶ*); but *αἰδῶ* = *αἰδῶ* from *αἰδώς*, according to the general rules, and *ἡῶ* from *ἡώς*.

Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal of them is here subjoined.

I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *όμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζόμενός*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμενός* and *δεξόμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

Obs. 1. When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἀδελφος*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασίλεια* queen, *βασιλεία* kingdom.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *πού*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *που*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Paroxyton*): *πιδήτης* the bound from *πίδη*, *πιδητής* the binder from *πιδάω*; *αἰλήτης* from *αἰλή*—*αἰλητής* from *αἰλέω*.

Obs. 2. As a general rule these oxytons are active, the proparoxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject of the verb: *μητρόκτονος* (= *ἡ μητήρ κτείνει*) killed by his mother; *μητροκτόνος* (= *κτείνει μητέρα*) a matricide^a.

Obs. 2. The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words *σακίσπαλος*, *ἱππόδαμος*, *ἐγχέσπαλος*, *πτολίπορθος*—words in *αρχος*, *οχος*, *οὔχος*, *ουλος* and *εργος*.—See §. 57. 2. a.

Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in *ή* or *ά* of the I. declension; as, N. *ἀρετή*, D. *ἀρετῇ*, Doric N. *σιγά*, D. *σιγᾷ*.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in *ᾱς*; as, *ρόαs* gen., *ρόας* acc. plur.—*καθαράs* gen., *καθαρᾱs* acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in *ώς*; as, *λεώ* gen., *λεῶ* dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in *ός*; as, dat. *καλῷ*, dual *καλώ*.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in *ώς*; as, *λεών* acc. sing., *λεών* gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in *ος*; as, *ἀναγκαία* fem. sing., *ἀναγκαῖα* neuter plur., *δημοσία* fem. sing., *δημόσια* acc. plur.

^a On the accent of comp. of *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, see Buttm. Lexil. 368 sqq.

Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρέτη Nom.	ἀρετῇ Dat.
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥόας Acc.	ῥόας Gen. Sing.
καθαράς Acc.	καθαράς Gen.
3. λεῷ Gen.	λεῷ Dat.
4. καλῷ Dual.	καλῷ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Gen. Sing.	ἀναγκαῖα Neuter Plur.

II. Verbs.

§. 52. 1. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in *έω* and *άω*; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φίλει, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι: aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποιήσαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter. part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεύσον.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω pres., κρινῶ fut. κρίνεις, κρινεῖς, κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyt.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparox.* or *Properisp.*) πεσοῦσα, τυπτούσα—πεσοῦσα, τύπτουσα.

Verbs and Nouns.

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) θεῶν, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) θείων.

2. Acc. sing. Ionic of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) τιμάν, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) τιμᾶν.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) τιμάς, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Properispomenon*) τιμᾶς.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) φίλου, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω*, (*Perispomenon*) φιλοῦ.

Obs. The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

List of words distinguished by their Accent.

ἄγেলাῖος, feeding in the open pasture; ἀγέλαιος, of the vulgar throng.

ἄγνος, a shrub; ἄγρός, pure.

ἀγοραῖος, pertaining to the market; ἀγόραιος, idler.

ἄγός, leader; ἄγος, curse.

ἀγροῖκος, peasant; ἄγρικός, clownish, uncouth.

ἀγχοῦ, adv., near; ἄγχου, imp. mid. of ἄγχω.

ἄγων, ἄγοντος, part. pres. of ἄγω: ἄγών, ἀγῶνος, contest.

ἀδολέσχης, chatterer; ἀδολεσχής, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.

^a Gütting Elem. of Accent. Transl. p. 105. Philop. Collectio vocum ac. Append. ad Scap. Lex. edit. Clarend.

ἄθροος, *without noise*; ἄθρόος, *in crowds*. Eustath. p. 1387.
 αἶθος, τό, *heat*; αἰθός, *burnt*.
 αἶνος, ὁ, *a tale, praise*; αἰνός, *violent, adj.*
 ἀκήλητος, *inexorable*; ἀκηλητός, *spotless*. Joh. Philop.
 ἀκμηνός, ἀκμήν ἔχων: ἀκμηνος, *νήστις*. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944. 38.
 ἄκρις, *the top*; ἀκρίς, *a locust*.
 ἀληθής, *true*; ἀληθες, *indeed?*
 ἀλῖς, adv., ἀλῖς, ἡ, *brine*.
 ἄλλα, *neuter plur. of ἄλλος: ἄλλά, particle, but*.
 ἄλωά, *a threshing-floor*; Ἄλῳα, *a festival*.
 ἄμητος, *harvest-time*; ἄμητός, *fruits gathered in the harvest*.
 ἄμυγδαλή, *almond-tree*; ἄμυγδάλη, *almond*.
 ἀνα, *vocat. of ἀναξ: ἀνά, prepos.*
 ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορροή: ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορρυμα. Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.
 ἀρα, *but*; ἀρα, *whether*; ἀρά, ἡ, *prayer*; ἀρά, dat. sing. of ἀρά.
 ἀραῖος, *accursed*; ἀραῖός, *thin, weak*.
 ἀρνεῖος, *of a lamb*; ἀρνεῖός, *ram*; ἀρνεῖος, μήν. Phavor.
 ἀρπάγη, *hook*; ἀρπαγή, *rapine*. Ammonius.
 ἀρρητος, *secret*; ἀρρητός, *odious*.
 ἀρσις, ἡ, -ως, *raising up*; ἀρσίς, -ιδος, *arrow's point*. Phavor.
 ἀσφῶδελος, ὁ, *asphodel*; ἀσφωδελός, *producing asphodel*. Eustath. p. 446.
 ἀτεχνῶς, adv. of ἀτεχνής: ἀτέχνως, adv. of ἀτεχνος.
 αὐλητής, *a flute-player*; αὐλήτης, *a farm servant*.
 αὐτή, *fem. of οὗτος: αὐτή of αὐτός*.
 ἀχύρων, *gen. plur. from ἄχυρον: ἀχυρών, chaff-heap*.

βαῖον, *shortly*; βαῖον, *a bough*.
 βασίλεια, *queen*; βασιλεία, *kingdom*.
 βάτος, *thorn*; βατός, *passible*.
 βίος, *life*; βιός, *bow*.
 βίους, *plur. of βίος: βιούς, part. βίωμι*.
 βλήχρος, *a herb*; βληχρός, *weak*.
 βοών, *ox-stall*; βοών, part. of βοάω, and *gen. plur. of βοῦς*.
 βροτός, *mortal*; βρότος, *clotted blood*.
 βροῦχος, *an insect*; βρουχός, *herald*. Joh. Philop.
 βρύων, part., βρύνων, *coast*. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, *subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός*.
 γαῦλος, *merchant-vessel*; γαυλός, *milk-pail*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.
 γελοῖος, *ridiculous*; γελοῖός, (also γέλοιος,) *wag*. Eust. p. 205. 906.
 γενετή, *birth*; γενετή, *stirps*. Joh. Philop.
 γλοῖος, *gum*; γλοιός, *stickty*.
 γνώμων, *a judge*; γνωμών, *gen. plur. of γνώμη*.
 γυρός, *circle*; γυρός, *round*. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δεῖράς, *a hill*; δείρας, *part. aor. δέρω*.
 δεξαμένη, *receptacle*; δεξαμένη, *fem. of the part. δεξαμένος*. Eust. p. 501.
 δημοσ, *people*; δημός, *fat*.
 Δία, *accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.*
 Δίος, *divine*; Διός, *gen. of Ζεύς*.
 δόκος, ὁ, *opinion*; δοκός, ἡ, *beam*.

εἶδος, subst. ; εἶδος, neut. part. of εἰδώς.
 εἶκον, part. of εἶκω : εἰκὼν, ἡ, image.
 εἰμι, *sum* ; εἶμι, *eo*.
 εἰπὼν, *dic* ; εἶπον, *dixi*.
 εἷς, *one* ; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἦμι : εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί : εἷς prep.
 ἑκάτον, *an hundred* ; ἑκατον, *far-darting*.
 ἐκπλέω, *I sail out* ; ἐκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἐκπλεωσ.
 ἐλάσσων, comparat. ; ἐλασσών, part. of ἐλασσώω.
 ἐλεός, *kitchen-table* ; ἔλεος, *pity*.
 ἐλὼν from ἐλάω : ἐλὼν, aor. II. P. of αἰρέω.
 ἐν, *one* ; ἐν, prep.
 ἐνι, ἐνεστι : ἐνί, prepos.
 ἐνός, gen. of εἷς : ἔνος, adj.
 ἐντροπή, subst. ; ἐντροπή, adv.
 ἐξαίρει from ἐξαίρω : ἐξαιρεῖ from ἐξαίρειω.
 ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected* ; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.
 ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι : ἐξίασιν from ἔξειμι.
 ἔπαινος, *praise* ; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.
 ἐρινεός, *wild fig-tree* ; ἐρίνεος, *woolly*.
 ἐρμαῖον, *mercuriale* ; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.
 ἐστί, copula, *it is* ; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.
 ἔτος, τό, *year* ; ἐτός, adverb.
 ἐχθρα, *enmity* ; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life* ; ζών, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλους, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.
 ζῶον, *animal* ; ζῶον, neut. of ζῶος, *alive*.

ἡ, art. ; ἡ, relative ; ἡ, dat. rel. ; ἡ, imperf. of εἰμί or ἡμί=φημί, or
 adverb *surely* ; ἡ, conj. of εἰμι : ἡ, or.
 ἡδέ, conjunction ; ἡδε, *she*.
 ἡλος, *a nail* ; ἡλός, *stupid*.
 ἡμων, *slinger* ; ἡμῶν, gen. pl. of ἡμῆς.
 ἡσυχῇ, adv. ; ἡσύχη, fem. of ἡσυχος.
 ἡττων, comparat. ; ἡττῶν, part. of ἡττάω.

θαλάμαι, *dens* ; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.
 θάμβος, τό, ἡ ἐκπληξίς : θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Ibid.
 θεά, *spectacle* ; θεά, *goddess*.
 θερμη, *warmth* ; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.
 θερμος, *lupine* ; θερμός, *warm*.
 θήλυς, adj. ; θηλύς, *papilla*. Joh. Philop.
 θόλος, *dome* ; θολός, *mud*.
 θυμός, *mind* ; θύμος, *thyme*.

ἰα, Ion. for μία, or acc. of ἰον : ἰά voc. or acc. of ἰός.
 ἰδέ, conjunction ; ἰδε, *see*.
 ἰδη, *wood* ; ἰδη, conj. from εἶδον.
 ἰδοῦ, imperat. ; ἰδοῦ, interjection.
 ἰδρύμενος, part. pres. ; ἰδρυμένος, part. perf.
 ἰλλος, *eye* ; ἰλλός, *squinter*. Eust. p. 907. 8.
 ἰον, *violet* ; λόν, *going*, or acc. of ἰός.

ἵππος, *lantern*; ἱπνός, *oven*. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.
 ἱππών, *stable*; ἱππών, part.; ἱππων, gen. of ἵππος.
 ἰά, O; ἰῶ=láου: ἰῶ dat. from ἰός: ἰω conj. from εἶμι.

καιρός, *season*; καῖρος, *thread*. Eust. p. 907.
 κάκη, *misfortune*; κακή, fem. of κακός.
 κᾶλον, *wood*; καλόν, neut. of καλός.
 κᾶλως, *cable*; καλῶς, adv.
 κάμπη, *caterpillar*; καμπή, *bending*.
 κᾶν=καὶ ἐν: κᾶν=καὶ ἐάν.
 κάρη=κára: καρῆ, conj. of ἐκάρην.
 κείνος, *that*; κεινός, *empty*.
 κεράστης from κέρας: κεραστής from κεράννυμι.
 κηλητής, *a charmer*; κηλήτης, *charmed*.
 κῆρ, τό, *heart*; κήρ, ἡ, *fate*.
 κίων, *pillar*; κιών, participle.
 κλήρος, *lot*; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Philop.
 κομιδή, subst.; κομιδῇ, adv.
 κόμπος, *pride*; κομπός, *proud*.
 κονίς, *dust*; κόνις, *a nit*. Ammonius.
 κράτος, *strength*; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.
 κρίνων, part.; κρινών, *a lily bed*.
 κροτών, *a tick*; κροτῶν, part.
 κυκίω, I mix; κυκεῶ, accus. of κυκεών.
 κύρτος, *a creel*; κυρτός, *crooked*. Eust. p. 907.
 κύων, *a dog*; κυῶν, part.

λάβη, *pretext*; λαβή, *handle*.
 λαβρός, *abundans*; λάβρος, *vehemens*. Joh. Philop.
 λᾶος, nom., *a stone*, or gen. of λᾶς, *stone*; λαός, *people*.
 λάρος, *osprey*; λαρός, á, óν, *pleasing*.
 λέπας, τό, *rock*; λεπάς, ἡ, *limpet*.
 λεύκη, subst., *poplar*; λευκή, fem. adj.
 λίχανος, ó, *fore-finger*; λιχανός, ἡ, *string of a harp*.

μαντίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet*.
 μείων, comparat.; μειῶν, part.
 μισσητή, ἡ ἀξία μίσους: μισήτη, ἡ κατηφερὴς πρὸς συνουσίαν. Trypho ap. Ammon.

μόνη, subst., *stay*; μόνη, fem. adj., *alone*.
 μοχθηρός, ó τὰ ῥῆθι πονηρός: μόχθηρος, ó ἐπίπονος. Ammon.
 μύλλος, subst.; μυλλός, adj.
 μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many*.

νοός, *novale*; νίος, *novus*.
 νομαῖον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. Joh. Philop.
 νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture*.
 νυμφίος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος: ξενών, ó, *guest-chamber*.

οἱ, *these*; οἷ, *who*; οἷ, *where*; οἷ, *oh!* οἱ, dat. of οὗ.

οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows*.

οἰκοι, *houses*; οἰκοι, *at home*.

οἰός, gen. of οἷς: οἷος, *such as*; οἷος, *alone*.

ὄκνος, subst.; ὀκνός, adj.

ὄλος, *whole*; δλός, *ink*.

ὄμως, *tamen*; ὀμῶς, *simul*.

ὀπώπη, verb; ὀπωπή, subst. Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.

ὄρμος, *bay*; ὀρμός, *ornament*.

ὄρος, *mountain*; ὀρός, ὄ, *serum*. Eust. p. 906.

οὐ, *not*; οὐ, *no*; οὐ, *where*.

οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὐν, with or without interrogation. See §. 791. *Obs.*).

οὐν, adv.; οὐν=οἱ ἐν.

οὐρά, *tail*; οὐρα, τά, *boundaries*.

οὐρος, ὄ, *a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench*.

οὔτοι *these*; οὔτοι, *not*.

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, τά, *boys*.

πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, prepos.

παρείας, *a serpent*; παρειάς, acc. plur. of παρειά.

πατρῶος, *paternus*; πατρῶός, *vitricus*.

πεδῖον, *field*; πεδῖον, dimin. of πέδῃ.

πειθῶ, verb; πειθῶ, *persuasion*.

πείρων, *passing*; πειρῶν, *trying*.

περίπλεων, acc. subst.; περιπλέων, part.

πῇ, interrogative; πῇ, enclitic.

πίων, *fat*; πῖων, aor. II. part. of πίνω.

πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound*.

πλείων, comparat. of πολὺς: πλειῶν, *a year*.

πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed*. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1062.

ποιός, *qualis?* ποιός, *quidam*.

πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης: πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος.

πότε, *when*; ποτέ, *sometime*.

πότος, *potus*; ποτός, *potulentus*.

πρίων, *saw*; πριών, *saw-fish*. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.

πρύμνη, subst.; πρυμή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.

πρυτανεία, *deposit*; πρυτανεία, *tempus magistratus Atheniensium*.

πτύχη, *plicatio*; πτυχή, *concavitas*. Joh. Phil.

πυγμή, *boxing*; πυγμή, *closely*. Joh. Philop.

Πυθών, ἡ, *the place Pytho*; Πύθων, ὁ, *the Dragon*. Ammon.

ρέμβος, *a whirl*; ῥεμβός, *whirling*, adj.

ῥινή, *file*; ῥίνη, *shark*. Joh. Phil.

ρίπη, *town-wall*; ῥιπή, *blast of wind*. Eust. p. 301.

ροία, *a pomegranate*; ροία, *a horse-pond*.

σιγᾶ, imperat. of σιγάω: σιγᾶ, adv.; σιγᾶ, III. sing. pres.; σιγά, Doric form of σιγή: σιγᾶ dat.

σίμος, *a fish*; σιμός, *flat-nosed*. Joh. Phil.

σίτος, *frumentum*; σιτός, *esculentus*. Joh. Phil.

σκαφή, *pit*; σκάφη, *boat*.

σκόλιον, *drinking song*; σκολιόν, *crooked*.

σκύμνος, *lion's whelp*; σκυμνός, *young of every other wild beast*. Schol.

Venet. XVIII. 319.

σπάρτη, *rope*; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, *sown*.

σπουδή, ἡ, *haste*; σπουδῇ, adv., *in haste*.

σπαρτόν, acc.; σπάρτον, *a rope*.

σπάρτος, *a shrub*; σπαρτός, *sown*.

σταφύλη, *plummet*; σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes*. Ammon.

στείνων, *groaning*; στενῶν, *making narrow*.

στῆλβον, part. neut.; στῆλβόν, adj. neut. *shining*.

σύν, prepos.; σύν, accus. of σύς.

σύνεργος, *a comrade*; συνεργός, *an aid*.

σφοδρά, adv.; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.

σχολή, *leisure*; σχολῇ, adv., *quietly*.

ταῦτα, *these*; ταῦτά, *the same*.

ταύτη, dat. from οὗτος: ταύτῃ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.

τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.

τῇ, dat., τή, *take*.

τίσιν from τίς: τίσιν from τίς.

τόμος, *section of a book*; τομός, *cutting*. Ammon.

τρόπος, *manner*; τροπός, ἡμᾶς ᾧ ἡ κόπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται. Eust. p.

1517. 55.

τροχός, *a wheel*; τρόχος, *course*. Ammon.

τρυνγτός, *time of the vintage*; τρύγητος, *produce of the vintage*.

ὑράξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, adv.

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic.; φῆς, II. pers. conj.; φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης, from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλήτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φορές, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, ὁ, *man*.

φώτων from φῶς: φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, adv.; χαρίεν, neut. adj.

χρέων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω: χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ὦ, with the vocat. of a noun; ὦ, an independent interrog.

ὦμοι, an interjection; ὦμοι, nom. plur. of ὦμος. Apollon. Dysc. de adv. p. 537.

ὦμος, *shoulder*; ὦμός, *raw*.

ὦν, gen. of ὤς: ὦν, part. εἰμί: ὦν, Ion. for οὖν.

ὥχρος, *paleness*; ὥχρός, *pale*.

The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 54. 1. *a*. Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *ος*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

b. Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those

derived from verbs by changing the ϵ of the penultima into o , are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

Obs. 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima^a, except *ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἰνοχόη, ἱστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη*.

c. Contract substantives in η (from $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$), or $\bar{\alpha}$ from $\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, are perispomenon.

2. $\beta\eta$: if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with ϵ in the penultima, which is changed into o , they are oxyton (1. δ .),

Except *καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη* parox. instead of oxyt.: *ὠβή, ὠρή*, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3. $\gamma\eta$: all oxyton,

Except *ἔγη, ἀργέγη, ἡλόγη, λόγη, πάγη, τρέγη, στέγη*, and *γῆ*.

4. $\delta\eta$: oxyton,

Except *ἴδη, κρέδη, μέλδη, πέδη, σίδη, ἀδελφίδῃ, θυγατρίδῃ, υἱδῇ*.

5. $\epsilon\alpha$: paroxyt.,

Except *γενέδ, δαυρέδ, θεέδ* (goddess).

6. $\zeta\alpha, \xi\eta$: all dissyllables paroxyton; trisyll. in $\zeta\alpha$, proparox.

7. $\theta\eta, \theta\alpha$: paroxyton,

Except *κριθή, ποθή*, and proparox. *ἔκασθα*.

8. $\iota\alpha$: paroxyt.,

Except *αἵμασις, ἀμαξίς, ἀνθρακίς, ἰά, ἰωνίς, καλίς, κρινωνίς, λαλίς, λοφίς, μυρμηκίς, ὄρμις, παιδίς, πρᾶσις, προστασίς, πυρκαϊά, ῥοδωνίς, σκίς, σπογγίς, σποδίς, στρατίς, σφηκίς, τροχίς, τρυμάλις*: Geographical names, and the plurals *ποτνιαί, θεσκιαί, οἰκοδομαί*^b. All feminines in $\tau\rho\iota\alpha$ derived from masc. are proparox., as *ψάλτριά*.

9. $\omicron\alpha$: dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10. $\epsilon\iota\alpha$: paroxyton,

Except,—a. Proparoxyton: derivatives from nouns in $\eta\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, whereof there is no verb in $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (except *ἀλήθεια, ἀληθεύω*) and from neuter substantives in os , except *ἄγγελια, κηδεία, πανθεία*: the feminine forms of masculines in $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, as *ἰέρεια*, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as *ἡργήτεια* &c.; and likewise *βοθήεια, θάλεια, κρένεια, κώδεια*. b. Oxyton, *ἄρεις, ζεῖς, παρεῖς, στεῖλαις, φορβεῖς, χρεῖς*.

11. $\omicron\iota\alpha$: proparoxyton,

Except oxyton *δοῖς, ποῖς, βοῖς, χροῖς*, Att. *χροῖα*, parox. *νεοῖα, οἶα, τροῖα*.

12. $\upsilon\iota\alpha$: follow the general rules.

Obs. 2. By the old Attics, the α of $\omicron\iota\alpha$ and $\upsilon\iota\alpha$ was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt.; *ἀγυῖα, μήτρυια, ὄργυια*, are in Attic oxyton^c.

13. $\kappa\eta$: paroxyt.,

Except oxyton *ἑκκή, ἀκκή, ἄλεκή, ἄνωκή, ἰωκή, ὀλεκή*, (and comp.) *πλοκή*, (and comp.) *πολακή*, and those contracted from $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha=\eta$, which are perispomena.

^a Elms. Ach. 922.

^b Lob. Phryn. 487.

^c Liddell and Scott ad voc. *ἀργυῖα*.

14. λη: paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in ελή, derived as in l. δ.; derivatives in ελή (if not proper names): and ἀπειλή, Ἀγγελή, αἰλή, βουλή, εὐλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, ὀλή, ὀμιχλή, ὀπλή, οὐλή, ὀφειλή, σταφυλή (*grape*), σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί, and perisp. contract, from εα = ῆ.

λα: follow the general rule (§. 45.),

Except Dor. ἀλαλά.

15. μη: oxyt.,

Except words in ἡμη, ὤμη, ὕμη, and ἔμη (except σπιθαμή), and ἔμμη, δέσμη, εἰσιθμη, θέρη, κόμη, λόχη, οἶμη, πάλμη, πλῆσμη, σκάλμη, στάθμη, τάμη, τόρη, χάρμη, χάσμη.

16. νη: paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in νή, as ἡδονή, derivatives in μονή, nouns belonging to l. δ., and ἀγχορή, γυνή, εὐνή, μενουρή, μηχανή, ποιή, σκηνή, φερή, φωνή, ὥνή, and words formed like participles, as δεξαμενή.

να: follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. χλαῖνα, perisp. μνά.

17. ξα: paroxyt.,

Except ἄμαξα, proparox.

18. οα: paroxyt.,

Except στωά.

19. οη: oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. ἄλδη, χλόη, χυδῆ—βοῆ = βοά. Ion. ζῆη.

20. πη: paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to l. δ. (but σκείπη) and καμπή, σιωπή.

21. ρα: oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except ἔδρα, μείρα, μόρα, πείρα, σπείρα.

Polysyllables which have a long penultimate (the α being short) are proparoxyt., except those in ὠρά: the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in δρα, θρα, τρα,

Except Δήμητρα and σκολόπενδρα: ἐλπυρά and θαλυρά are oxyton.

Dissyllables in αρα and ωρα are all paroxyt.: dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except ζειρά, νευρά, ούρα, πήρα, πυρά, σαρρά, σειρά, φρουρά, φωρά.

22. σα follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

23. τη: paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to l. δ. and ἀρετή, ἀρετή, βιοτή, βροτή, ἔορτή, λιτή, μηλωτή, παλαιωτή, πινυτή, τελευτή.

24. υη: paroxyt.,

Except σκευή with its compounds and φυή.

25. φη: oxyton,

Except ἀκαλήφη, ἐρίφη, κάρφη, λόφη, σίλφη, Ξίφη, σκάφη.

26. χη: oxyton,

Except ἀργυράχνη, κάλχη, κόγχη, λείσχη, λόγχη, μαλάχη, μάχη, ὄσχη, πυρρίχη, τύχη.

27. ψα: only δόψα.

28. ωα, ωη: oxyton,

Except μνά, Μινά, ὠα, ὑπερῶα.

§. 55. 1. ᾱs (gen. ου): all are paroxyton,

Except those contracted from εας or δας into ᾱs.

2. ηs: oxyton: the polysyllabic verbal nouns in στης

(Except ἀγρώστης, γενούστης, δυνάστης, ἐπαλώστης, πενέστης)

and κτης

(Except κεκράκτης, ὀρύκτης, προίκτης, φυλάκτης)

or with a long vowel in the penultima

(Except ἀήτης, αἰσυμένητης, ἀλήτης, κυβερνήτης, σφενδαυήτης)

are oxyton. So also καθαρτής, ποικιλτής, ἐθειλουτής, εὐθυυτής, κτιστής, λυμαντής, κριτής, εὐρετής, πειυστής, πιστής, ραιστήs.

3. Other verbal derivatives in ηs, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton:

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in στης for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as κεράστης from κέραs, κεραστής from κεράννυμ^a.

4. All compound adjectives in ηs, with a short penultima, are

(Except those compounded with α-, δυσ-, ευ-, as ἀπαθής, δυσμενής, εὐμενής,)

paroxyton, otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in α are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the general rules.

§. 56. ον (gen. ου): these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in οs, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton: ζυγόν, ἐλεόν, πηδόν, ἐρινεόν, κονλέον, μυελόν, ῥινόν, στειλειόν, ὑποταμνόν, δαιτρón, λουτρón, ξυρόν, πλευρόν, πετρόν, σφυρόν, ἐρπετόν, ὦόν. So also the verbal adjectives ξυστόν, παλτόν, ῥυτόν, φυτόν.

^a Several words under this head are differently accented by Götting.

2. Paroxyton: trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as *πεδίον* (from *πέδον*) and *ὀστέον*. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as *ζώδιον* for *ζωιδιον*: so *ἄθλιον* for *ἀέθλιον*, *ποιμνιον* for *ποιμένιον*.

The following proparoxytons are real exceptions: *ἄθλιον*, *δέμνιον*, *δένδριον*, *ζώνιον*, *ἥριον*, *ἱερικιον*, *ἰχθυιον*, *λείριον*, *μείλιον*, *ὄγκιον*, *ὄργιον*, *ὄρκιον*, *ὄσπριον*, *παίγνιον*, *πλάσιον*, *ρύσιον*, *φρούριον*, *φύξιον*, *ψέλλιον*: though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Properispomena: *αἰδοῖον* and words in *εῖον*,

(Except *προδάτειον*, *γένειον*, *γῆρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλάνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κάνειον*, *σκιδδεῖον*, *σκιράφειον*, and most possessives in *εῖον*, as *βασιλειον*^a.)

and old Attic *τροπαῖον*.

Words in os.—General rule.

§. 57. os.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, proparoxyton;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as *ἀρχιθεωρός*:

b. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as *ἀναγνωρισμός* from *ἀναγνωρίζω*, not from *γνωρισμός*.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

a. *Oxyton*.—Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as *λοχαγός*, *leading the Lochus*, *στρατηγός*: (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as *συστρατήγος*.) and words in *ωπός* from *ᾠψ*. Compounds of *ἔργω* which express a physical operation are *oxyton*, as *φυτουργός* &c.; and those which express a mental operation, *perispomena*, *πανουργός* &c.; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as *περίεργος*, *πάρεργος*.

Obs. 1. The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in *κακέργος* (= *κακούργος*) the *κακόν*, in *ξυλόεργος* (= *ξυλουργός*) the *ἔργον* is the principal notion.

b. *Paroxyton*.—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (ge-

^a Lobeck Phryn. 368 sqq.

nerally o) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, παιδοκτόνος, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as τηλεκλυτός = τηλε κλυτός, or a real case, as δουρικλυτός = δουρι κλυτός, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (ἐν παραθέσει), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (ἐν συνθέσει) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as ὀνομακλυτός = ὀνόματι κλυτός, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)^a

c. *Proparoxyton*. — Compounds with a passive sense; as, παιδόκτονος, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

d. If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, πᾶν or πολύ, the word is *proparoxyton*^b,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

Obs. 2. The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48, except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

§. 58. 1. αος: oxyton,

Except ἴλαος Att., and πρᾶος, πρῶιος.

2. βος: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., ἄμωβός, βολβός, λοβός.

3. γος: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀγός, a leader; κρωγός, λωγός, ταγός, φηγός.

Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except μέγος and ὀλίγος. For comp. in εργος, see §. 57. 2. a.

4. δος: follow the general rules,

Except δοιδός (and comp. in φδός), δδός (οὐδός) δπαδός, δρυμαγδός, σποδός.

5. εος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in εος of oxyton nouns in ός, as ἀδελφεός (but δαυδάλεος) and ελεός (dish), ἐνεός, ἐρινεός, ἐτεός, θεός, θυρεός, κολεός, λοχεός, νεός (brought land), σφεός, φωλεός: and paroxyt. adjectives in αλέος, and ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατρίδεος, ἀνεψιαδέος (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in τέος.

6. ζος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton πεζός, χθιζός.

7. ηος: oxyton.

8. θος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀγαθός, βοηθός, δρυμαθός, and dissyllables, αἰθός, βυθός, ἐφθός, μασθός, μισθός, ξανθός, ξουθός, ὀρθός, στρουθός, τιτθός, τυτθός.

9. ι. ιος, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; διός is the only properisp.,

Except.—1. Oxytons in ιος: αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βαλιός, βιός (boat), γυλιός, δεξιός, ἐρωδιός, ἰός, κριός, μητρικός, μονιός, πατρικός, πολιός, σκολιός, υἱός, χαραβριός.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 387.

^b Ibid. 386.

2. Paroxyton *ὄστις* (and compounds) *γομφίος*, *μυρίοι* (*many*), *συμφίος*, *πλησίος*, *σκορπίος*.

2. *αιος*, properispomenon,

Except (α) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *αἰαίος*, *αἰαίος* (*ihén*), *γεραίος*, *θηναίος*, *ἡβαίος*, *κραταίος*, *παλαιός*.

(β.) Proparoxyton, *βέβαιος*, *βίαιος*, *βόλαιος* (*βάλλω*), *γόνιαιος*, *δείλαιος*, *δικαίος*, *ἡμπαίος*, *μάταιος*, *νόμαιος* (*λαμφί*), *τύλαιος*, *ρούσσαιος*, *τύχαιος*, *θμείναιος*, and compounds of *γή*.

3. *οιος*, properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton *γλοιός*, *δοιοί*, *κλοιός*, *κολοίος*, *δλοίος*, *ποιός* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of *ποιέω*.

(β.) Proparoxyton in *οιος*: *γέλοιος*, *δμοιος*, in Attic.

4. *ειος*: polysyllables are proparox.,

Except *ἀνδρείος*, *ἀστέιος*, *ἀχρεῖος*, *γυναικεῖος*, *ἱταυρεῖος*, *ἡθεῖος*, *λαμβεῖος*, *μεγαλεῖος*, *μουσεῖος*, *συμφεῖος*, *ὀδυνεῖος*, *οἰκείος*, *παυδεῖος*, *παρθενεῖος*, *σπονθεῖος*: and oxyton, *ἀγνεῖος*, *θαμνεῖος*, *ρεῖος*, *συφνεῖος*, *ταρφεῖος*, *φατεῖος*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. *κος*: mostly oxyton: but dissyllabic subst. are parox.

(Except *ἀσκός*, *βοσκός*, *δοκός*, *θρηγκός*, *σηκός*, *φακός*, *χαλκός*, and *βίκος*, *θῆκος*, *θρησκός*, *θῶκος*, *μῶκος*, *οἶκος*, *σῶκος*),

So also *ἐρέκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ίσκος*, *πηλίκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are proparox.

11. *λος*: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except,—α. Paroxyt.: *ἄλλος*, *κόλος*, *λάλος*, *δλος*, *φίλος*, all in *ίλος* and *δλος* (except *αἰσυλος*), *αἰόλος*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγάλος*.

β. Properisp.: *δήλος*, *κοῖλος*, *οἶλος*, *φαῦλος*.

γ. Proparoxyton: *αἰσυλος*, *ἀσύφηλος*, *ἀτάσθαλος*, *βέβηλος*, *δαδαλος*, *δείελος*, *εἰκελος* (*θέσκελος*) *ἐκπλητος*, *ἐρύγμηλος*, *ἱώλος*, *ἱαλος*, *κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *πέτμηλος*.

The transitive adj. *ἱερόστολος* is proparox., contrary to the general rule (§. 50. 5.).

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, α.—Oxyton: *αἰγιαλός*, *αἰλός*, *βηλός*, *γαυλός*, *δαλός*, *ἐλλός*, *θαλλός*, *θαλός*, *κωλός*, *μαλλός*, *μοχλός*, *μυελός*, *ὀβελός*, *ὀβολός*, *ὀμφαλός*, *πηλός*, *φαλλός*, *φελός*, *χιλός*, *χυλός*.

β. Paroxyt.: *κρωβύλος* and those in *ίλος*^a.

12. *μος*: α. Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἔρμος* and *ἱτομος*, *δῆμος* (people), *κῶμος*, *μῆμος*, *μῶμος*, *οἶμος*, and *ἔμμος*, *κόσμος*, *ὄγμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *ψάμμος*.

β. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except *ἐμός*, *νομός* (*pasture*), *δμός*, *τομός* (*cutting*).

γ. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except *ἱταμός*, *οὐλαμός*, *ποταμός*, *φωριαμός*, *χηραμός*.

13. *νός*: 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in *ωνος* which are oxyton, as also *ἀμνός*, *ἀραχνός*, *βουνός*, *γουνός*, *ἐρινός*, *ἱπνός*, *καπνός*, *κεραυνός*, *κρημνός*, *ληνός*, *οὐρανός*, *βυσός*, *χαλινός*, *Ὀκεανός*.

^a Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi.

Paroxyton : *καρκίνος* and *παρθένος*.—Properisp. : *αἶνος*, *δῖνος*, *ἐχῶνος*, *ικτῖνος*, *κῶνος*, *μυζίνος*, *οἶνος*, *ὄνος*, *πρῖνος*, *πρῶνος*, *σχοῖνος*.

2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except *λίχνος*, *μόρφνος*, *τέρεμνος*, *ἀγκιστῖνος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *προμνηστῖνος*.

With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in *ανος*, (but *δάπανος*, *κάγκανος*, *κόρβανος*, *λίτανος*) and those in *ινος* which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except *τήτινος*), and *ἀληθινός*, *ἀνθινός*, *ἐλαινός*, *κενός*, *ξυνός*, *πεδινός*, *στενός*, *στρανός*.

14. *οος* : follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *θοός*, *ζοός*, *δλοός*, and paroxyton *ἀθρόος*, and multiples in *πλόος*, as *διπλόος*.

15. *πος* : subst. follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *ἀτραπός*, *καρκός*, *κλοπός*, *κομπός* (*βοασίη*), *λοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὀπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *ταρπός*, *τροπός* (*εἰταρ*).

Adjectives in *ωπος*, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

16. *πος* : 1. Adjectives are oxyton.

Except words in *τερος*, (but *δεξιτερός*, *καρτερός*, *κρατερός* and *ἀριστερός*) and *επρος*, *βάρβαρος*, *γλίσχος*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ήμερος*, *κάρχαρος*, *λάβρος*, *λάληθρος*, *λοιδωρος*, *μέρμερος*, *πέλωρος*, *πέπειρος*, *ταλαίτωρς*, *φλύαρος*, *χείμαρος*, and Att. *πόνηρος*, *μόχθηρος*.

Properisp. : *γαῦρος*, *θεῦρος*, *μαῦρος*, *παῦρος*, *σταῖρος*, *σφαῖρος*, *χῆρος*, and Att. *μῶρος*, *πῆρος*.

2. Substantives follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *ἀγρός*, *ἀφρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαυρός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαυρός*, *θευρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός*, *ιατρός*, *καιρός*, *κπρός*, *μηρός*, *μουλβρός*, *μουλωθρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξυρός*, *ὀρός* *αετῖς*, *πενθερός*, *περιστερός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρρός*, *τυρός*, *φιτρός*, *φρουρός*, *χωρός*. Properisp. *ἐταῖρος*, *οἶρος* (*wind*).

17. *σος* : oxyton.

Except fem. subst. and *ἄλεισος*, *βάνασος*, *θλασος*, *θύρσος*, *ἴσος*, *ἕισος*, *κέρασος*, *μέθυσος*, *μέσος*, *νάρκισσος*, *πόσος* (and its correlatives), *παρᾶδεισος*, *πέτασος*, *τύρσος*.

18. *τος* : oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyton *ἄρκτος*, *ἔρκτος*, *βάτος*, *βρότος* (*γορῆ*), *δέλτος*, *κότος*, *κόττος*, *κρότος*, *κύρτος*, *μίλτος*, *μύρτος*, *νότος*, *νότος*, *πάτος*, *πόλτος*, *πόντος*, *πύτος*, *σκότος*, *φόρτος*, and the ordinals *τρίτος*, *πέμπτος*, *ἕκτος*.

2. Proparoxyton : superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as *ἀμηνός*, *ἡρνεός* ; *ἔμηντος*, *ἡρνεός* ; and *ἔκατος*, *ἔλετος*, *ἔσφαλτος*, *ἔτρακτος*, *ἔωτος*, *βάρβιντος*, *βλοτος*, *δρόφρακτος*, *ἔκατος*, *ἔμετος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*, *κάπετος*, *λήιτος*, *ὄρχατος*, *πάχετος*, *πλατάνιστος*, and the ordinals *τέταρτος*, *ἑννατος*, *δέκατος*.

3. Properisp. : *κοῖτος*, *νῶτος*, *οἰκτος*, *οἶτος*, *πλοῦτος*, *πρῶτος*, *εἷτος*, *οἶτος* and pronouns in *ουτος*.

19. *υος* : oxyton.

Except *ἐγγυος*, *κρήγγυος*, and properisp. *αἶος*, *πῶος*, *σκεῖος*.

20. *φος* : follow the general rules.

Except oxyton, *ἀδελφός* (Attic vocat. *ἀδελφε*), *τροφός*, and all dissyllabic adj. except *κούφος*.

21. *χος* : 1. Adj. are oxyton.

Except proparoxyton *θηυχος*, *μείλιχος*, *νηπίαχος*, and Doric diminutive forms in *ιχος*.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀρχός, μοιχός, βηχός, also βήχος, σικχός.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. γύψος parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except ζωός, κολωός.

So the compound ἀθῶος.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in os.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. αος or ατος : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. αδος) oxyton : gen. ατος paroxyt.,

Except ἀνδρις, ιμυς, ἄλλας, πᾶς.

3. α. ης (gen. εος) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in -δντης, -ήθης, (from ἦθος), -ήκης, -ήρης, -κήτης, -μεγέθης, -μήθης, -ώθης, -ώης, -ώκης, -ώλης, and αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, ἐπιλήθης (παναλήθης, φιλαλήθης) πλῆρης, ποδάρκης.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in ετής is proparoxyton.

β. ης (ητος) : subst. are parox.,

Except ἀρροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δημοτής, ἐσθής, πινυτής, ποτής, ταχύτης, χειρής.

Adjectives are oxyton.

4. α. ις, gen. dos or tos : oxyton,

Except,—1. Paroxyt. : δάπις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἱβίς, κάπις, κύστις, μαγείδις, μύστις, ὄπις, πλάστις, πότις, σίνις, τάπις, τίγρις, τρόπις, φύστις, and femin. forms of subst. in της, in ετις.

2. Proparoxyt. : κάρναβις, σίκιννις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις.

3. Properisp. : αῖλις, δασπληγίτις, θαῦρις, ἱρις, μήνις, μῆτις, νεᾶνις, νῆις (and comp.), τᾶλις, χλοῦνις : compounds in ᾠπις, and feminine forms of subst. in της, in ατις, ᾠτις, ᾠτις.

β. ις (ξις, σις, ψις), gen. εως : follow the general rules.

γ. ις (gen. θος) : follow the general rules.

δ. ις, gen. ιος : follow the general rules. Perisp. λῖς.

ε. ις, gen. ινος : oxyt.,

Except comp. of τίς.

5. ος, gen. εος : follow the general rules.

6. α. υς, gen. dos or tos : follow the general rules,

Except δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οὖς ὠτός.

β. υς, gen. εος : oxyt.,

Except ἡμισυς, θήλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, ἔγχευς, πῆχυς.

γ. υς, gen. υος : oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., ἄρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵνυς, κάγχυς, κόνδυς, κίκυς, μάρκυς, νένυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς.

2. Proparoxyt. : ἑσταχυς.

3. Perisp. : δρύς, μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, βοῦς (βοός).

4. Properisp. : γῆρυς, θρήνυς.

δ. υ : paroxyt.,

Except μῶλυ.

ε. *υν* : paroxyton.

7. *εις*, gen. *εντος* : paroxyton.

8. *εως* (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

9. α. *ως* (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εὐρώς*, *ἰβρώς*.

β. *ως* and *ω*, gen. *οος*, oxyt. : gen. *ωος* monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

10. *υν* (see *ις*, *ινος*, above.)

§. 60. 1. *ην*, gen. *νος* subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην*, *εἶρην*.

2. α. *ων*, gen. *νος*, subst. oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων*, *ἔκμων*, *ἔλων*, *ἔμβων*, *ἔξων*, *γάστρων*, *γείτων*, *γλήχων*, *γνώμων*, *δαίμων*, *διδυμίων*, *ἥμων*, *ἰχνεύμων*, *θεάμων*, *κηρίων*, *κίων*, *κλύδων*, *κύφων*, *κύνων*, *κώδων*, *κάθων*, *μαλακίων*, *μήκων*, *μόδων*, *μόσων*, *οπάδων*, *οργίων*, *πάτρων*, *πλεύμων*, *πώγων*, *σίφων*, *σκήπων*, *σκορπίων*, *σπάδων*, *στήμων*, *τέκτων*, *τέμμων*, *τίλλων*, *τρίβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. *ων*, gen. *οντος*, paroxyt.,

Except *έκων*.

§. 61. 1. ξ : monosyll. oxyt.,

Except *γλαυξ*, *δλεξ*.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except *properispr.* *αἰλαξ*, *βῶλαξ*, *ἐπῆλυξ*, *ἥλιξ*, *θρίναξ*, *καταῖτυξ*, *κλίμαξ*, *κλωμαξ*, *λείμαξ*, *μείραξ*, *πίδαξ*, *σμίλαξ*, *σμάδιξ*, *χοῖνιξ*, and words ending in *-ωνιξ* and *-ῶριξ*.

2. ψ : monosyll. oxyton : polysyll. paroxyt.,

Except *properispr.* *αἰθοψ*, *ἡνοψ*, *καλαῦροψ*, *λαίλαψ*, *νῶροψ*, *οἰνοψ*, and oxyton *γοργώψ*, *δεινώψ*, *εὐώψ*, *μονώψ*, *πολυώψ*, *φλογώψ*.

§. 62. 1. α, gen. *ατος*, follow the general rules.

2. *αν* : oxyton.

3. *ην* : oxyton,

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. *αρ*, gen. *ρος*, general rules.

5. *ηρ* or *ειρ*, gen. *ρος* : oxyt.,

Except *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πάσθηρ*.

6. *ωρ*, gen. *ρος* : paroxyt.,

Except *ἁχέρ*, *ἰχέρ*.

Obs. All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton ; those which end in *ς* in nom. and *ν* in the acc. are perispomena, except *κλεις* (acc. *κλείν*), *κίς* and, according to some, *λίς*.

Change of the Accents in Sentences &c.

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κύρος ἐπέραςε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

Obs. When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνήρ, σὺνομα.

1. Crasis.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τάγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. a.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τάλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ δπλα=θῶπλα.

Obs. 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valck., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write τοῦργον, on the principle that the circumflex is not formed by " but ^". (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of δαῖδες δῶδες, ἱσταῖτος ἱστῶτος^a &c., support their mode of accentuation^b.

2. Elision.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἰδέ, ἦδέ, or either of the enclitics τινά or ποτέ, the accent is altogether lost; as,

πολλὰ ἔπαθον	=	πόλλ' ἔπαθον	παρὰ ἔμου	=	παρ' ἔμου
δεινὰ ἔρωτᾷς	=	δείν' ἔρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ
φημὶ ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροὶ ἔλεφας	=	αἴσchr' ἔλεφας	τινὰ ἔλεγε	=	τιν' ἔλεγε
ἔπτα ἦσαν	=	ἔπτ' ἦσαν	σο οὐδ'-μηδ'-ἦδ' ἐγώ.		

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable^c (*anastrophe*); as,

μάχης ἐπι	but	ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἀπο	but	ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κατά...		κατὰ Ἴθ.,	καλῶν πέρι...		περὶ καλῶν.

Obs. 2. Ἀμφί, ἀπρί, ἀνά, διά, do not admit of this anastrophe^d; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

Obs. 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι; μέτα,

^a Butt. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

^c Herm. Med. 1143.

^b Elms. Med. 888.

^d Herm. l. c.

πάρα, ἔπι, ὑπο, περί, ἐν for ind. pres. of εἶναι in composition with these prepositions; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for πάρειμι, περί for περίεστι.—2. When they are used adverbially, as περί for περίσσω or περὶ ἄλλων.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as ὀλέσας ἀπο πάντας ἐταίρους.

Proclitics or Atona.

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

a. The forms of the article ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

b. οὐ, (οὐκ, οὐχ).

c. The prepositions ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐκ (ἐξ), ὡς, το.

d. The conjunctions ὡς as, εἰ.

Obs. Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

a. οὐ no; and at the end of a sentence: πῶς γὰρ οὐ; ἔλεγες γὰρ κ. τ. λ. καὶ οὐ, φησὶν, he says no.

b. ἐκ, when placed after its substantive: κακῶν ἔξ.

c. ὡς for οὕτως, as καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as κακοὶ ὡς for ὡς κακοί.

Enclitics.

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (ἐγκλίνω), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις.

3. They are,

a. εἰμί and φημί in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., εἶ and φῆς.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns:

I. pers. sing. μοῦ
 μοί
 μέ
II. pers. sing. σοῦ
 σοί
 σέ

III. pers. sing. οὗ
 οἱ
 ξ, νίν

Dual. σφωτν
Plural σφίσσι, and the Ionic forms
 σφώε, σφέων, σφέας.

For the difference between the enclitic and accented forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. V. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun τις, τί, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms τοῦ and τῷ, and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, τίς, τί, πῶς.

d. The particles *τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν*, and the inseparable *δέ*, whether it expresses the direction, as *Ἐρεβόσδε*, or is otiose, as *τοσόσδε*.

e. The acc. of *αὐτός, αὐτόν*, used in the sense of *he, him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: *εἶτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, ὥσπερ, ὅστις* &c.

Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in *κάλλιστος-ἐστι*, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of *κάλλιστος*, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence *κάλλι | στός ἐστι*—*κάλλι | στός τις*: so *σῶ | μά τι*. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in *ἀνὴρ-ἐστι* the accent is in its proper place as proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as *φίλος μοι*, forming a proparox.; for in *φίλος-ἐστι* the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the *λος*, because two sharp tones cannot come together.

I. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

<i>θήρ τις</i> for <i>θήρ τις</i>	<i>καλός ἐστι</i> for <i>καλὸς ἐστί</i> ,
<i>καί τινες ... καὶ τινές,</i>	<i>ποταμός γε ... ποταμὸς γέ,</i>
<i>καλός τε ... καλὸς τέ,</i>	<i>ποταμοί τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.</i>

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

<i>φῶς τι</i> for <i>φῶς τί,</i>	<i>φιλεῖ τις</i> for <i>φιλεῖ τίς,</i>
<i>φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,</i>	<i>καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.</i>

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence *ᾠντινων* &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on *ᾠν* belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded^a.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Obs. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,
ἄλλος πως ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τις, σῶμά τι ... σῶμα τί,
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές, σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as ἀλαξ μου, ἀλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκόνδε (Epic) οἰκαδε, οὐρανόνδε, Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),
ἔρεβόςδε, Ἐλευσινάδε, Μέγαράδε, δόμονδε,
'Αθήναζε (i. e. 'Αθήναςδε), Πλαταιᾶζε (Πλαταιαί), χαμᾶζε (χαμάς acc. ;) but in
that of the paragogic δε of the demonstrative pronoun, the accent rests on
the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τόσος — τοςόσδε, τοςοῦδε, τοςήνδε, τοςῶνδε,
τοῖος — τοιόσδε, τηλίκος — τηλικόςδε, τοῖσι — τοισίδε.

Obs. 3. The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (θε), *σε*, *θι*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is ο, whatever may be the accent of their root, are paroxyton (except *ἄλλοθι*, πάντοσε, οἰκοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκδοθι, ἔκτοσθεν); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as ἀρχή—ἀρχῇθεν, θύρα—θύραθεν &c., but ἔκαθεν from ἐκάς.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, supra); as,

καλός γε τις proparoxyton for καλὸς γέ τις
καλοί γε εἰ | σί proparox. and oxyt. ... καλοὶ γέ εἰσί
καλοί γε τι | νές εἰσι two proparox. ... καλοὶ γέ τινές εἰσί
φιλεῖ πο | τέ τις properisp. and parox. ... φιλεῖ ποτέ τις
φίλοι τι | νές μοι | εἰσίν propar., parox. and ox. ... φίλοι τινές μοι εἰσίν
ἄνθρω | πός τις | μοί πο | τέ φησι three parox. and one proparox.
εἷ τις | γέ μοι | φησί ποτε two parox. and one proparox.

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the proparoxyton *πός- τις- μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a proparoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φησί* follows.

Obs. 4. In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each

enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

V. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it :

1. The enclitic forms of εἰμί, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἐστι σοφός*; in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima; as, *εἰσί θεοί*; in the question *τί δ' ἐστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *οὔτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἐστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί*, *I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σολ*, *σέ*, *οἱ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

a. After an accentuated preposition; as, *παρά σοῦ*, *μετά σέ*, *πρός σολ*. In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

παρ' ἐμοῦ (not *παρά μου*), *πρός ἐμοί* (not *πρός μοι*),

κατ' ἐμέ (... *κατά μέ*), *περὶ ἐμοῦ* (... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

Obs. The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου*, *ἐν μοι*, *ἐς σε*, *ἐς με*, *ἐκ σου*, *ἐν σοι*.

β. After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ἐθεν*.

γ. The forms *οὗ*, *οἱ*, *ξ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

δ. The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

4. *Τίς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τί ἐργον*.

5. Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

Change of Accents in the Dialects.

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparisopomena in Ionic, as *ὁμοίος*, *γελόιος*, *ἐτοίμος*, *ἐρήμος*; but Attic, *ὁμοιος*, *γέλοιος*, *ἐτοιμος*, *ἐρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ὄξυς, θύμος, ἄσπις*, for *βωμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, ἀσπίς*.

Stops.

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εὖ* *ἔλεξας· πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *ὄτι* and *ὄ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *ὄ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

CHAPTER IV.

The Forms and Roots of Words.

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

I. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (*ῥῆμα*), expressing a state or energy or action, as *καθεύδειν, to sleep; τύπτειν, to beat*.

2. The Substantive (*ὄνομα*), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, *λίθος, a stone; σοφία, wisdom*.

3. The Adjective (*ἐπίθετον*), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, *σοφός, wise; χλωρός, green*.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun, expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, *ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ, I (the speaker) strike you (the spoken to)*.

2. The Numeral, expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (*ἐπίρρημα*), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (*πρόθεσις*), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (*σύνδεσμος*), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

Obs. 1. The verb *εἶναι* in its sense of 'to be,' is an essential word: *ἔστι θεός*, there is a God. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is formal: *θεός ἐστι σοφός*, God is wise.

Obs. 2. Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

Of the Roots of Words.

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending; as, *ΛΕΓ* may be formed into *λέγ-ω* or into *λόγ-ος*.

2. The noun notion was added to the root by the addition of the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, or the consonant *τ*, as *πολιτ-α—μεν-ε—λογ-ο—ιχθ-υ—σωμα-τ*. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with *α*, *ο*, *υ*, or sometimes *τ*, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of *ς* as *λογ-ο-ς*. *πολιτ-α-ς* (see §. 77. 1.) *ιχθ-υ-ς*, *γίγαν-τ-ς*.

Obs. 1. In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary *α*, *ι*, *υ*, but in Greek the *ι* has changed to *ε* or *ο*.

4. The noun roots formed with *ε* expressed the neuter, as *δυσ-μενές*, and the addition of the *ς* only assimilated them in form to the personal noun; but in substantives this *ες* was often changed to *ος*, without losing its neuter power, as *γενε-ς*, *γένος*, gen. *γένε-ος*^a.

5. Further, this noun letter *ε* in some words was changed to *η*, *ι* or *υ*: as *οἶναπι*, (gen. *εος*) *ἄστν* (gen. *εος*); and sometimes by the addition of *ς* became personal, as *πόλις*, *πόλεος*, *Ἄρης*, *Ἄρε-ος*. In adjectives this *ε* was changed to *η* as the masculine form, as *δυσμενής*.

6. The noun roots formed with *τ* also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal *ς* was added,) as *σωματ*. Sometimes also those formed in *ο*, as *αὐτ-ό*, *τοιούτ-ο*. In the roots to which *τ* is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as *μελιτ*, *μελι*, gen. *μέλιτος*. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal *ς* was attached immediately to the root, as *φλεβ—φλέβ-ς* = *φλέψ*.

^a Bopp and Kühner make the *ος* of *γένος*, *μενός* part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in *γένος*, *μέλιτος* the root is the Sanscrit *man*.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Substantive.

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of something in being (τοῦ ὄντος)—a thing, person, or object. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

Gender of Substantives.

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

Of Gender determined by the Meaning.

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεύς, *the king*; ὁ κάρπος, *the boor*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μήν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἀνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μεράκιον. So in English we say, “*dear little thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female beasts—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the land*); ἡ Ῥόδος (ἡ νῆσος, *the island*); ἡ Τροῦζήν (ἡ πόλις, *the city*); ἡ πύξος, *the box tree*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine*; ἡ βύβλος, *the papyrus plant*; ἡ ῥάφανος, *a radish*; ἡ νάρδος, *spikenard*.

Exceptions:—(a.) *Cities* according to their ending; Masc. a. in οὖς, as ὁ Σελινοὺς;—b. in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—c. in εὖς, as ὁ Φανοτεύς;—d. in οι (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—e. those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter a. in α (plur.), as τὰ Δεύκτρα;—β. ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—γ. ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) *Trees and plants*: ὁ ἐρινεός, *the wild fig-tree*; ὁ φελλός, *the cork-tree*; ὁ λωρός, *the lotus-tree*; ὁ κύτισος, *the cytissus*; ὁ φοῖνιξ,

palm-tree; ὁ κυττός, *ivy*; ὁ μύρρινος, *myrtle*.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus plant*; ὁ ἡ κότυνος, *the wild olive*; ὁ ἡ κόμαρος, *arbutus*; ὁ ἡ κέρασος, *cherry-tree*.

3. Neuter. — Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λεόντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόρον, *the mulberry fruit* (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μήλον, *the apple*; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μείραξ, *a boy*; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, *the beating*; τὸ μήτηρ, *the word "mother."* So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave* considered as a thing, οἱ κτήμα.

4. Common gender. — Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, *φύλαξ*, *ἄνθρωπος*, *διδάσκαλος*, *ἄγγελος*, *γέγων*, *μάρτυς*, &c.

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*; ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the female bear*.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*; ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*; ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*; ὁ ἐλέφας, *the elephant*; ἡ χελιδών, *the swallow*; ὁ οἶς, *the sheep*. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epicene gender* (ἐπίκεινον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρρην, *male*, θήλυς, *female*, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λαγὼς ὁ θήλυς, *the female hare*; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρρην, *the dog-fox*; or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριάς, *the ram*, ὁ τράγος, *the goat*; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἶς, ὁ αἰξ.

Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as ὁ νεανία-s, ἡ φων-ή. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ā* for *as* or *ης*.

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *σ* belonging both to the masc. and femin.; compare ὁ κόραξ and ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λόγος and ἡ νόσος.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are

clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς, ἡ ξίς, ὁ λόγος, ἡ νόσος, ὁ νεανίας, ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

Obs. 1. This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* for *ὄς*^a, *ἦ* for *ἷς*, *is*, and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word), and it is replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμένς*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξωνς*), gen. *ἄξων-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκωνς*), gen. *δράκων-ος*, *γράφων* (for *γράφωνς*), gen. *γράφωντος*, *ὁ ἡ αἰθήρ* (for *αἰθέρς*), gen. *αἰθέρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατέρς*, like the Gothic *faders*), *ἡ γῆτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἡμάς* (for *ἡμάντς*), gen. *ἡμάντ-ος*, *γράφᾱς*, gen. *γράφαντ-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλᾱς* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθεῖς*, gen. *τιθέντ-ος*.

Obs. 2. The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37.), explains how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either, *a*, by the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; as, *ἰδρις—ἰδρι, μέγας—μέγα, ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσενς*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος—neut. ἄρσεν, εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαιμονς*) gen. *εὐδαίμων-ος—neut. εὐδαίμων; μέλᾱς* (for *μέλανς*), gen. *μέλαν-ος—neut. μέλᾱν, δυσμενής, neut. δυσμενές*, (see 68. 4.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanās* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σῶματ-ος; μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος; γάλα* for *γάλακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *lact*, gen. *lact-is*); *τύψᾱς* for *τύψαντς* masc., but neut. *τύψᾱν* (for *τύψαντ*), *δεικνύς*, neut. *δεικνῦν* (for *δεικνύντ*), *χαρίεις* (for *χαρίεντς*), neut. *χαρίεν* (for *χαρίεντ*); or it is changed to the cognate *σ* or *ρ*, as *τέρας* G. *τέρατ-ος, τετυφώς* (for *τετυφόςτς*), neut. *τετυφός*, gen. *τετυφόςτ-ος*.

5. *b.* Or by the termination *ος* changed from *ες*, as in the nom. *μένε-ς* (= *μένος*) *μένε-ος*.

6. *c.* Or in II. declension by *ν*: this *ν* (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the acc.; and as a person expressed by the acc. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as a *thing* rather than an active person, and

the neuter even in the nom. being conceived of in the same notion, the *ν* of the acc. was applied also to the neuter^a.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

Obs. 3. Some of those which were formed in *ο* took the *ν* afterwards, when the ending in *ο* was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as *τοσοῦτον, τοιοῦτον, τηλικούτον, ταύτόν*. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod, tad, id, aetad, illud*—*it, that*.

Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

Obs. The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: *τοῖς δυνικοῖς ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι* (sc. Æoles) *οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὴ καὶ πρὶ Πρωμαῖοι, τοῦτων ὄντες ἀπαικοῖ*^b.

Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—Genitive, Dative, Accusative. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name:—

1. Nominative—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. Vocative—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The three first are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

^a Donaldson's *Cratyl.* 315. Coleridge's *Table Talk*, i. 61, 62.

^b Greg. *Corinth. de Æol. Dial.* 606. Schæfer.

Declensions.

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows:

	I. Decl.	II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ᾱ̃ ; ā or η ; ās or ηs	os neut. ov	s—neut. only, α, ι, υ.
G.	ηs ās ηs ov	ov	os
D.	η φ η φ η	φ	ι
A.	ᾱν āν ην āν ην	ov	α, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾱ̃ ā η ā η or ᾱ̃	ε ... ov	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες neut. ᾱ̃
G.	ων	ων	ων
D.	αις	οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ᾱς	ους ... ᾱ̃	ᾱς neut. ᾱ̃
V.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες ... ᾱ̃
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	ᾱ	ω	ε
G. & D.	αιν	οιν	οιν

Obs. There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive:—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

Remarks on the formation of the Cases^a.

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form, and the others were divisions of it: on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as τείχος, πόλις, or τ as σῶματ, or had no noun letter, as φλεβ-ς, ἱριδς=ἱρις, should be retained as the third; those which had ᾱ̃ for their noun letter should form the first; those which had ὁ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is s preceded by ο, annexed to the noun root as, κόραξ, κόρακ-ος. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine α and η coalesce with os into as or ηs, as ἀγορᾶ-ος=ᾱς, τέχνη-ος=τέχνης. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in as or ηs the s of os, was dropped, and the ο coalesced with the radical vowel, as λόγ-ος, λόγ-ο=λόγον, νεανί-ας, νεανί-ος, νεανί-ας=νεανίου. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has ι in the ending λόγοιο, as quojus (cujus) illius, istius, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the s of the gen. retained in the pronouns ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, τέος, τεῦς &c., for ἐμοῦ, σοῦ &c.

Obs. 1. The ending οιο is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms gja^b (the Indian α is frequently interchanged with the Greek ο), of the masculine and neuter subst. in ᾱς and ᾱν, root ᾱ: λογό-σιο,

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 307.

^b Ibid. 325.

τεκνό-σιο=λόγοιο, τέκνοιο=λόγον, τέκνου, Βορέδ-σιο, Βορέδ-ιο, Βορέά-ο, πολιτά-σιο=πολίταιο, πολίτᾱο, Att. πολίτον, Dor. πολίτᾱ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σιο*, see §. 9. 1.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορᾶ, λόγο-ι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πυθοί, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἱ, quoι (cui). The *ο* of the II. decl. is lengthened to *φ* as λόγφ.

Obs. 2. *The Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai=e* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *sū* or *asū*, (Gr. *σι*, *εσι*, *ισι*), as *pat*, *pes*, *πούς*, *ποδός*,—local sing. *patī*, in *pede*, *ποδί*,—local plur. *patīsū*, *ποδσί*, *ποσί* or *ποδῶσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as *βοῦν*, *γραῦν*, *κῖν*, *λῖν*, *πόλιν*, *ἰχθύν*, *ἀγοράν*, *τέχνην*, *λόγον*. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *m* (*gṛī*, a hill, acc. *gṛīm*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ām*, as *mūd*, joy, *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as *πατέραν*, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, so *πρόσθε*, *πρόσθεν* &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as *πατέρ*, *πατέρα*, *πατέρα*.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as *βοῦ*, *δαίμον*, *πατέρ*, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the fem. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*^b.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanskrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κόρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *s* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

Obs. 3. It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *s* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *σ*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθύς would be ἰχθύς-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθύες, as ἐλέγς from ἐλέγςο^c.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εων*, as in Latin *lapiderum*, *regerum*, old forms for *lapidum*, *regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as τιμά-ων Æol.=τιμῶν, λογό-ων=λόγων. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκῶν, τούτων &c. from οἶκος, οὔτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ιν* (charact. of dat. sing.)=εσιν, as βελί-εσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σιν f. ἡμῖν. The Attic drops the *ε* of εσιν, as βέλεσιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ισι* (Sanskrit *ischī*), λόγο-εσι=λόγοισι.

9. *Acc. pl.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *s* (charact. of plur.)=νς or ας. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθύς=ἰχθύας. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾱ*, *ο* to *ου*: τέχνας=τέχᾱς, like μέλς=μέλᾱς, λόγους=λόγους (comp. τύπτουσι for τύπτονσι). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by insertion of *ι*, as τέχῃς, λόγους.

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

^b Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

^c Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

10. *Dual.*—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is ϵ , which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into α and ω : and (*gen. and dat.*) $\iota\nu$. In Sanscrit the charact. is $\bar{a}u$, which in Zend becomes \bar{a} or \bar{d} , which latter corresponds to the Greek ϵ : so $\bar{a}u\delta\rho\epsilon$ is in Zend $nar\bar{d}^a$. In the *gen. and dat. of III. decl.* ou , the o is merely a connecting vowel, as in $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\nu-\delta-\phi\iota\nu^b$.

First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings $\check{\alpha}$, η (or \bar{a}) *femin.*, $\bar{a}s$ and ηs , *masc.*:

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nom.	$\check{\alpha}$; \bar{a} or η	$\bar{a}s$	or	ηs	$\alpha\iota$	\bar{a}
Gen.	ηs ; $\bar{a}s$	ηs ($\bar{a}o$, $\epsilon\omega$)	ou		$\bar{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\iota\nu$
Dat.	η ; \bar{q}	η	q	η	$\alpha\iota s$ ($\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$)	$\alpha\iota\nu$
Acc.	$\check{\alpha}\nu$; $\bar{a}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\bar{a}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\bar{a}s$	\bar{a}
Voc.	$\check{\alpha}$; \bar{a}	η	\bar{a}	η , $\check{\alpha}$	$\alpha\iota$	\bar{a}

Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally $\bar{a}s$ (a the noun vowel, s the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the *masc.* by dropping the s : the $\check{\alpha}$ was lengthened to η or \bar{a} , and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the *masc.*, though it retained the s ; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the *Æolic nom.* $\iota\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\check{\alpha}$ &c. (Lat. *poet\check{a}*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short $\check{\alpha}$ was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

Obs. 1. The *Æolic nom. masc.* was $\check{\alpha}$ like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, *metri grat.*, especially in $\iota\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\check{\alpha}$, $\Theta\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\check{\alpha}$, $\eta\pi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\check{\alpha}$, $\alpha\lambda\chi\mu\eta\tau\check{\alpha}$, $\kappa\nu\nu\alpha\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha$, $\nu\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\eta\gamma\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha$, $\iota\pi\pi\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\check{\alpha}$: also in three *proparox.*, $\mu\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\epsilon\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\tau\alpha$. The accent is that of the common form in $\bar{a}s$.

2. The termination η is the same as \bar{a} , ηs , as $\bar{a}s$. The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the \bar{a} —the Ionians introduced the softer η . Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic η , but in their Lyric compositions used the Doric α , after certain vowels or ρ , in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

Obs. 2. The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine η into $\alpha\iota\alpha$, or $\epsilon\alpha$, or $\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$; as, $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\eta$, $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$, Ion. $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$ (Att. and common dial. $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\bar{\alpha}$): so $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\eta$, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\eta\eta$, $\gamma\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\eta\eta$ become $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$, Ion. $\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$, $\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$: $\Pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\acute{o}\nu\eta$, $\Pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\acute{o}\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 206—209.

^b Ibid. 221.

Paradigm.

I. *Feminines.*

§. 78. 1. *a.* The nomin. ends in *ā* or *ǎ*, which is retained through all the cases, when *ρ* precedes it, as *χώρα* ;

(Except *κόρη*, *κόρη*, *δέρη*, *ἀδέρη*, and in some proper names, as *Τερψιχόρη*)

or the vowels *ε* or *ι* (a *purum*), as *ἰδέα*, *σοφία*, *χρεία* : but if any other vowel precedes, the nom. has *η*, as *ἀκοή*, *φνῆ*, *σκευή*, *ζωή*, (except *πóa*, *χρόα*, *στοά*, *γύα*, *σικία*, *ἐλλάα*, *Ναυσικάα*). And many words of Doric origin retain their *ā* through all the cases, as *ἀλαλᾶ*, *ἐπίβδᾶ*, *σκανδάλᾶ*, and some proper names, as *Ἀνδρομέδᾶ*, *Ἀπάμᾶ*, *Γέλᾶ*, *Διοτίμᾶ*, *Κισσαίθᾶ*, *Κυμαίθᾶ*, *Κυναιδᾶ*, *Λήδᾶ*, *Σιμαίθᾶ*, *Φιλομήλᾶ*. —*δ.* The nom. ends in *ǎ*, which is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes *η*, when *α* is preceded by *λ*, *λλ*, *ν*, *σ*, *σσ(ττ)*, *ζ*, *ξ* or *ψ*. —*c.* In all other words the nom. ends in *η*, which is retained throughout.

2. When *α* is preceded by *ε* or *α*, these vowels are contracted in some words into *â* or *ῃ*, and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

a. *η* throughout all the cases.

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	δέκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ(έα)ῃ
Gen.	δέκ-ης	τιμῆς	γνώμης	συκ-ῆς
Dat.	δέκ-η	τιμῇ	γνώμῃ	συκ-ῇ
Acc.	δέκ-ην	τιμήν	γνώμην	συκ-ῆν
Voc.	δέκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ-ῆ
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	δέκ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αῖ
Gen.	δέκ-ῶν	τιμῶν	γνώμῶν	συκ-ῶν
Dat.	δέκ-αῖς	τιμαῖς	γνώμαις	συκ-αῖς
Acc.	δέκ-ᾶς	τιμᾶς	γνώμας	συκ-ᾶς
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	δέκ-ᾱ	τιμά	γνώμᾱ	συκ-ᾱ
G. & D.	δέκ-αιν	τιμαῖν	γνώμαιν	συκ-αῖν

b. a through all cases.—c. a in acc. and voc.

Sing.	a. ā.			b. ā.	c. ā, G. ηs.	
N.	σκι-ᾰ	χώρᾱ	μν(ᾰα)ᾱ	σφῦρᾱ	Μοῦσᾱ	λέαινᾱ
G.	σκι-ᾱs	χώρᾱs	μν-ᾱs	σφύρᾱs	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι-ᾱ̃	χώρᾱ̃	μν-ᾱ̃	σφύρᾱ̃	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	σκι-ᾱν	χώρᾱν	μν-ᾱν	σφύρᾱν	Μοῦσᾱν	λέαινᾱν
V.	σκι-ᾰ	χώρᾱ	μν-ᾱ	σφῦρᾱ	Μοῦσᾱ	λέαινᾱ
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.	σκι-αί	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	μν-ῶν	σφυρῶν	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	σκι-αῖs	χώραιs	μν-ᾱs	σφύραιs	Μούσαιs	λεαίναιs
A.	σκι-ᾱs	χώρᾱs	μν-ᾱs	σφύρᾱs	Μούσᾱs	λεαίνᾱs
V.	σκι-αί	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A. } & V. }	σκι-ᾰ	χώρᾱ	μν-ᾱ	σφύρᾱ	Μούσᾱ	λεαίνᾱ
G. D.	σκι-αῖν	χώραιν	μν-αῖν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

II. Masculines.

§. 79. a. The masculines in ηs retain the η in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see next section.) The vocative ends in ᾱ: 1. When the nom. ends in της, as τοξότης, V. τοξότᾱ, προφήτης, V. προφήτᾱ. 2. In all verbals formed by adding ηs to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρᾱ (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπῶλᾱ. 3. In national names in ηs, as Πέρσης, the Persian, V. Πέρσᾱ. All others form the vocat. in η, as Πέρσης, Perses, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in ᾱs retain the a in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have ρ or a vowel before ᾱs or ηs (except γῆς, a ploughshare, and all derivatives of μετρέιν, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Many masc. in ᾱs have the Doric gen. ᾱ, as πατραλοῖας, μητραλοῖας, ὀρνιθοθήρας; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλας, G. Ὑλᾱ, Σύλλας, G. Σύλλᾱ, Σκόπας, Ἀννίβας, and contract nouns in ᾱs. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχύτας, Λεωνίδας, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Πανσανίας, have generally ου.

<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῖας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	βορ(έας)ρᾱς
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
D.	πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾳ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾳ	βορρᾷ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανῖαν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	βορρᾱν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανιῶν	ὀρνιθοθηρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτας	Ἑρμάς	νεανῖας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	
V.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανίαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραιν	

Obs. 2. The Ionic gen. *ew* is used also in the Attic and in some proper names, as, *Θάλειω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρειω* from *Τήρης*, *Λέσχειω* from *Λέσχης*, *Ἀττειω* from *Ἀττης*.

Obs. 3. The original dat. pl. *αισι* is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

Obs. 4. The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ιδης* and *ίδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τῆς* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχιεδίκης*.

Obs. 5. The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

έα becomes *ῆ*, as *γαλία*=*γαλῆ*, *έας*=*ῆς*, as *Ἑρμίας*=*Ἑρμῆς*.

αά=*ᾶ*, as *μνάα*=*μνᾶ* (*ρ*)*έας*=*ᾶς*, *βορίας*=*βορρᾶς*.

In *βορίας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾶς* instead of *ῆς*.

Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short in all words whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *τράπεζα*, *τραπέζης*.

b. The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

αᾶ, *εᾶ*, *οᾶ*, *υᾶ*, *ωᾶ*, without exception.

β. *αιᾶ*, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as *Ἰστίαια*.

γ. *ειᾶ* in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in *εύω*, but short in other polysyllables, as *λειᾶ*, *βασιλειᾶ*, *kingdom*; but *μεσόγεια*, *ἀκρόρεια*, *τῆλεια*, *γλυκεῖα*, *βασίλεια*, *regina*.

δ. *ιᾶ*, except in names applied to women, as *ψάλτρηᾶ*, the three adj. *διᾶ*, *μῖᾶ*, *πόντηᾶ*, and all in *υῖα*, as *μυῖᾶ*, *τετυφνῖᾶ*.

ε. *οῖᾶ* in dissyllables, but *εθνοῖᾶ*, *ἄνοῖᾶ*: in Attic sometimes long.

ζ. When α is preceded by ρ it is long, as λύρα, ἡμέρα, χώρα, ὀπώρα, λαύρα, ἀγορά, except when the penult. is a diphthong, (except αυ) as μοίρα, πείρα, δότειρα, μάχαιρα, ἀρουρά, or υ, γέφυρα, σφύρα, or any vowel before ρρ, Πύρρα, Κίρρα.

Except ἐταίρα, παλαιστρά, Αἶθρα, Φαῖδρα, κολλήτρα.

η. Quantity of the final syllable according to the accent : α is long in all oxytons, as στρατιά, ἀγορά, and paroxt. ἡμέρα, σοφία : except μία, Πύρρα, Κίρρα, and those whose gen. ends in ης, as ῥίζα, ης.

2. The vocative is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας ; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾶν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. Accent.—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative ; as, Ἀτρείδης, Ἀτρεῖδαι, not Ἀτρειδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται : except δέσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from ἁὼν or ἑὼν.

Dialects.

§. 82. Nominative. α. The Doric uses ᾱ where the regular form is η, while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number ; as, τιμά, ᾱς, ᾱ, ᾱν,—πολίτᾱς Dor. ; σοφία, ης, η, ην,—θήρη, ης,—νεανίης, η, ην Ion.

Except θεά, a goddess, always ᾱς, ᾱ, ᾱν, Ναυσικᾱά, φειᾱ, and Αἰνεῖας, Ἀγγεῖας, Ἑρμείας, and some other proper names in ας pure. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

b. In subst. in εια, οια, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words, the ᾱ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Epic, η ; as, ἀληθείη, ἀναιδείη, εὐπλοίη, κνίσση f. ἀλήθειᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, εὐπλοιά, κνίσσᾱ : so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾱ : so also Ion. μίη for μία.

c. The original form of the masc. in είας seems to have been εας, as we still find in Hom. : Ἑρμία, Αἰνέας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, Ἑρμῆς, Dor. Ἑρμᾶς : but βορέας always retained the short form, never βορείας ; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορής.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally ᾱο, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾱ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being always pronounced as one syllable (synæresis), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer : Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείᾱο and Ἑρμείω : Βορέης gen. Βορέᾱο and Βορέω : εὐμμελῆς gen.—λίᾱο and -λίω : Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο and Ἀτρείδew : Ικέτης G. Ικέτew, συβώτης gen. συβώτew : Doric Βορέᾱ, Ἀτρεῖδᾱ.—The ending εω was the most usual in Ionic, as πολίτew, Ἀτρείδew.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in ἁὼν, which was contracted into ὦν (Dor. ᾱν). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγορᾶων, τρυφαλειῶν, ἀσπιστᾶων, θεάων and θεῶν, παρειᾶων and παρειῶν. And the ὦν is resolved by ε into ἑων, which is generally pronounced as one syllable ; as, πυλῑων, θυρέων, ἀγορέων : Dor. Ἀτρεῖδᾱν, Μοισᾱν.

Obs. The ending *έων* is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. also we find this open form in the adjective *δημοσίων* from *δημόσιος*.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in *αισι(ν)*, which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the *αισι(ν)* became *ησι(ν)*, and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to *αις*. *αις* in Hom. is found only in the two words *ἀκταῖς* and *θεαῖς*, *ησι* very often, *ης* very seldom, as *πέτρης* Od. η, 279; so that in the passages where *ης* is followed by a vowel, it should be written *ησ'*.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic *αις* (as in the II. decl. *οις* for *ους*), and in Doric *ᾶς*, (as in the II. decl. *ος* for *ους*), as *ταῖς τιμαῖς* Æol. for *τὰς τιμάς* (dat. pl. *τιμαῖσι(ν)*: *πάσας κούρας* Dor. for *πάσας κούρας*. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as *Ἀρπυίας*—*δημότ᾽ ἄνδρας*.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix φι(ν), and the locative endings
θι,θεν,δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix *φι(ν)*, which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and with a preposition the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, *Ἰλιόφι κλισία τείχεα*, at Troy: Od. μ, 45 *πολὺς δ' ἄμφ' ὅσσεόφιν θις ἀνδρῶν πνυθομένων*, round the bones (local); *ὅσσε δακρυόφιν πίμπλαντο* (instrum.); *ναύφιν ἀμύνεσθαι*, at the ships; *θεόφιν μῆστωρ ἀτάλαντος*, as it were before the gods (local); *ἀγλαίφιν πεποιθώς*, as *fretus aliqua re* (instrum.); *ὃ οἱ παλάμῃφιν ἀρήρει*, in *manibus*; in II. β, 363 *ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη*, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also *φρήτρη* implies a locative notion. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, as *ἐξ εὐνήφιν θορεῖν*, *e lecto*.

Obs. 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (*bhi* or *bhis*, instrumental), and in Latin, the *bh* or *φ* being changed to *b*, as in *ὀρφός*, *orbis*, and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, *i-bi*, *u-bi*, *ali-bi*, *si-bi*, *ti-bi*, and plur. *no-bis*, *vobis*, and in the III. decl. *i-bus*; so Sanscrit *tubhi*=*tibi*.

Obs. 2. This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 410, II. ν, 307) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 216), but it is in reality adverbial.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

I. Decl. only in the sing.—*a.* Dat. *ἀγέλη-φι*, *ἀγλαίηφι*, *ἡγορέηφι πεποιθώς*; *λείπε θύρηφι*, *ἀμ' ἧοι φαινομένηφιν*, *βίηφι τε ἦφι πιθήσας* (for *βίη ἦ*), *κεφαλῇφι λαβεῖν*, *εἰςθῆναι*.—*b.* Gen. (Lat. ablat.) *ἀπὸ νευρήφιν ἰάλλειν*, *ἐξ εὐνήφιν θορεῖν*.

Obs. 3. It is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by *i* subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.)—*a.* Dat. *παρ' αὐτό-φι*, *ἐπ' αὐτόφιν*—*ὅσσε δακρυόφιν* (instrum.) *πλῆσθεν*—*θεόφιν μῆστωρ ἀτάλαντος*.—*b.* Gen. (ablat.) *ἀπὸ ἢ ἐκ πασσαλόφιν*, *ἐκ ποντόφιν*, *ἀπὸ χαλκόφιν*, *πλατέος πτυόφιν*, *ἐκ θεόφιν*, *ἀπ' ὅσσεόφιν*. For the form *ἐσχαρόφιν*, see Lex.

III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*), the *ος* being changed back to the original *ες*, *δχεσφι(ν)*, *σὺν δχεσφι*, *κατ' ὄρεσφι*, *ἀπὸ, διὰ,*

ἐκ στήθεσφιν, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναῦφι—κοτυληδονόφι (ο being euphonic). Once in sing.: Il. κ, 156 ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφιν, Il. ι, 572, is peculiar, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφι.

§. 84. Cognate to this suffix are the local endings *θι* dat. (*where*), *θεν* gen. (*whence*), *δε* acc. (*whither*), which frequently supply the place of the inflexions of those cases in Epic, and not unfrequently in certain words, as *σίθεν*, in Attic Greek. The two first are annexed to the pure root, except in the III. decl., when, if the root ends in a consonant, an euphonic *ο* is added. *δε* is annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom in III. decl.); sometimes an adjective is joined with it, and the suffix is repeated with the adj., as Il. ξ, 10 in the form *ὄνδε δόμενδε*: *οἴκοθι, domi, ἰώθι*: *οἴκοθεν, δαίτηθεν, πάτροθεν* &c.: *οἰκόνδε, δόμενδε, domum, ἀλαδε, φύγαδε* (f. ΦΥΞ), in *fugam*, Il. ω, 328 *θάνατόνδε κίοντα*. Κῶωνδ' *εὐναιομένην* Il. ξ, 255. In *αἰδόσδε*, *δε* is annexed to the gen., there being an ellipse of *δόμον*. So also the gen. *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν*: so Od. δ, 220 *οἶνον—ἔνθεν ἔπιον* (for *οῦ*).

Second Declension.

§. 85. In the common II. decl. there are two endings *ος*, generally masc., sometimes femin., and *ον*, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκερίον (§. 70. 1.)

Endings :

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιω
D.	φ		οις		οιω
A.	ον		ους	ᾱ	ω
V.	ος and ε, ον		οι	ᾱ	ω

Obs. 1. The voc. of *ος* is properly *ε*, but sometimes also *ος*, as *ὦ φίλε* and *ὦ φίλος*—always *ὦ θεός*, but in N. T. *ὦ Θεέ*. The *ε* is a weakening of the *ο* of the root. The dat. pl. was originally *οισι(ν)*, which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

Paradigm.

	Singular.				
N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆσος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦκον
G.	λόγ-ου	νῆσου	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σύκου
D.	λόγ-φ	νῆσφ	θεῶ	ἀγγέλφ	σύκφ
A.	λόγ-ον	νῆσον	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σῦκον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆσε	θεός	ἄγγελε	σῦκον

<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σύκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νήσων	θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νήσοις	θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νήσους	θεούς	ἀγγέλους	σύκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σύκα
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νήσω	θεώ	ἀγγέλω	σύκω
G. & D.	λόγ-οιν	νήσοιν	θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	σύκοιν

Obs. 2. Some masc. in *ος* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplas-
mus*):

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά: more rarely οἱ δεσμοί.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί: rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of
"scales").

ὁ σίτος, τὰ σίτα.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects,
as τὰ λύχνα, κέλευθα, κύκλα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα: in late poets
occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δίφρα, θεσμά, ἱα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, οἰστιά,
πέλανα, ῥινά, τράχηλα, φιμά, χαλινά. So also ἄεθλα for ἄθλοι Pind. Ol. I. 3,
though properly ἄθλον always signifies the prize, ἄθλος the game.

Contracted second Declension.

§. 85. A few subst. which have *ο* or *ε* in their crude root before
the ending are contracted; the contraction is regular, except that
in the acc. plur. *εα* is contracted into *ᾶ*, not *η*.

Paradigm.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλους	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόφ	πλῶ	περιπλόφ	περίπλφ	ὀστέφ ὀστῶ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπλοον	περίπloon	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπλοε	περίπλου)	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	περιπλόων	περίπλων	ὀστέων ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	ὀστέω ὀστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν

Obs. 1. The voc. *πλόε* (*πλοῦ*) is not used. In Arist. Pax 1260, we find an abbreviated voc. *δορυξέ* for *έε*, from *δορυξέος -οῦς*.

Obs. 2. Some proper names compounded of *νόος*, *νοῦς*, reassume the open form, as *Ἀλκίνοος*, *Ἀντίνοος*, *Πασίνοος*: others are abbreviated to *νος*; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as *Πασίνος*, *Κρατίνος*, *Εὐθύνοος*.

Obs. 3. The accent of nom. dual *πλώ, ὀστώ* is remarkable; but it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of compound nouns in *ους* keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending *οῖ* would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in *ος* masc. or fem., and in *ων* neut. It has *ω* in all the cases where the common declension has *ο* or (voc.) *ε*, and where there is *ι*, it is subscribed to the *ω*. So *ον*, *ε*, *ω*, become *ω—ος*, *ον*, *ους*, become *ως*, *ων*, *ως—οι*, *οις*, *οιν*, become *φ*, *φς*, *φν*:

Paradigm.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ λε-ός	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ός	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-ῶ	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-φ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	λε-φ	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φ	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ων	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ων	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-φς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-φς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ώς	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φ	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. & D.	λε-φν	καλ-φν	λαγ-φν	ἀνώγε-φν

Obs. 1. Some masc. and fem. drop the *ν* in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in *ως* (*αἰδώς*), as *ὁ λαγός*, *τὸν λαγών* and *λαγώ*; and usually *ἡ ἔως*, *ἡ ἀλως*, *ἡ Κέως*, *ἡ Κῶς*, *ὁ Ἀθώς*, *ἡ Τέως*, and *ἀγήρως*, *ἐπίπλεως*, *ὑπέρχρεως* form their accus. in *ω*.

Obs. 2. This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root *α* or *ο* with the noun vowel *ο*, into *ω*, which sometimes was again resolved by *ε* into *εω*:

λαγα-ός = λαγός ἀνώγαον = (ἀνώγων) ἀνώγεων

λαός = (λός) λεός ναός = (νός) νεός

ἱλαος = (ἱλως) ἱλεως (cf. ναός = [νός] νεός gen. from ναῦς.)

The *ω* formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive

vowel (ε, ο, or α), as *νεός*, gen. (νεω-δ) *νέω* : acc. plur. (ἀνωγέω-α) *ἀνώγειω* ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as *νεώων*, *νέων*.

Obs. 3. In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

Obs. 4. The oxytons in *ος* are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in *ος*.

§. 88. 1. Most in *ος* are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2, (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

a. Nouns signifying the product of trees or plants, as *ἡ βύσσος*, *cotton*.

b. Containing the notions of stone, or earth, as *ἡ σμάραγδος*, *an emerald* ; *ἡ βῶλος*, *a clod*.

c. Of any vessel, as *ἡ κάρδοπος*, *a kneading-trough*.

d. Of a way or road, as *ἡ ὁδός*, *ἡ κέλευθος*, *a way*.

2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, *ἡ αἰλεις* (sc. *θύρα*), *the house-door*.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender ; as, *ὁ ζυγός*, *the yoke* ; *ἡ ζυγός*, *the scale*.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as *ἡ νόσος*.

Dialects.

§. 89. 1. Nom. sing.—The proper names in *λαος* are in Doric *λᾱς* (gen. *ᾱ*, dat. *ᾱ*), as *Μενέλᾱς* Pindar, for *Μενέλαος*, *Νικολᾱς* Hdt., *Ἀρκεσιλᾱς* (Arce-silaus) Pindar, *Ἰδλᾱ* Id., *Μενέλᾱ* (gen.) Id., *Μενέλᾱ* Eur. Troad. 212 : so in prose, *Πιπρέλᾱς* and *Πιπρέλᾱς*. The Æol. used *ις* for *ος*, as *ἵππις* for *ἵππος*, *οἰκίς* for *οἶκος*, *βύθις* for *βυθός*, *βάχις* for *βάχχος* &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form *οιο* is used by Hom. and Pind. as well as *ου*, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : Theocritus uses *ω*.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses *εω* for *ου*, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : *Βάπτεω* for *Βάπτου*, *Κροίσεω*, *Κλεομβρότεω*, *Μεμβλιάρεω*, and *εων* for *ων* in some masc. generic subst. : *πессέων*, *πυρέων* (f. *πυρός*), and in the masc. pron. *αυτέων*, *τουτέων*, *ἐκείνέων* ; this *εων* is an Ionic resolution of *ῶν*=*ῶων* (comp. Dor. *οικῶν* f. *οἶκος*), after the analogy of I. decl. *ᾰων*=*ᾰων*, Ion. *ῑων*.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in *ων* is *ᾰων* in Hom., as Il. ω, 258 : *δώρων* *οἷα δίδωσι κακῶν*, *ἔτερος δὲ ἑᾰων* (sc. *δώρων*) f. *ἑος*, *ἑον*, unless the fem. *δόσεων* be supposed to be implied in *δώρων*. So in Hesiod, Scut. 7 : *βλεφάρων κυανέων*, *βλέφαρος* perhaps is fem. So in late Epic we find *ᾰων* for plur. of fem. in *ος*, as *νησᾰων*.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—*οιν*, Epic for *οιν*, as *ᾰμοιν* for *ᾰμοιν*, *ὀφθαλμοῖν*.

5. Dat. plur.—*οισι(ν)* and *οις*, in Hom. and all the poets and Ion. prose.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as *ᾱς* in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), as *τῶς νόμως*, *τῶς λύκος* : so also *τῶς λαγός*, *hæres* : so Hesiod Sc. 302 *ᾰκύποδας λαγός ἤρην*.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. *νοῖς* Od. κ, 240 : and *Πάνθου* and *Πάνθῳ* f. *Πάνθοος*.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. *ῶ* for *ω*, as *Πηνελῶ* Il. ξ, 489, f. *Πηνέλεως* : *Πετεῶ* Il. β, 552, f. *Πέτεως*.—In *γάλως*, *Ἄθως* and *Κῶς* the con-

tracted ω is resolved by σ , as $\gamma\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\omega}\sigma$, $\kappa\acute{\omega}\sigma$, gen. $\acute{\omega}\sigma$.—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma$, gen. ω , Ion. $\acute{\eta}\acute{\omega}\sigma$, gen. $\acute{\omega}\sigma$, $\acute{\omega}\sigma$ after III. decl., $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\sigma$, gen. ω , Ion. $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\sigma$, gen. $\acute{\omega}\sigma$.

Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\zeta$ not $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ -s. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic σ from the gen., as $\alpha\lambda\zeta$, gen. $\text{ΑΙΓ}-\acute{\omicron}\sigma$; $\lambda\alpha\iota\lambda\alpha\psi$, gen. $\text{ΛΑΙΛΑΠ}-\acute{\omicron}\sigma$.

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final s , as $\acute{\omicron}\ \kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\zeta$ for $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ s, $\acute{\eta}\ \phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$ for $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ s. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\sigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ for $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\tau$. (§. 71. 4.)

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.	s	ϵs , neuter \bar{a}	ϵ
G.	σs	$\omega\nu$	$\omicron\omega\nu$
D.	ι	$\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\omicron\iota\omega$
A.	ν and \bar{a}	$\bar{a}s \dots \bar{a}$	ϵ
V.	generally like the nom.	$\epsilon s \dots \bar{a}$	ϵ

Obs. As the masc. and fem. only add s to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha(\tau)$ - $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ -s, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Im-parisyllabic*.

Remarks on the Case Endings.

Nominative.

§. 91. I. 1. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final s ; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated by the lengthening of the preceding syllable; and where the final letter of the root is such that the s can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and femin. are accordingly divided into three classes:

1. Words which take the s in the nom., as

Root: $\phi\lambda\epsilon\beta$	nom.: $\acute{\eta}\ \phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ -s =	$\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$	gen.: $\phi\lambda\epsilon\beta$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\kappa$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\kappa$ -s =	$\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\zeta$	$\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\kappa$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\delta$	$\acute{\eta}\ \lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -s =	$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$ -s =	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\acute{\alpha}\lambda$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda$ s		$\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ -s =	$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ($\beta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$, $\beta\omicron\nu$)	$\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\eta}\ \beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ -s ($\beta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$ -s)	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma$)	$\beta\omicron$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
$\Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ -s =	$\Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\Delta\acute{\iota}$ - $\acute{\omicron}\sigma$.

Obs. 1. In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in *ós*, to distinguish it from the neuter in *os*, as

τετυφot ó τετυφóτ-s = τετυφós τετυφóτ-os

and in the following substantives :

ποδ ó ποῦδ-s (for πόδ-s) ποῦs (for πόs) ποδ-ός : and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολύπους ;

άλωπεκ ή ἀλώπηκ-s (for ἀλωπεκ-s) ἀλώπηξ (for ἀλωπεξ) ἀλώπεκ-os.

2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root: ποιμεν	nom. : ó ποιμήν	gen. : ποιμέν-os
λεοντ	ó (λέωντ) λέων	λέοντ-os
ρήτορ	ó ρήτωρ	ρήτορ-os
αἶδος	ή αἰδώς	(αἰδόσ-os) αἰδό-os.

So πατήρ for πατέrs, as in Gothic, *faders*, *brothrs*, &c.

3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root: θηρ	nom. : ó θήρ (for θήρ-s)	gen. : θηρ-ός
αἶων	(ó) αἰών (for αἰών-s)	αἰών-os
ἥρωs	(ó) ἥρωs (for ἥρωs-s)	(ἥρωσ-os) ἥρω-os
δάμαρτ	ή δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ-s)	δάμαρ δάμαρτ-os.

Obs. 2. The nom. of *θηρ* is not *θήrs*, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of the word : so also *δάμαρ* instead of *δάμαρτs* : so *αἶων* not *αἰώνs* for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than *ν*, because, in Greek, euphony prefers *ν* when *ο* or *ω* precedes ; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in *ν* retain the *ν* and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the *ν*. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good :

a. After *ο* or *ω*, *s* is generally dropped, as *ó αἰών*, *γράφων*, *λιπών*, *ó λέων*. Except: *διδούς* (for *διδώνts*), though the Æolic uses *διδών*, and many subst., as *όδούς*, *πλακοῦs* &c.

b. After *α*, *ε* or *υ*, the *ν* (as well as the *τ*) is regularly dropped in the part. : *ιστάs*, *τύψas*, *τιθείs*, *τυφθείs*, *δεικνύs* for *ιστάνts* &c., and usually after *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in subst. and adj. ; as, *ιμάs*, *μέλαs*, *ρίs*, *δειφίs*, *Φόρκus*. Except subst. in *ων*, gen. *ωνos*, as *παῖαν*,—*μόsun*. After *ε* or *η*, the *ν* remains in subst., as *μήν*, *λιμήν*. Except: *ó κτείs*, *κτενός*, and Latin names in *ηs*, gen. *εντος*, as *Ουάληs*, *εντος*, *Valens*.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root : if this ends in *τ*, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that *τ* cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as *σῶμα*, *σώματ-os*, or changed to the cognate *σ* or *ρ* ; as,

πεπερί		πεπέρι-os	or	ε-os
σελαs		(σελασ-os)	σελα-s	
σαφεs		(σαφέs-os)	σαφέ-s	
ἀρσεν		ἀρσεν-os		
σωματ	σῶμα	σώματ-os		
χαριεντ	χαρίεν	χαριέντ-os		
τετυφot	τετυφός	τετυφóτ-os		
τερατ	τέμαs	τέρατ-os		
ήπατ	ήπαρ	ήπατ-os.		

Obs. 3. The root $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$ is anomalously lengthened in nom. : τὸ $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$, gen. $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$ -ός.

Obs. 4. On the neuter form $\sigmaαφής$, see §. 68, 4.

The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root ; as,

$\kappaορακ$, nom. $\kappaόραξ$, gen. $\kappaόρακ-ος$, pl. nom. $\kappaόρακ-ες$.

2. In the dative plural, where $\sigmaι$ is added to the root, the same changes take place as in the nom. ; as,

$\phiλεβ-σι = \phiλεψι$	$\kappaόρακ-σι = \kappaόραξι$	$\lambdaαμπάδ-σι = \lambdaαμπάσι$
$\gammaίγαντ-σι = \gammaίγαντι$	$\deltaόντ-σι = \deltaόουσι$ &c.	

3. The accusative has the form ν in those masc. and fem. words whose nom. ends in $\iotaς$, $\upsilonς$, $αυς$, $ους$; as,

$\piολε$	$\piόλις$	$\piόλιν$	$\betaότρυς$	$\betaότρυν$
	$\nuᾱς \nuᾱς$	$\nuᾱν \nuᾱν$		

Obs. 1. There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form in α when the root ends in a consonant ; as,

$\phiλεβ$	$\phiλέψς$	$\phiλέβ-α$	$\kappaορακ$	$\kappaόραξ$	$\kappaόρακ-α$
$\lambdaαμπαδ$	$\lambdaαμπάς$	$\lambdaαμπάδ-α$	$\betaασιλεϛ$	$\betaασιλεύς$	$\betaασιλέα$.

Obs. 2. $\nu\alpha\varsigma \nuᾱς$, and $\betaο\varsigma \betaοῦς$ generally have the acc. in ν , following the analogy of the nouns in $\upsilonς$.

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a τ sound, have both forms :

$\xiριδ$	$\xiρις$	acc. $\xiριν$ and $\xiριδ-α$	$\kappaορυθ$	$\kappaόρυς$	$\kappaόρυν$ and $\kappaόρυθ-α$
$\deltaρηνθ$	$\deltaρηνς$	$\deltaρην$... $\deltaρηνθ-α$	$\χαριτ$	$\χάρις$	$\χάριν$... $\χάριτ-α$.

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes poet. for $\χάριν$.

Obs. 3. The ν form of these words is the only one used in prose.

Obs. 4. Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in α , as $\piοδ \piοῦς$ acc. $\piόδα$ (but $\piολύπους$ acc. $\piολύ-ποδα$ and $\piολύπουν$).

$\epsilonλπιδ \epsilonλπίς$ acc. $\epsilonλπίδ-α\chi$ | $\lambdaαμυδ \chiλαμύς \chiλαμύδ-α$.

Except $\kappaλείς$, which has generally $\kλειῶν$ for $\kλειδα$.

Obs. 5. This double form arises from the facility with which τ , δ , or θ are dropped or changed ; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the τ letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as $\deltaαίμων$, gen. $\deltaαίμον-ος$, voc. $\deltaαίμον$: but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. The vocat. is the same as the substantival root :

A. When the last vowel of the root ϵ or o has been lengthened to η and ω , the short vowel returns in the voc. :

δαίμων	gen. δαίμον-ος	voc. δαίμον	| μήτηρ	gen. μητέρ-ος	voc. μήτηρ	
ρήτωρ	ρήτορ-ος	ρήτορ		Σωκράτης	Σωκράτε-ος	Σώκρατες
γέρων	γέροντ-ος	(γέροντ, but for euphony) γέρον.				

Obs. 1. The Æolians used Σώκρατε, Ἀριστόφανε, Δημόσθενε, as if from a nom. Σώκρατος, and also formed the gen. in ου: Σωκράτου, Διομήδου, Σοφοκλέου.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

ποιμήν gen. ποιμέν-ος voc. ποιμήν (not ποιμέν),

except πατήρ, ἀνὴρ and δαήρ, which have the short vowel ϵ in voc., and throw back the accent; as, ὦ πάτερ, ἄνερ, δαερ.

2. The three subst. Ἀπολλων (ωνος), Ποσειδῶν (ῶνος), σωτήρ (ῆρος), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, ὦ Ἀπολλων, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ.

So after the same analogy even Ἡρακλῆς, root Ἡράκλεες, is abbreviated in voc. into Ἡράκλεις and Ἡρακλες.

B. Of the adj. in $\alpha\varsigma$ (άνος) and adj. and part., whose root ends in ν , the vocative is the same as the root, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone in the neuter; as,

μελᾶς,	gen. αν-ος	neut. and voc. μελᾶν
χαρίεις,	εντ-ος	χαρίεν (for χαρίεντ)
δεικνύς,	ύντ-ος	δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ).

So the subst. in $\alpha\varsigma$ (αντος) are in voc. $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ for αντ; as,

γίγᾶς,	gen. αντ-ος	voc. γίγᾶν (for γίγαντ)
Κάλχᾶς	αντ-ος	Κάλχαν
Αἴας	αντ-ος	Αἴαν.

Obs. 1. Some subst. of this class drop the ν as well as the τ , but in this case the α is lengthened to $\bar{\alpha}$; as, Ἀτλᾶς, gen. αντ-ος, voc. Ἀτλᾶ, Πολυδάμᾶς, voc. Πολυδάμᾶ.

C. The subst. in $\iota\varsigma$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign ς being dropped; as, μάντις voc. μάντι: πρέσβυς voc. πρέσβυ: μῦς voc. μῦ: σῦς voc. σῦ: (Δίς) Ζεύς voc. Δί: λῖς voc. λῖ: κῖς voc. κῖ: γραῦς voc. γραῦ: βοσιλεύς voc. βασιλεῦ: βοῦς voc. βοῦ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in $\iota\varsigma$, $\iota\omega\varsigma$, generally retain $\iota\varsigma$ in voc., though in some of them the voc. is like the root: ὦ Σάλαμιν, ὦ δελφίν from δελφίς, gen. ἱωσ.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θῆρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; since the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from δ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ), f. νίψ, gen. νιφ-ός, the voc. νί (for νίφ), f. σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ), f. ὦψ, gen. ὦπ-ός the voc. ὦ (for ὦπ).

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language: ὦ

ἀναξ or ἀναξ, but in the formularies of prayer it is ᾠδὴ ἀνᾶ or ἀνᾶ (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in ὤς and ὦ, whose root ends in *os*, the voc. is formed anomalously in οῖ; as,

ἡχος nom. ἡχώ gen. ἡχώ-ος (for ἡχώσ-ος) voc. ἡχοῖ (for ἡχώσ-ι, ἡχώ-ι)
αἶδός αἰδώς αἰδός-ος (for αἰδός-ος) αἰδοῖ (for αἰδός-ι, αἰδός-ι).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom., except ἀρχον, nom. ἀρχων.

Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold :

a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen.
os, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

b. Those which have a vowel, as βούς, gen. βού-ός.

2. Of the words of class *a.* the roots all end in a consonant ; of class *b.* some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

Words with a Consonant before *os* in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender *s*.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἄλ ὁ ἄλς dat. pl. ἄλ-σὶ gen. ἄλ-ός.

2. When the root ends in a Π or K sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἢ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the *s* coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

Singular.				
N.	ἡ λαῖλᾰψ	ὁ κόρᾰξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ος	κόρᾰκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖλᾰπ-ι	κόρᾰκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-α	κόρᾰκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖλᾰψ	κόρᾰξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ
Plural.				
N.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ων	κορᾰκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαῖλᾰψι(ν)	κόρᾰξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξι(ν)
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-ας	κόρᾰκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
Dual.				
N.A.V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ε	κόρᾰκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G.& D.	λαῖλᾰπ-οιν	κορᾰκ-οιν	λαρύγγ-οιν	τριχ-οιν.

Obs. 1. The root of nominatives in ψ or ξ generally ends in π or κ, sometimes β ; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except δ, ἡ λύγξ, a lynx, gen. λυγκ-ός. For φάρυγγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νόξ f. νυκτ dat. plur. νυξί for νυκσί), θ, the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in ϑθ, the θ is dropped in the nom. sing., both in the dat. plural.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ἡ ὄρνις	ὁ ἀναξ	ἡ ἐλμυς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἀνακτ-ος	ἐλμυθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἀνακτ-ι	ἐλμυθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α &	ὄρνιθ-α &	ἀνακτ-α	ἐλμυθ-α
		κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιν		
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἀναξ & ἀνα	ἐλμυς
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακτ-ες	ἐλμυθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκ-των	ἐλμύνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἀναξι(ν)	ἐλμύ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἀνακ-τας	ἐλμυθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακ-τες	ἐλμυθ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἀνακτ-ε	ἐλμυθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιυ	κορύθ-οιυ	ὄρνιθ-οιυ	ἀνάκτ-οιυ	ἐλμύνθ-οιυ.

Obs. 2. Besides ἐλμῖσι we find also ἐλμῆ, probably from a root 'ΕΛΜΙΓ.

Obs. 3. We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

Obs. 4. To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (χάρις, like comes comit-iv), χάριτος.

4. α. The root ends in ν or ντ, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the ντ is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and ο into ου, ε, into ει.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς (Ion. ὀδών)
G.	ῥιν-ός	δελφῖν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥιν-ί	δελφῖν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥιν-α	δελφῖν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ῥίν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	ῥιν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥιν-ῶν	δελφῖν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥι-σί(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)	γίγαντ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)
A.	ῥιν-ας	δελφῖν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥιν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	ῥιν-ε	δελφῖν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ῥιν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οιυ	γίγαντ-οιυ	ὀδόντ-οιυ.

Obs. 5. In κτεῖς κτενός, εἷς ἐνός, μέλας, τάλας (but Theocr. ii. 4 τάλᾱς), gen. *ανος*, the omission of *ν* has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels *ε* and *α* into *ει*, *ᾱ*.

Obs. 6. In Latin names in *ens*, *ent-is*, the *ε* is lengthened into *η* instead of *ει* (comp. *χαρίεις*, *ιέντος*), as Κλήμης (for Κλήμεντ) gen. Κλήμεντ-ος, *Clemens*, Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντ-ος, *Valens*. The Latin adjectives in *ens*, *ent-is*, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in *ης*, as ποτήης *potens*, σαπίνης *sapiens*.

Obs. 7. To this class belong the neuter adj. and part., as
τὸ μέλαν μέλανος (χαρίεντ) *χαρίεν*, *χαρίεντ-ος*
(τύψαντ) *τύψαν*, *τύψαντ-ος* (δεικνύντ) *δεικνύν*, *δεικνύντ-ος*
and the pronoun τί *quid*, and τὶ *aliquid*, for τίν and τιν, gen. τίν-ος and τιν-ός, dat. pl. τῖ-σι and τῖ-σί.

δ. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, and *ρ*, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the *ς*, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*. In the dat. plur. the *ν* or *ντ* are dropped before the ending *σι*, as from ποιμέν-σι we have ποιμέσι: and in words in *ντ*, the short vowel is lengthened, as from λέοντ-σι λέουσι. The *τ* of the root in *ντ* must of course be dropped, as λέων for λέωντ.

	<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαῖμον	λέον	αἰθέρ	ῥήτορ
	<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέουσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
	<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμον-οιν	λέοντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-οιν	ῥήτορ-οιν.

Obs. 8. Ἡ χεῖρ belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (χερ) *ε* is lengthened to *ει* instead of *η*, and that this *ει* is retained throughout the inflexion, as χεῖρ, χειρός &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual χερσί(ν), χερσίν. In poetry the form with *ε* or that with *ει* is used indifferently, as χειρός and χερός, χερσίν and χερσίν, χερσί and χεῖρσι (Ἐρ. χεῖρεσσι). The Ionic uses the short forms χερός, χερί, χέρα, except in nom. and acc. dual, as χεῖρε not χέρε.

Obs. 9. The following words in *ων*, gen. *ονος*, in some of their cases drop the *ν* and suffer a contraction: ἡ εἰκὼν, gen. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς, dat. εἰκόνη, acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκῶ, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς (where the accent is anomalous, like that in the contr. II. decl.), ἡ ἀηδών, gen. ἀηδόνης and ἀηδοῦς, dat. ἀηδοῖ (Aristoph. Av. 679), ἡ χελιδών, gen. χελιδόνος &c., dat. χελιδοῖ.

Obs. 10. The neuter adj. and part. in *εν* and *ον* belong to this class :
τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἢ ἄρσην ; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in *ηρ*, which drop the *ε* in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert *α* before the ending *σι* of the dat. plur.—'Ανήρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic *δ*. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N	ὁ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ὁ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	ἀν-δ-ρός
D.	πατ-ρί	μητρ-ί	θυγατρ-ί	ἀν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγάτερ-α	ἀν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἄνερ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγάτερες	ἀν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ά-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγάτερας	ἀν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγάτερες	ἀν-δ-ρες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγάτερε	ἀν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	ἀν-δ-ροῖν.

Obs. 11. Ἡ γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in Hippocr.) which properly should be γαστέροι. Also ἀσθήρ, ἔρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. ἀστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα in Eur., and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

d. The nom. has the root without the *s*, which is dropped without any change of vowel. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ* and (only δάμαρ) *ρτ*, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in *ντ* or *ρτ*, of course the *τ* is dropped, and in the dat. plur. the *ν* and *ντ*, before the *σι*. See *Ξενοφῶν*.

Obs. 12. The neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἥτορ, πῆλωρ, πῆρ (gen. πῆρ-ός). On the lengthening of *υ* in πῆρ see §. 90. *Obs.* 3.

Singular.				
N.	ὁ παῖς	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφών	ὁ θῆρ
G.	παῖν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφώντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παῖν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφώντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παῖν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφώντ-α	θήρ-α
V.	παῖν	αἰών	Ξενοφών	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παῖν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	θήρ-ες
G.	παῖν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφώντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παῖσ-ι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
A.	παῖν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφώντας	θήρ-ας
V.	παῖν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	θήρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παῖν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφώντ-ε	θήρ-ε
G. & D.	παῖν-οιν	αἰών-οιν	Ξενοφώντ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν

Obs. 13. These four words in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, 'Απόλλων, Ποσειδών, κυκεών, *δλων*, drop the *ν* in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, *δλω*; but *κυκεῶ* is rather poet. The abbreviated forms 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article. See Plato Cratyl. p. 402 D and E, p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of *γλήχων* or *βλήχων* we find the acc. *γλήχω* in Aristoph.

Words which have a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.

§. 96. There are three classes of these words:

a. Nomin. in *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους*;

b. *ης*, *ες*, *ας* (gen. *ας*), *ος* (gen. *εος*), *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*);

c. *ις*, *υς*, *ι*, *υ*.

I. *Substantives in αυς, ευς, ους.*

§. 97. 1. The root ends in *ν*, originally *F*, and *ς* is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the *F* being dropped when it comes between two vowels; and as the *F* is often preceded by *ε*, the genitive ends mostly in *εος*, for *εFος*. Thus the *ν(F)* remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in those in *αυς* and *ους* in acc. sing. also; but those in *ευς* have *ᾱ* in the accusative, the *ν* being in these substantives considered as a consonant (*F*) between the *ε* and *α*, and omitted; as, βασιλέFα, βασιλέα.

Obs. 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like *ναῦς*), gen. *nāvas*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in *εός* have the Attic gen. *έως* for *έος*, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When *εός* is preceded

by a vowel, as *χοεύς*, *Εύβοεύς*, the long endings *ā*, *ās*, *ωs*, absorb the short vowel *ε* of the root and are circumflexed, as *χοῶs*, *χοᾶ*, *χοᾶs*.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοῦς	ὁ δὲ f. ὁδὸς ἡ γραῦς
G.	βασιλέ-ωs	χο(έω)ῶs	βο-ός	δὲν-ιs γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-τ	δὲν-ι γρᾱ-τ
A.	βασιλέ-ā	χο(έα)ᾶ	βοῦν	γραῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	βασιλεῖs	χοεῖs	βό-εs	γρᾱ-εs
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βοῦσι(ν)	γραυσι(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ās (and εῖs)	χο(έα)ᾶs (βό-αs)	βοῦs	(γρᾱ-αs) γρᾱῦs
V.	βασιλεῖs	χοεῖs	βό-εs	γρᾱ-εs
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρᾱ-ε
G. & D.	βασιλέ-οιω	χοέοω	βο-οῖν	γρᾱ-οῖν

Obs. 2. The gen. sing. of those in *εύς* is, in Attic poetry, sometimes *έος* for *έως*, as *Θησέος*, *ἀριστέος*. The acc. sing. is in Attic and other poetry sometimes *ἦ* for *έα*, as *Ιερῆ*, *ἐνυγγραφή*, *Μηκιστῇ* (II. ο, 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in *ῆs* for *εῖs*: *Πλαταιῆs* for *Πλαταιεῖs*, and the Ionic *εεs* is found in Plato *Theæt.* p. 109 B: *οἱ Ἑρακλέεs τε καὶ Θησέεs*. The acc. plur. *εῖs* is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: *νέεs* for *νέας* is very common. The long *ā* is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

Obs. 3. The following are declined like *χοεύς*: *Πειραιεύς*, gen. *Πειραιεύs* (Plato) and *Πειραιῶs*, acc. *Πειραιᾶ*, ὁ ἀγνιεύς, gen. ἀγνιῶs, acc. ἀγνιᾶ, plur. ἀγνιᾶs, and several proper names, as *Ἑρετριῶs*, *Στεριῶs*, *Μηλιά*, *Εὐβοῶs*, *Εὐβοᾶs*, *Πλαταιᾶs*, *Δωριᾶs*. The exceptions are, *ἀλιεύs*, *ἀλιέωs*, *ἀλιᾶ*, *ἀλιέας*, and some national names.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of *βοῦs* and *γραῦs* is usually uncontracted in Attic: *βόεs*, *γρᾱεs*; In the acc. plur. *βοῦs*, *γραῦs*, *ναῦs*, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely *βόας*, and (in the Anthol. i. 23) *βόα*, (*βόφα*, *δον-εμ*) the *ν* being after the analogy of *βασιλεύs* considered as a consonant.

Obs. 5. The only words declined like *βοῦs* are ὁ *χοῦs*, *congius*, and ἡ *ροῦs*, but neither are contracted in plur.: like *γραῦs*, only ἡ *ναῦs* (*νάfs*, *ναῖs*) acc. sing. *ναῖν*, dat. and acc. plur. *ναυσιν*, *ναῖs*: in the other cases it is anomalous.

II. Words in *ης* (es); *ας* (gen. *ας*); *ωs* (gen. *ωos*); *ωs* and *ω* (gen. *oos*).

98. 1. The noun root ends in *ε*, *α*, *ο* (lengthened to *ω*), or *ωs*, and the nom. ends in *s*, which is retained or dropped by the same rules as the *ν* in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one *s* is dropped, but occasionally in Epic it is retained, *metri gratia*, as *δέπασσι* f. *δέπας*.

Words in ης and ες.

2. The endings *ης, ες* are only adjectival (*ης* masc. and fem., *ες* neuter), and adjectival proper names ending in *λης, νης, γενής, κλής* = *κλῆς, κράτης, μήδης, πείθης, σθενής*. The neuter is the pure root, with *s* added (see §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel *ε* has been lengthened into *η*. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped.

3. The words of this decl. drop the *s* added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in *κλής*—*κλῆς* suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

		<i>Singular.</i>				
		<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>			<i>Neuter.</i>	
N.		σαφής			σαφές	
G.		(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφούς		
D.		(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφει		
A.		(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή	σαφές	
V.		σαφές			σαφές	
		<i>Plural.</i>				
N.		(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες, σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή
G.		(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων	σαφῶν		
D.		(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)			
A.		(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφή
V.		(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφή
		<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.		(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε	σαφή		
G. & D.		(σαφέσ-οιν)	σαφέ-οιν	σαφοῖν.		
		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>		
N.		ῆ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλῆς -λῆς		
G.		τριήρε-ος -ρους	τριηρέ-ων -ρων	Περικλέε-ος -λέους		
D.		τριήρε-ϊ -ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέε-ϊ -λέει -λεῖ		
A.		τριήρε-α -ρη	τριήρε-ας -ρεις	Περικλέε-α -λέα		
V.		τρήρες	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέες -λεις		
		<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.		τριήρε-ε -ρη				
G. & D.		τριηρέ-οιν -ροῖν.				

Obs. 1. The contraction *τριήρεε* = *η*, not *ει*, is remarkable.

Obs. 2. The proper names of this declension, and also *Ἄρης*, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitics*), as *Σωκράτης* = *Σωκράτη* and *Σωκράτην* as if in the I. decl. The form *κλῆν* from *κλῆς* is not used till late writers.

Obs. 3. We find also the open gen. *τριηρέων* : and the open form of the dual occurs in Attic, *ξυγγενέε*. The tragedians use the open form *κλέης metri gratia*, as *Ἡρακλέης*, dat. *-κλέει*, voc. *-κλέες*. The contracted acc. *Ἡρακλῆ* is a rare form. The voc. *ᾶ Ἡρακλές*, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

Words in ωs, gen. ωος : in ωs and ω, gen. οος.

§. 99. 1. *a.* The root of *ωs*, gen. *ωος*, is the same as the nom., as neither can the vowel be changed, nor is the generic *s* annexed. In the dat. plur. *σ* is dropped.

Sing. N.	δ, ἡ θῶs	δ ἦρωs
G.	(θωσ-ός) θω-ός	(ἦρωσ-ος) ἦρω-ος
D.	(θωσ-ι) θω-ι	(ἦρωσ-ι) ἦρω-ι
A.	(θῶσ-α) θῶ-α	(ἦρωσ-α) ἦρω-α=ἦρω
V.	θῶs &c. (gen. pl. and dat.	ἦρωs &c.
	§. 105. 3. <i>a.</i>)	

b. The endings *ωs*, *ω*, gen. *ός*, *ούς*, belong only to femin. subst. The noun root ended originally in *ο*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the nom. The personal *s* is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in *αἰδώς*), so that the noun ends in *ω*, as *ἦχώ* for *ἦχος*. (On the voc. in *οῖ*, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in *ος*.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (for αἰδος)	ἡ ἦχώ (for ἦχος)
G.	αἰδό-ος αἰδοῦs	ἦχό-ος ἦχοῦs
D.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ι ἦχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-α αἰδῶ	ἦχό-α ἦχώ
V.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἦχό-ι ἦχοῖ.

Obs. The Ion. has two other subst. in *ωs*, ἡ ἥώς, and δ χρώs, (gen. *χρόος*, dat. *χροῖ*, acc. *χρόα*). In Attic *χρώs* is declined : *χρωτός*, *χρωτί*, *χρώτα*. The dat *χρῶ* (for *χρωτί*) occurs in certain phrases with *ἐν* ; *ἐνυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ*, *ἐν χρῶ μάχεσθαι*. The Attic form of *ἥώς* is *ἔως* which follows the II. Attic decl.

Words in ιs, υs.

§. 100. The subst. in *ιs*, *υs* ended originally in *ιFs*, *υFs*, *s* being the personal sign, as *ΔιῖF-s* (for *ΔιῖF*), gen. *ΔιῖF-ός*, dat. *ΔιῖF-ι* &c., as the dative *ΔιῖFι* is actually found in inscriptions^a. (Comp. *divus* = *δῖος*, Sansc. *div*, Angl. *heaven*. The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one ; as, *ΔιῖFs* = *Δίς*, *ιχθῦFs* =

^a Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

ιχθῆς (as *βόης*, *βοῦς*, *βῆς*, *βόε-ις*). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the long pronunciation of this vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, as in *βασιλέφος*, *βοῖς*, and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel, as *Δῖος*, *ιχθῦ-ος*. The dative plur. is *ιχθῆσι* for *ιχθῦσι*, *σῦσι* for *σῦσι*, contrary to the analogy of *γραῦσι*, *βοῦσι*, *βασιλεῦσι*.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ὁ κῆς	ἡ σῦς	ὁ ιχθῆς
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ιχθῆ-ος
D.	κῆ-ι	σῦ-ι	ιχθῆ-ι
A.	κῆν	σῦν	ιχθῦν
V.	κῆς	σῦς	ιχθῆ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ιχθῆ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ιχθῆ-ων
D.	κῆ-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ιχθῆ-σι(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦ-ας	ιχθῆ-ας ιχθῦς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ιχθῆ-ες ιχθῦς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	κῆ-ε	σῦ-ε	ιχθῦ-ε
G. & D.	κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-οῖν	ιχθῦ-οῖν

Obs. 1. The acc. of *Δῖς* is *Δία*, not *Δῖν*. So also *ιχθῆα* (Theocr.) for *ιχθῦν*.

Obs. 2. In some other words in *ῦς* the crude root ends in *s*, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as *μῦς*, *mus*, gen. *μῦ-ός*, *mur-is*, *μν-ι*, *mur-i*, *μῦν* (like *σῦν*), *μῦ* (like *βοῦ*), *μῦ-ες*, *μν-ῶν*, *μῦ-σι*, *μῦ-ας*, *μῦ-ε*, *μῦ-οῖν*.

Words in *ῖς*, *ῖ*, *ῡς*, *ῡ*.

101. The substantival root ends in *ε*, as appears from the genitive, the *s* in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. The noun letter *ε* is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to *ι*, or *ῡ*. The lengthened form of the genitive with *ε* is the distinction between these words and those of the preceding class in *ῖς* and *ῡς*. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending *ως* and *ων*, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the *ω* was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς
G.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ως
D.	πόλει	πήχει
A.	πόλιν	πήχυν
V.	πόλι	πήχυν
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	πόλεις	πήχεις
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων
D.	πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε
G. & D.	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.

Obs. 1. The adj. in *us, eia, u* follow πῆχυς in the masc. δόντι in the neuter, (see §. 103. d.) except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ως*, as ἡδύς, ἡδέος.

Obs. 2. In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *us* sometimes form their gen. in *eos*, as πόλεος, ὕβρεος, ἔφεος. The Attic gen. πόλεως is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as a dissyllable.

Obs. 3. Instead of the dual form *εε*, we find sometimes *ει* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. τὰ πόλη: Plat. Rep. iii. p. 410 E τὰ φύσει and τὰ φύση. In the Attic poets the open form of the acc. plur. from *us* is found, as πῆχεας Aristoph.; πῆχους and πηχῶν are used by later writers.

Obs. 4. The Attic gen. sing. of neuters in *u* and *i* is very seldom found (δοτewς Eur.); the plur. Attic gen. never.

Obs. 5. In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *i* is not changed to *ε*: πόλις, gen. πόλιος, dat. πόλι, plur. πόλιες, πόλεις: so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *is, i*, whose root does not end in a consonant; as, ἰδρις, ἰδρι, gen. ἰδριος, dat. ἰδρι, (but also ἰδρεῖ), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic; as, ὁ γάστρις, ὁ γλάνις, ἡ δῆρις, gen. δῆρεως and δῆριος, ἡ ἔγγελις, (but plur. ἐγγέλεις, ἐγγέλεων. Ion. ἐγγέλνες &c.), Ἴρις, Ἴφις, ὁ ἡ κάσις, ἡ κῆστις, ὁ λάτρις, ἡ μάγαδις (dat. μάγαδι Xen. Anab. vii. 3, 32), ἡ μῆνις (also μῆνιδος &c.), ἡ νῆρις, ὁ ἡ οἰς (dis Ion.), ἡ ἔκρις, τὸ πέπερι (gen. ἐριος and εος), ὁ ἡ πότρις, ὁ ἡ πόσις (gen. πόσιος, but dat. πόσει), ὁ ἡ τίγρις, (gen. in good Attic τίγριος, acc. τίγρις, Ælian, but elsewhere τίγρεις, τίγρεων; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in ἰδος, as τίγριδος), ἡ τρώπις, (also τρώπιδος, &c.), ἡ τύρσις (gen. τύρσιος, &c., but plur. τύρσεις, τύρσεισι.), ὁ φθοῖς (as οἷς, contracted in the root).

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἑγγέλυσ	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλυ-ος	οἷός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλυ-ῃ	οἷι
A.	πόρτιν	ἑγγελυν	οἷν
V.	πόρτι	ἑγγελυ	οἷς
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἷων
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεις(ν)	οἷσι(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷας, οἷς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτ-ῃς	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἷε
G. & D.	πορτί-οιν	ἐγγελέ-οιν	οἷοῖν

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative ends in a vowel, the noun vowel τ has been dropped, as σῶμα, or changed to s , as $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha s$; the τ returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. Also where the crude root ended in κ , this is dropped as well as the τ in the nom. but returns in the words which form their genitive with τ .

3. In the words in ρ , the ρ formed part of the root, and τ has been dropped. We see that the ρ originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jecur*, so that the gen. of ἡπαρ must properly have been ἡπαρος. So ὕδωρ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit, *water*.

Paradigms.

§. 103. I. Where the τ or $\kappa\tau$ has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the τ is dropped necessarily before the $\sigma\iota$.

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνυατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνυατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α
G.	σώματ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαφι(ν)
A.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνυατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. & D.	σώματ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν

Obs. 1. In the roots *δόνar*, *γόνar*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *u*.

II. Where the *τ* has been changed to *ς*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σ* of the dat. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ῶς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ῶτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ῶ-σί(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ῶτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιν	ῶτ-οιν.

Obs. 2. The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted: *κρέας* however has also its regular form with *τ*.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ κέρας	τὸ κρέας
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως (κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ι)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-ι) κρέᾱ
A.	κέρας ..	κρέας
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-α) κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερά-ων)	κρεῶν (κρέα-ων) κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)
A.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-α) κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-ε) κρέα
G. and D.	κεράτ-οιν .. (κερά-οιν)	κρεῶν (κρέα-οιν) κρεῶν.

Obs. 3. The *a* in the cases of *κρέας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρᾱσι*, *κρεῶν* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. ii. Aeschyl. ap. Athen. ii. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ*, *σκέπᾱ* from τὸ γέρας, τὸ σκέπας, so especially *κρέᾱ*. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέρας*, *άων*, *άεσσι*; of *κρέας*, *κέρᾱ* Dat.—Plur. *κέρᾱ*, *κρεῶν*, *άεσσι* and *άσι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέᾱ*, *κρεῶν*, *κρεῶν* and *κρεῶν*, *κρέᾱσιν*. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *e* as *κείρεος*, (as in *βρίτας* &c.)

III. Where the noun root ended in $\rho\tau$, and the τ has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the ρ is dropped; in the dative plur. the τ is dropped again.

$\tau\acute{o}$ ἦπαρ, gen. ἦπαρ-ος &c.	plur. ἦπαρ-α, ἦπάτ-ων, ἦπα-σι(ν)
$\tau\acute{o}$ σκῶρ, ... σκατ-ός &c.	σκα-σί(ν)
$\tau\acute{o}$ ὕδωρ, ... ὕδατ-ος &c.	ὔδα-σι(ν).

IV. Where the root did not take τ as its noun letter, and the inflexing endings are annexed immediately to the root.

Words in as, gen. aos.

a. In the words in *as*, gen. *aos*, the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	$\tau\acute{o}$ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων) σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ϊ σέλα	(σέλασ-σι) σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-οιν) σελά-οιν.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνέφαος Ep., κνέφους Aristoph., κνέφαϊ Ep., κνέφα Xenoph. Cyr. iv. 2, 15.

Words in os, eos.

b. The ending *os*, gen. *eos*, belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter ϵ of the root is changed to the fuller *o* and *s* is added (§. 68.), as noun root γενε(ς), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanscrit *manas* = μένος, *manas-as* = μένε-ος, *manas-i* = μένε-ϊ.) In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped. (Comp. the Sanscrit plur. locat. *manassu* = μένεσ-ι.) The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual $\epsilon\epsilon$ is contracted into η , not $\epsilon\iota$; and $\epsilon\alpha$ in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into \tilde{a} , not η : so Περικλεῖᾱ.

	Singular.			
N.	$\tau\acute{o}$ γένος (for γένε)		$\tau\acute{o}$ κλέος (for κλέε)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος	γένους	κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι) γένε-ϊ	γένει	κλέε-ϊ	κλέει
A.	γένος		κλέος	

	<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων)	γενέ-ων	γενῶν	κλέέ-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι)	γένε-σι(ν)		κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
	<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε)	γένε-ε	γένη	κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενέσ-οιν)	γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν	κλέέ-οιν	κλεοῖν.

Obs. 2. In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *α* instead of *ο*.

βρέας (poet.), gen. *βρέεος*, plur. (*βρέεα*) *βρέη*, *βρετίων*
κῶας (poet.), plur. in Homer: *κῶεα*, *κῶεσι(ν)*
οὔδας (poet.), gen. *οὔδεος*, dat. *οὔδει* and *οὔδαι* (Hom.)

c. Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν.
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

d. Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. voc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	τὸ σινᾶπι	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄσπε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄσπε-ι
A.	σινᾶπι	ἄστυ
V.	σινᾶπι	ἄστυ
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄσπε-α=η
G.	σινάπέ-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄσπε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄσπε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄσπε-α=η
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	σινάπε-ε	ἄσπε-ε
G. & D.	σινάπέ-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν.

Obs. 1. For the dialect forms, see §. 101. *Obs. 5.*

§. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in μα, as τὸ πρᾶγμα, στόμα, αἷμα, ὄμμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	κτος	only τὸ γάλα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αῖς	αἶδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἅπαις (§. 95. 3.)
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σταῖς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ᾶνος	παῖδαν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in ᾶς; as, μέλαν from μέλᾶς. (See below.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in ᾶς; as, τύψαν. (See below.)
	ᾶν	only πᾶν from πᾶς.
4. ᾶρ	αρος	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἔαρ, gen. ἔαρος, and also τὸ νέκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψάρ, κάρ ^a ; τὸ δλκᾶρ and εἰθαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δέλεαρ, τὸ ἥπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρέαρ and τὸ στῆαρ, gen. ᾶτος. In both of these the αρ is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 103. III.
5. ας	ᾶδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡ δρομάς.
	ατος	} §. 103. 2. and Obs. 2. and 3.
	αος	
	ανος	the adj. μέλας and τάλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἰμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πᾶς.
	εος	§. 103. V. Obs. 2.
	αδος	ἡ δᾶς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαῖς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραῦς (§. 97.).
	εώς	only ἡ ναῦς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθεῖρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	ενος	only ὁ κτεῖς, ἐνός and εἷς (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εντος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in οῖς and ἥεις. The ο and η is contracted with the εις, as ὁ πλακῶεις = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτούντος; and several names of cities in οὖς; as, Μυοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελινούς, gen. οὔντος; τιμήεις = τιμῆς, gen. ἦντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; ἔν f. εἷς.
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles.
10. ες	εος =	ους, the neuter of adj. in ης.
11. ευς	εως	as βασιλεύς (§. 97.). (Ζεύς, see below.)

Nom.	Gen.	
12. η	ητος αικος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word. only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ητος ετος	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ενός), as ὁ μὴν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; Ἑλλην, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν (§. 95. 4. b.). all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ενός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμί- θηρ, and the derivatives in τηρ, as ὁ ἀροστήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπυγθήρ, ὁ ἰβηρ (§. 95. 4. d.) <i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in εαρ are contracted to ἦρ : ἔαρ, ἦρ, gen. ἔαρος=ἦρος, ἔαρι=ἦρι (in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ἦρος, ἦρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ἦρος, ἦρι, are interchanged); also στέαρ=στήρ, gen. στέατος=στητός, dat., στέατι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρέασι=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosylla- bles), δέλεαρ, gen. δελίατος=δελητος, and κέαρ=κήρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 245.
	ερος ρος	the other polysyllabic words. as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in βλής, δμής, θνής and κμής (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος εος	only ὁ Πάρνης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.). =ous, all adjectives of the termination ης, neut. ες; the proper names ending in γενής, κλής, κράτης, μήδης, πείθης and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σείες, σέων &c. (later στητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	ητος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
ης	ητος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ιτος εος & εως	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρόμελι (§. 103. 1.). the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πέπερι, σίνᾱπι and σίνᾱπυ, (vos), κιννάβαρι, Att. τγγᾱβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hesiod inde- clinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ιτος	τί quid, τι aliquid.
17. ιν	ιτος	see No. 19, ις, gen. ινος.
18. ινς	ιθτος	only ἡ ἔλμινς and ἡ πείρινς (§. 94. c.)
19. ις	ιτος	see §. 100.
ις	ιτος	see §. 101.
	ιθτος	most subst. which have not s before the ending ις; as ἐλ- πίς, ἔρις, κημῖς (§. 95. 3.).
	ιθτος	only ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἡ μέρμις, ἡ δέλλις, ἡ ἀγλις (§. 95. 3.).
	ινος	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek ιν also in the nominative: ὁ δελφίς (late δελφίν), ἵνος, ἡ ἀκ- τίς, ἡ ῥίς, ὁ ἡ θίς, ἡ ᾠδῖς, ἡ ῥηγμῖς, ἡ ἱς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ τελμῖς, ἡ παρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ἐρμῖς, ὁ σταμῖν, ἡ ὑσμῖς, Hom. dat. ὑσμῖνι, ὁ ικτίς and ικτίν; and the proper names, Ἑλευσίς, Σαλαμῖς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).

Nom.	Gen.	
ως		the subst. in <i>εις, ψις</i> , most of those in <i>σις</i> , and <i>ἡ ἀγρωσις</i> , <i>ἡ ἀμπασις</i> or <i>ἀνάπωσις</i> , <i>ἡ ἄρσις</i> , <i>ἡ βούβρωσις</i> , <i>ἡ γράσις</i> , <i>ἡ δάμασις</i> , <i>ἡ δέρσις</i> , <i>ἡ δύναμις</i> , <i>ἡ ἔπανσις</i> , <i>ὁ ἔχσις</i> , <i>ἡ ζιγγίβρις</i> , <i>ἡ θλάσις</i> , <i>ἡ κάππαρις</i> , <i>ἡ κίδαρις</i> and <i>κίταρις</i> , <i>ἡ κίσσηρις</i> , <i>ἡ κόσις</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ κόσις</i> , <i>ἡ κύστις</i> , <i>ὁ μάντις</i> and compounds, <i>ἡ μάρις</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ νῆσις</i> , <i>ὁ ὄρχις</i> , <i>ἡ ὄφις</i> , <i>ἡ πανήγυρις</i> , <i>ἡ πάρδαλις</i> , <i>ἡ πόλις</i> and compounds, <i>ὁ πρύτανις</i> , <i>ἡ πίστις</i> , <i>ἡ πίστρις</i> and <i>πρίστις</i> , <i>ἡ πύστις</i> , <i>ἡ ράχις</i> , <i>ἡ σάγαρις</i> , <i>ἡ σεμίδαλις</i> and <i>ἡ σίλιγις</i> , <i>ἡ σέρις</i> (but also <i>σέριδος</i>), <i>ἡ σπάνις</i> , <i>ἡ τύρρις</i> and <i>τύρσις</i> , <i>ἡ ὕβρις</i> , <i>ἡ ὑδραυλις</i> , <i>ἡ ὕνις</i> and <i>ὕνις</i> , <i>ἡ φάτις</i> .
20. ον	ονος	neut. of adjectives.
	οντος	neut. of participles.
21. ορ	ορος	τὸ πορ, τὸ ἥτορ.
22. ος	εος	=ους, all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103.
		IV. b.
	οτος	neuter or part. in <i>ώς</i> .
23. ους	οος	§. 97.
	οδος	only <i>ὁ ποῦς</i> and its compounds, as <i>τετράπους</i> (§. 95. 3.)
	οντος	only <i>ὁ ὀδούς</i> and its compounds; and participles of this ending.
	ουντος	see No. 8.
24. υ	ῦος	τὸ δάκρυ, τὸ νᾶπυ.
	εος	only τὸ ἄστυ and τὸ πᾶϋ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in <i>υς</i> uncontracted, as <i>εὔρυ</i> .
	ατος	only τὸ δόρυ and τὸ γόνυ, see below; τὸ μᾶλυ and τὸ φῖτυ are indeclinable.
25. υν	ῦνος	only <i>ὁ μόσυν</i> (§. 95. d.).
	υντος	neuter participles.
26. υνς	υνθος	only <i>τίρυνς</i> (§. 95. 3.)
27. υρ	υρος	only τὸ πῦρ, gen. <i>πυρός</i> , <i>ψίθυρ</i> , <i>μάρτυρ</i> , a late form of <i>μάρτυς</i> , and <i>ὁ Κέρκυρ</i> , <i>ῦρος</i> , <i>ὁ Λίγυρ</i> , <i>ῦρος</i> (§. 95. d.).
28. υς	ῦος	most subst. of this ending, as <i>ὁ βότρϋς</i> , <i>ὁ στάχϋς</i> . Oxytons have the <i>υ</i> both in nom. and acc. generally long, as <i>ἡ ὀφρῦς</i> , <i>ἡ ἰσχῦς</i> , <i>ἡ Ἐρινῦς</i> ; the monosyllables are perispomena, as <i>ἡ δρῦς</i> (§. 100.)
	υς	<i>ὁ ἔπηλυς</i> , and the other compound words in <i>ηλϋς</i> (from <i>εἰλθεῖν</i>), <i>ἡ χλαμῦς</i> , <i>ἡ κροκῦς</i> , <i>ἡ πηλαμῦς</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ σῖγκλϋς</i> .
	ῦδος	<i>ἡ δαγῦς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	υθος	only <i>ἡ κόρυς</i> , <i>ῦθος</i> , and <i>ἡ κώμυς</i> , <i>ῦθος</i> .
	ῦνος	<i>Φόρκυς</i> and <i>Γόρτυς</i> . The form in <i>υν</i> seems to belong to the late writers.
	ῦρος	only <i>ὁ μάρτυς</i> , of which a late form is <i>μάρτυρ</i> .
	εως	only <i>ἡ πῆχυς</i> , <i>ὁ πελεκυς</i> , <i>ὁ πρέσβυς</i> (§. 101.), and <i>ἔγγελυς</i> (§. 101. Obs. 5.)
	εος	the adj. of this ending.
29. ω	οος	=οῦς: <i>ἡ ἡχώ</i> , <i>ἡ εὐεστώ</i> , <i>ἡ πειθώ</i> , and many proper names of women, as <i>Γοργώ</i> , <i>Ἐρατώ</i> , <i>Κλειώ</i> , <i>Κλωθώ</i> (§. 99. 2.).
30. ων	ωνος	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών</i> , <i>όνος</i>) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἱππών</i> , <i>ἐλαιών</i> , <i>φαρετρών</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> , <i>όνος</i> ,

Nom.	Gen.	
		<p>ὁ κηδεμών, ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, ὁ κανών, ὁ κλαδών, ὁ πλαγών, ὁ Παφλαγών, ὁ Μακεδών), and the following paroxytons, ὁ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ὁ εἶρων, ὁ κήλων, ὁ κλύδων, ὁ (also ἡ) κώδων, ἡ μήκων, ὁ πώγων, ὁ Λάκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ τρίβων, ὁ ἄκρων, ὁ ἄμβων, ὁ δόλων, ὁ κάπων, ὁ κηρίων, ὁ κόκκων, ὁ κρότων, ὁ κώθων, ὁ κύφων, ὁ μυοπάρων, ὁ ῥώθων, ὁ σάπων, ὁ σίφων, ὁ σπάδων; lastly, all nicknames, as μάκρων, μαλακίων and μάλθων, κοτύλων, γάστρων, φύσκων, σαλάκων (§. 95. d.)</p>
	ονος	all feminine oxyt., as ἡ χιών, εἰκόν, ἀηδών; all masculine paroxytons, as ὁ ἄξων (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as ὁ ἡγεμών; and all adjectives ending in ων, neut. ον.
	οντος	ὁ γέρων, ὁ δράκων, ὁ λέων, ὁ θεράπων, ὁ Ἀχέρων, ὁ ἄκων, ὁ τέγων, ὁ κνώδων and σπάδων (οντος and ωνος); participles in ων, and adjectives ἐκών, ἄκων.
31. ὦν	ῶντος	many contracts, as Ξενοφών (ἄων), ὦντος.
32. ωρ	ωρος	monosyllabic subst., as ὁ φῶρ, and ὁ ἀχώρ, ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ κέλωρ, ὁ μήστωρ, τὸ πέλωρ (§. 95. d.).
	ορος	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as ὁ ἡγήτωρ (§. 95. b.).
	ατος	σκάωρ and ὕδωρ.
33. ως	ωος	ὁ δμῶς and ὑποδμῶς, ὁ ἥρως, ὁ θῶς, ὁ πάτρως and μήτρως (§. 99.).
	οος	= ους, §. 99.
	ωτος	ὁ φῶς, τὸ φῶς (contracted from φῶος, and in Epic resolved into φῶως, so acc. φῶωσθε, in <i>lucem</i>), ὁ χρώς, ὁ ἔρως, and the adjectives ending in βρώς and χρώς (§. 95. 3.).
	στος	participles in ὤς.
	φδος	only ἡ φῶς (from φωῖς), φηδός (§. 95. 3.).
34. ξ	κος	ὁ κόραξ, ὁ ἡ λύγξ, λυγκός (§. 95. 2.).
	γος	ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λάρυγξ, ἡ λύγξ.
	χος	ὁ βήξ, ἡ πτύξ.
	κτος	ὁ ἀναξ, and some compounds, as χειρῶναξ, ἡ νύξ, παξ, and the compounds ending in γάλαξ, μοργάλαξ (§. 95. 2.).
35. ψ	πος	ὁ γύψ, ἡ ὦψ (§. 95. 2.).
	βος	ἡ φλέψ, ὁ χάλυψ.
	φος	ἡ κατήλιψ.

Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down :

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in ἄν, υν, ας (gen. ανος, αντος), εως, ηξ, without exception. *b*. All in ην, ων (ωνος, οντος, ὦντος), ηρ, ειρ, υρ, ωρ, ης (ητος), ους and ως (ωος, ωτος, ωδος) and ψ, with the following exceptions :

a. ην : ὁ ἡ χήν (ἡρός), ὁ ἡ ἀθήν (ἔνος), and the Epic ἡ φρήν.

b. ων : ἡ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ ἡ αὐλῶν, ὁ ἡ κῶδων.

c. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραιστήρ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ; (elsewhere, ὁ ἀήρ, ὁ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.

- d. ειρ: ἡ χεῖρ.
 e. υρ: τὸ πῦρ.
 f. ωρ: the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκῶρ, τέκμωρ, ὕδωρ; ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ ἀχώρ.
 g. ης: all abstracts in ὄτης, ὕτης, as ἡ βεβαιότης (ὀτητος), and the Epic ἡ ἐσθής (ἦτος).
 h. ους: τὸ οὖς.
 i. ως: τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.
 j. ψ: ἡ καλαῦροψ, ἡ κατῆλιψ, ἡ λαῖλαψ, ἡ ὄψ, ἡ φλέψ, ἡ χέρνιψ, ἡ (sometimes ὁ) ὦψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in ᾶς (gen. ᾀδος), αὐς, υς, υς, ᾶ and ᾷς (ᾀος). The abstracts in ὄτης, ὕτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and ιν, υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions:

- a. εις: ὁ κτεῖς.
 b. ιν: and ις: ὁ κῖς, ὁ γλάνις, ὁ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιος; ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, ὁ ἱκτίν, ὁ ἡ θῖς, ὁ τελμῖς, gen. ἱνος; ὁ κόπις, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων); and several names of animals which are common, as ὁ ἡ ὄρνις (ιθος), ἡ ὁ τίγρις (ιος, ιδος), ὁ ἡ ἔχις (εως), ὁ ἡ κόρις (εως).
 c. υς: ὁ βότρυς, ὁ θρόνυς, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὁ μῦς, ὁ νέκυς, ὁ στάχυς, ὁ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, gen. υος; ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πῆχυς, gen. εως.

d. ων: gen. ονος: ὁ ἄκμων, ὁ κανών, ὁ ἀλεκτρυνών, ὁ ἡ κίων, gen. ονος.

Obs. 1. Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ηκος), which are all masc.; and the prope-rispm. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

Obs. 2. The only noun which ends in αῖς, αἶδος, is ὁ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός; and in αῖς, αἶος, only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. αρος, αος), and the contracts in ηρ, except ὁ ψάρ, ὁ λᾶς.

Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension^a.

§. 106. 1. The inflected terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short; except the α in the acc. sing. and pl. of subst. in εῖς, as τὸν ἱερέα, τοὺς ἱερεῖας f. ὁ ἱερεῖς.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις, υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature; as, ὁ θῶρᾱξ, ἄκος, ὁ ῥίψ, ῥίπός, ἀκτίς, ἵκος, but βῶλᾱξ, ἄκος, κατῆλιψ, ἴφος, ἐλπῖς, ἰδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark:

I. α. αξ is long: α. In monosyllabic masc., as ὁ βλάξ, ἄκος, and in the femin. (gen. ᾀγος), as ἡ ῥάξ, ᾀγός (on the contrary, ἡ δρᾱξ, ἄκος; so πτάκα is femin. in Æsch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as ὁ θῶρᾱξ, ἄκος, (except ὁ κλῶνᾱξ, λείμᾱξ, μείρᾱξ^a), and in all words of three or more syllables, as ἱεράξ, ἄκος (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ αῖλᾱξ, ἄκος, ἡ μείρᾱξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος). γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλύᾱξ, ἄκος, prattler, ὁ νέᾱξ, ἄκος, young fellow; and in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρτᾱξ, στόμφᾱξ, πᾶσσᾱξ, κόρδᾱξ, πόρπᾱξ, σύρφᾱξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φένᾱξ.

^a Pass. Taf. 4.

b. *εξ* is long : α. In monosyllables, as *ὁ ἴξ*, *ἡ φρίξ*, *ὁ ἡ ψίξ*, gen. *ἱκος* ; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as *ἡ θρίξ*, *τρίχος*. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as *ἡ βέμβιξ*, *ἱκος*, *ὁ τέττιξ*, *ἱκος*, *ἡ σπάδιξ*, *ἱκος*, *ὁ φοῖνιξ*, *ἱκος* ; except *ἡ χοῖνιξ*, *ἱκος*, and those whose middle letter is λ, as *ὁ ἡλιξ*, *ἱκος*, §. 45. 3.

c. *υξ* is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short ; as *ὁ κῆρυξ*, *ὑκος*, *ὁ κῆυξ*, *ὑκος*, *ὁ δοῖδυξ*, *ὑκος* ; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as *ὁ βόμβυξ*, *ὑκος*, *ὁ κόκκυξ*, *ὑγος*.

II. α. *αψ* is always short, as *ὁ Ἀρᾶψ*, *Ἀραβος*.

b. *ιψ* is long in monosyllables, *ὁ ἴψ*, *κνίψ*, *θρίψ*, *ὁ ρίψ*, gen. *ἱπός* ; except *ἡ ΝΙΨ* (*ι*), *νῖφος*, *ὁ λῖψ*, *ἱβός*.

c. *οψ* is long in monosyllables, as *ὁ γόψ*, *ὑπός*, *ὁ γρόψ*, *ὑπός*.

III. α. *ις* is long : α. In monosyllables, as *ὁ κίς* (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in *ινος* and *ιθος*, as *ἡ ρίς*, *βῦνός*, *ἡ ἀκίς*, *ἱνος*, *ὁ ἡ ὄρνις*, *ἱθος*.

γ. In many whose gen. ends in *ιδος* : *ἀψίς*, *βαλβίς*, *βατραχίς*, *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *κληίς* (Ion. for *κλείς*), *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *νησίς*, *σφραγίς*, *σχολίς*, *τευθίς*, *φαρκίς*, *χειρίς*, *ψηφίς*, gen. *ἱδος*.

b. *υς* is long : α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in *υος* ; but in both the *υ* is short in the cases, except the acc. in *ὑν*, as *ἡ δρυς*, *ὁ μύς*, gen. *ὑος*, *ὁ ιχθύς*, *ἕος* (*ιχθύν*) §. 100 —γ. In *ἡ ἀγυς*, *ὑδος* and *ἡ κόμυς*, *ὑθος*.

Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin. : as, *τὸ πρᾶγμα*, *πράγματος* (but *πραγμάτων*), *ὁ ἡ χελιδών*, *χελιδόνος*.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables ; as, *ὁ μήν*, *μηνός*, *μηνί*, *μηνού*, *μηνῶν*, *μησί*.

3. Exceptions.—α. The following nine subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton : *ἡ δᾶς*, *ὁ δμῶς*, *ἡ θῶς*, *τὸ ΚΡΑΣ* (gen. *κρατός*), *τὸ οὖς* (gen. *ωτός*), *ὁ ἡ πᾶς*, *ὁ σῆς*, *ὁ Τρώς*, *ἡ φῆς* (gen. *φωδός*), *τὸ φῶς* light (gen. *φωτός*) ; as, *δᾶδων*, *δᾶδων*, *θῶων*, *κράτων*, *ῶτων*, *ῶτων*, *παίδων*, *παίδων*, *σείων*, *Τρώων*, *φῶτων*, *φῶδων* (but, *τῶν δμῶων* f. *αἱ δμῶαι*, *τῶν Τρωῶν* f. *Τρωαί*, *τῶν φωτῶν* f. *ὁ φῶς*, *μαν*, *τῶν θῶων* f. *θωή*, loss).

b. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either proparoxytona, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton : *τὸ ἥρ* (Ep. *ἥαρ*), *ὁ ἥων* (Θόων), *κῆρ* (Ep. *κέαρ*), *ὁ λᾶς* (λάας), *ὁ πῶν* (πρηών) ; as, *ἥρος*, *ἥρι*, *Θῶνος*, *κῆρος*, *κῆρι*, *λᾶος*, *λᾶι*, *λᾶων*, *πῶνός*, *πῶνι*.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow the general rule : *στάαρ*=*στήρ*, *στάατος*=*στητός*, *φῆαρ*, *φῆατος*=*φρητός*, *Θρᾶξ*, *Θρηξ*, *Θρήκος*=*Θρακός*, and *Θρηκός*, *οἷς* (Ion. *δῖς*), *οἶός*, *οἶι*, *οἶων*, *οἶσι*.

Obs. 1. Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives *παί-δεσσι*, &c.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *τίς*, *quis* ? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases ; *πᾶς* and *ὁ Πᾶν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are proparoxyton. where the final

syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton; as, φύς, φύντος, ὄν, ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντων, οὐσί, οὐτοιν, τίς, τίτος, τίμι, &c.; πᾶς, παντός, παντί, πάντων, πάντοι, πᾶσι, ὁ Πᾶν, Πανός, τοῖς Πᾶσι.

4. Polysyllabic oxytons and perispomena retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases: as, ὁ ἡγεμῶν, ὄνος, ἡ ἀκτίς, ἴνος. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton; as, τὸ δόρυ, gen. δόρατος, but δοράτων: τὸ σῶμα, σώματος, but σωμάτων: τὸ ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, but ὀνομάτων: λέων, λέοντος, λέουσι, λεόντων.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables:

a. ἡ γυνή, (γυναικός, γυναίκε, γυναικοῖν, γυναιξί, γυναικῶν: but γυναῖκα, γυναῖκες, &c.), ὁ ἡ κύων (κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν, κυνῶν, κυσί: but κύνα, κύνες, &c.)

b. The syncopated substantives in ηρ (§. 95. 4.), ὁ πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, ἀνὴρ and γαστήρ, which are accented on the ultima, except in dat. plural in ᾶσι, while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt.; except Δημήτηρ, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton; as, Δήμητρος, Δήμητρι, Δήμητρα, and θυγάτηρ, in the poetic forms θύγατρος, θύγατρος.

c. Compounds of εἰς, unus, in gen. and dat. sing.: οὐδεῖς, οὐδενός, but οὐδένων, οὐδέσι: μηδεῖς, μηδενός, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from γόνυ and δόρυ: γουνός, γουνί, but γούνα, γούνων &c.: δουρός, δουρί, but δούρα, δούρων, δούρεσσιν, and the Att. poetic forms δορός, δορί.

6. The subst. in ις and υς are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, but those in ι and υ only in gen. sing.; as, πόλις, πόλεως, πόλει, πόλιν, πόλιν, πόλιν (Eurip. πόλιν), but πόλιν.

7. The acc. of subst. in ῶ has not the circumflex but the acute, as ἡχῶα = ἡχώ (not as by general rule, ἡχώ) from ἡ ἡχώ.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in ηρ is as far back as possible; as, ὦ πάτερ, μήτηρ, θύγατερ, Δήμητερ, ἄνερ; so in the following, Ἀπολλων (ωνος), Ποσειδῶν (ωνος), σωτήρ (ήρος), Ἀγαμέμνων (όνος), Ἀμφίων (ιονος), δαήρ (έρος); as ὦ Ἀπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ, Ἀγάμεμνον, Ἀμφιον, δᾶερ. Also in the uncontracted proper names in ης; as, ὦ Σώκρατες, Δημόσθενες; of the contract proper names, only ὦ Ἡρακλῆς (§. 97. Obs. 3.) f. Ἡρακλῆς; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in φρων, which retain the accent on the penult., as ὦ Λυκόφρων, κρατερόφρων), as ὦ αὐτόκρατορ, κακόδαιμον, εὐδαιμον, ἐνόσιχθον, αὐταρκες, κακῆθες.

b. The vocative of nouns in ευς, ω, and ως, is perispomenon; as, βασιλεῦ, Σαπφοί, αἰδοί.

General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.

§. 108. 1. The usual change of the η into ā takes place in Doric,

(Except αἰθήρ, θήρ, θήρες, and all personal names in τηρ);

as, μᾶν, μᾶνός, &c., Ἑλλᾶν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. ἑνός, νεότᾶς, gen. ᾶτος for νεότης, ητος; and even the dat. plur. of φρήν, gen. ἐνός, is in Pindar φρασίν, but with short ā.

2. In the Ionic dialect η , as elsewhere, is used for α ; especially in words in $\alpha\zeta$: as, $\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\eta\zeta$, $\omicron\eta\zeta$, $\iota\eta\zeta$ for $\iota\epsilon\rho\alpha\zeta$; $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$ varies in Homer, $\psi\eta\rho\alpha\varsigma$, $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\varsigma$: $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho$ never takes η .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic. is, *metri gratia*, ($\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$); the primary form was $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$, which is strengthened into $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$. These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (f. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\varsigma$, gen. $\kappa\upsilon\nu$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (f. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$, υ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (f. $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\nu\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ (f. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\zeta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), $\iota\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$, $\omicron\iota$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$. In neuters which have a final ς in the substantival root, this is dropped before $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$, in consequence of its position between two vowels: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ f. $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$), $\delta\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota\nu$ (f. $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\varsigma$). So also the υ (f) of roots in $\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\omicron\nu$ ($\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, $\omicron\varsigma$) is dropped in some words; as, $\beta\acute{\omicron}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ (for $\beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$, $\beta\omicron\nu$ - $\acute{\iota}\beta\upsilon\varsigma$), $\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ($\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$). The ending $\sigma\sigma\iota$ is for the most part affixed to roots which end in a vowel, as $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota$ f. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$, υ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$; but also $\iota\rho\iota$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota\nu$ f. $\iota\rho\iota\varsigma$ ($\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$), and usually $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}$ f. $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\pi\omicron\delta$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$). Also $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\sigma\sigma\iota\nu$, Pindar, (for the Homeric $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$, see below). The dative ending $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ may not double the σ .

This primary form $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ is very general in Doric writers, and the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in ν , as $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota$.

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ for $\omicron\upsilon\nu$, as $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu$, $\Sigma\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\omicron\upsilon\nu$.

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally $\epsilon\omega\nu$; so in Hdt., $\chi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\chi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\mu\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$: in Theocritus, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (for $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$) f. $\acute{\eta}$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\zeta$, after the analogy of I. decl.

6. The acc. sing. of words in $\upsilon\varsigma$ is sometimes α instead of ν ; as $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ $\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\nu$, $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ (for $\acute{\eta}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$) Theocr., $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, Hom. from $\nu\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ - α , $\nu\alpha\nu$ - $\epsilon\mu$) for $\nu\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu$.

7. The Æolic drops the ς of the voc. sing., as $\acute{\omega}$ $\Sigma\acute{\omega}\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon$.

Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.

§. 109. 1. Subst. in $\omega\varsigma$ gen. $\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$, in Epic, drop the τ of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels; so in Homer, $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$, for $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$ and $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\iota$ f. $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$: $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ for $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$ and $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\iota$ f. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$; and after the same analogy, $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}$ for $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$ f. $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho$. On $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ and $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ for $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha$ f. $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, see §. 95. Obs. 13. Those in $\omega\nu$, gen. $\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$, sometimes take in poetry the short vowel; as, $\kappa\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, gen. $\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Homer: $\acute{\Lambda}\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega\nu$, gen. $\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Eurip. So the old form $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ (Att. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$), gen. $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (Dor. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ and $\Pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Ion. $\Pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$): $\acute{\omicron}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\iota$, in Hesiod (as if from $\pi\rho\eta\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$) $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\pi\rho\eta\acute{\phi}\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

2. $\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$: the Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects frequently decline these subst. in $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, especially the proper names; as, $\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Hom., $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Hdt., $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\pi\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Theocr., $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Pind.; so $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, &c., dat. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$; sometimes the contracted ι of dat. is short, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, (commonly $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Ion. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$), dat. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}$ Hdt., $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\lambda\upsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}$ Hom. This form without the δ is allowed in Epic in the dative only. So in Homer, when a word is inflected in $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, all the other cases follow this inflexion with δ , while the dat. is in ι without δ . The substantives in $\eta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ are sometimes contracted in poetry, as $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ = $\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\Nu\eta\rho\eta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\Nu\eta\rho\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ = $\Nu\eta\rho\eta\delta\epsilon\varsigma$. For $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ the Doric uses $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, as $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ for $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$.

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of $\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, see §. 103. Obs. 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms $\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ = $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, and $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ =

ῆς. The Doric uses *ἄεις*=*ἄς* (the *ι* being dropped) for *ἡεις*=*ῆς*, as *ἀργαίεις*=*ἀργαίς*, gen. *ἀργάντρος*; and in those in *οεις* it contracts *οε* to *ω*, as *τυράοντα*, and the Epic and Ionic to *ευ*, as *λατρεύοντα* Hom.

5. 'Ο πατήρ &c. (§. 95. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.	ἀνὴρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός	ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί	ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)	ἀνέρα .. ἀνδρα
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατρεις	ἄνερες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν	ἀνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..	ἀνδράσι .. ἀνδρεσσιν
	A.	θυγατέρας .. θύγατρας	ἀνέρας .. ἀνδρας
Dual.			ἀνέρε .. ἄνδρε.

§. 110. 1. *αυς, ευς, ους*. Γραῦς has in Homer the nom. γρηῖς, the dat. γρηῖ, and voc. γρηῦ and γρηῦ. In the Ionic dialect also the *ᾱ* is changed to *η*, as gen. γρηός, pl. γρηεῖ; so in ναῦς. Βοῦς is not contracted in the Epic dialect: on the Ep. dat. βόεσσι see §. 107. 3.: in the Doric the nom. is βῶς, acc. βῶν; which acc. is found in Il. η, 238, in the sense of "ox-hide."

2. In collective names in *ευς*, the Epic used *η* for the *ε* in all the cases where the *υ*(*φ*) has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter: as βασιλεύς, voc. εὔ, dat. pl. εὔσι, but ἦος, ἦϊ, ἦᾱ, ἦες, ἦων, ἦας; and in this case the long *α* in *ἔα*, *ἔας* becomes short. From ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ we find, Il. α, 277, the dat. pl. ἀριστήεσσι for ἀριστεῦσι. The vowel of some proper names is either long or short to suit the metre: such as Ὀδυσσῆος or Ὀδυσῆος and Ὀδυσσέος, also Ὀδυσσεῖς, Ὀδυσῆϊ and Ὀδυσσεῖ, Ὀδυσσῆα and Ὀδυσσεῖα, also Ὀδυσῆ (sometimes wrongly written Ὀδυσῆ); of the others Ἀτρεΐς and Τυδεΐς have always *ε*, as Τυδεός, ἔϊ, ἔα and ἦ. In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the *η*, though the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always written in Hdt. with *ε*, as Περσεός, Δωριέες, Φωκέων, Αἰολέας. In Theocr. we find Δωριέεσσι for Δωριεῖσι.

3. *ης* and *ες*, gen. *εος*. (§. 97.) In Epic and Ionic the open form *εες* is used as well as the contract *εις*. The gen. pl. is open, but is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless a vowel precedes the *εων*, when a contraction always takes place: as *ζαχρηῶν* for *ζαχρηέων*. The acc. pl. *έας* is also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable.

4. In proper names in *κλέης* the Epic contracts *εε* into *η*, as Ἡρακλέης, κλέης, ἦϊ, ἦα (and *έα* in Hesiod), voc. Ἡράκλεις; but in the adj. in *έης* the contraction varies between *ει* and *η*, as ἀκλείης, ἀκλειεῖς, ἀγακλής, but *ἐυκλείας* (acc. pl.) from *ἐυκλείης*, so *ἐυρρεῖς*, gen. *ἐυρρείος*. The Ionic and Doric drop one *ε* in these words, as Περικλέος, *εῖ* for *έος* *εῖ*, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

Obs. A poetic form of these proper names ends in *κλος*, which is used *metri gratia*: Ἰφικλῆς and Ἰφικλος: Πάτροκλος is the nom. in Homer: but acc. Πάτροκλον and -κλήα, voc. Πάτροκλε and -όκλειε.

5. *α, ως*, gen. *ωος*: In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, ἦρω and ἦρωϊ, acc. ἦρω (not ἦρωϊ), Μίνω, acc. from Μίνως.

6. *ός*, and *ώ*, gen. *όος*: These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except *χρός* and its compounds, as *χροός*, *χροῖ*, *χρόα*. The Ionic acc. is frequently *οῦν* for *ω*, as ἰώ, ἰοῦν, ἦός, ἦοῦν. The Doric and Æol. gen. is *οῖς* and *ῶς*: so Moschus, τᾶς Ἀοῖς, τᾶς Ἀχῶς.

§. 111. 1. *a. ας*, gen. *ας*: Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires: as *γήραι* and *γήρα*, *δέπα*, *σέλα*. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted, as *δέπα*.

b. ος, gen. *ος*: Gen. plural is always open, *ων*: gen. sing. is *ους*, Ep. and Doric, in the words *Ἐρίβους*, *θάμβους*, *θάρσευς*, *θήρευς*, in all others it is open; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as *νείκεα*, *βέλεα*, *τεύχεα* and *τεύχη*, *τεμένη*. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the *ε* of *σπέος*, *κλέος*, *δέος*, *χρέος*, sometimes into *ει*, sometimes into *η*, as gen. *σπείους*, dat. *σπῆι*, acc. *σπέος* and *σπείος*, pl. gen. *σπείων*, dat. *σπέεσι* and *σπῆεσι*; gen. *δέιους*; *χρέος* and *χρείος*; *κλέα* and *κλεία*.

2. *υς*, gen. *ιός*, *υς*, gen. *υός*: Dat. sing. of *υς*, *υι* is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as *οἰζυῖ*, *δρηχστυῖ*, *πληθυῖ*, *ιζυῖ*, *νέκυι*; acc. pl. is sometimes, *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as *ιχθύς* for *ιχθύας*, *ὄφρυς*, *γένυς*, *δρυς*; *νέκυας* is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. is *υσι* and *υεσι* (dissyll.), as *ιχθύσσειν* and *ιχθύεσσειν*.

3. *ις* and *ις*, gen. *ιός* (Att. *εως*); *ύς* and *ύς*, gen. *υός* (Att. *εως*): *a.* The words in *ις*, Att. gen. *εως*, retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the *ι* of the nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. is generally, contracted ($\mu = \iota$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma = \iota\varsigma$), as *πόλις*, *ιός*, *ις*, *ις*, *ις*, *ίων*, *ισι*, *ιας* and *ις*. Homer however uses *ει* in dat. sing. as well as *ει*: as *πόσει* and *πόσει* f. *πόσις*, *νέμει* f. *νέμισις*, *μάντι*, *πόλει* and *πόλει* f. *πόλις*; in some words the *ε* of the root has been retained in other Ionic cases also, as *ἐπάλξεις* instead of *ιας*, *ἐπάλξεσιν*, especially in *πόλις* (which also changes the *ε* into *η* *metri gratia*), and *δῖς*, *οῖς*. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλιος,	πόλιος,	πόλεος,	πόληος	δῖος,	οἶός
D.		πόλει,	πόλει,	πόληι		
A.	πόλιν,	πόλιν	(πόληα in Hesiod,) δῖν			
N.	πόλιος,		πόληος,			
G.	πολίων				οἶων,	οἶων
D.	πολλέεσσι				οἶεσσι,	οἶεσιν, δεσσειν
A.	πόλιας (sometimes dissyllabic)	πολείς,	πόληας	δῖς.		

Obs. Thucyd. v. 77, uses in a Spartan treaty the form *πολίεσι*.

In the neuters in *ις*, Att. gen. *εος*, the Ionic uses the form with *ε* as well as that with *ι*.

b. υς, Att. gen. *εως*; The Ionic gen. is *εος*, as *πήχεος*, except *ἔγχελυς*, gen. *υος*; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as *εὐρεί*, *πήχει*, *παρεῖ*. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is *εας*, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as *πελέκεας*: *πολέας* (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading *πολείς*, from *πολύς*.

Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as *γυνή*, *γυναικ-ός*.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in *ις*, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, as *ὁ ἡ ἕρπης*, gen. *ἔρπος*, pl. *ἑρπίδες* and *ἑρπεις* (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as *θεράπων*, *οἶκος*, acc. *θεράποντα* and *θήραπα*, as is from *θήραψ*. This double formation is called *Metaplasmus*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

Obs. These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as *ἔως*, *ω* Att., *ἡώς*, *οὖς* Ion., and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

Table of Anomalous Substantives of the third Declension.

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. Γόνυ (τό), and δόρυ (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms:

S. G.	γόνυατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός
D.		δούρατι .. δουρί
Dual.		δούρε
P. N.	γόνυατα and γούνα	δούρατα .. δούρα
G.	γύνων	δούρων
D.	γύνασι (γύνασσι) and γούνεσι	δούρασι .. δούρεσσι.

Obs. 1. The form γύνασσι, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, γούνεσι, is certainly preferable.

Obs. 2. The Ionic declension is γόνυ, γόνυατος, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. *δορός*, dat. *δορί*; and the phrase *δορί ελεῖν*, even in Attic prose. So also dat. *δόρει* (though the reading is doubtful), Arist. Pax 357, and the plur. *δόρη*, Eur. Rhes. 274.

Obs. 3. The forms *δορός*, *δορί*, must be derived from a root *δορ*, so also *γουνός* &c. from *γον*, of which the longer roots were ΓΟΝΑΤ, ΔΟΠΑΤ; the Epic forms *γουνός*, *δουρός*, &c. have the Ionic *ου* for *ο*, (so *οὔνομα*, *κοῦρος* for *δνομα*, *κόρος*); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. Γυνή (ἡ), gen. *γυναικ-ός*, dat. *γυναικ-ί*, acc. *γυναικ-α*, voc. *γίναί*. Plur. *γυνάϊκες*, *γυναικῶν*, *γυναίξι(ν)*, *γυνάϊκας*.

Obs. 4. This declension seems to arise from metaplasmus, as the nom. *γυνή* seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as *γυνήν* and *γυνάς* from *Pherecrates* (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86). pl. *γυναί* from *Philippides Adoniazus*. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. *γυναί* is formed like *ἄνα* and *γάλα* for *ἄνακτ*, *γάλακτ*, as neither *κ* nor *τ* can end a word.

3. Δόρυ, see γόνυ.

4. Ζεύς, gen. *Διός*, from the Bæotic nom. *Δεύς*, Lat. *Deus*, dat. *Διί* (in *Pindar Δί*), acc. *Δία*, voc. *Ζεῦ*. Poetic and late prose forms are *Ζηρός*, *Ζηρί*, *Ζῆνα*.

Obs. 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζάς, Δίς, Βδεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζᾶνα, Ζῆν, Ζεῦν.

Obs. 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ΖΕΥΣ=ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Boeotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΣΙΟΣ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δίς, properly Διῖς (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into ν, and so we find Böckh Inscript. i. 47, Διφί.

5. Θέμυς, Æschyl., Θέμιδος.

Obs. 7. Old and Epic language: θέμυς, right; Θέμυς, *Themis*; gen. θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: so also Plat. Rep. ii. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase θέμυς ἐστί, *fas est*; where it seems to be indeclinable, as if it were θέμιτόν ἐστί, e. g. φασί θέμυς εἶναι Plat. (not θέμυ) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ θέμυς.

6. Θεράπων, Eur. and Epigram., acc. θέραπα, plur. nom. θέραπες, as if from θέραψ, which is found in late prose.

7. Κάρα, (τὸ), poetic gen. κρατ-ός, dat. κρατί and κάρα, acc. τὸ κάρα, τὸ κῶρα (Sophocl.), τὸν κῶρα, plur. acc. τοὺς κῶρας. (§. 111. 4.)

Homeric forms:

S. N. κάρη G. κάρητος καρήατος κρατός κράατος

D. κάρητι καρήατι κρατί κράατι

A. κάρη (τὸν κῶρα Od. θ, 92.)

Pl. N. κάρᾱ (κάρᾱ Hymn. Cer. 12.) καρήατα, κάρηνα

G. κράτων κάρηνων

D. κρυσί

A. κράατα κάρηνα

The nom. κάρης is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is κάρη.

8. Κλείς (ἡ), gen. κλειδ-ός, dat. κλειδ-ί, acc. κλειδ-α and (commonly) κλειῦν. Pl. nom. and acc., κλείς, κλειδες, κλειδας (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, κληίς, ιδος, ιδι, ιδα; old Attic, κλης, κληδος, κληδι, κληδα.

9. Κύων (ὁ ἡ), gen. κυν-ός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύων. Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί, κύνας.

10. Λίπα (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations ἀλείψασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, κρίσαι and κρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr.: τῷ ῥοδίῳ ἀλειψέσθω λίπα, ἐλαίῳ κρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας, and also in Attic prose: ἀλειψέσθαι, κρίεσθαι λίπα. From these examples some think that λίπα is the dat. from τὸ λίπα, gen. αος, dat. αἷ, α, the α being by the every day pronunciation shortened to λίπᾱ, and ἔλαιον is then the adj. of ἐλαά; so that λίπ' ἐλαίῳ is with *olive oil*; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. Μάρτυς (ὁ), gen. μάρτυρος, dat. μάρτυρι, acc. μάρτυρα, sometimes μάρτυν. Dat. pl. μάρτυσι.

Obs. 9. The nom. μάρτυρ is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "martyr."

12. Μείς (ὁ), gen. μηνός: Ion. form of μῆν, ὅς, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. Ναῦς (ἡ, ναυίς), gen. νεώς, dat. νηί, acc. ναῦν. Dual. gen. and dat. νεῶν. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. νῆες, νεών. ναυσί(ν), ναῦς. Cf. γραῦς, §. 97. The gen. νεώς is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of ναῦς.

S. N. Epic and Ion.	νηῦς, νηῦς	Dor. ναῦς
G.	νηός, νεός	ναός
D.	νηί	ναί
A.	νήα, νέα	ναῦν and νᾶν
D. N. A. V.	νηε	νᾶε
G. and D.	νεοῖν	ναοῖν
P. N.	νηες, νέες	νᾶες
G. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηῶν, νεῶν	ναῶν
D. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηυσί, νέεσσι, νέεσσι	ναυσί
A.	νηας, νέας	νᾶας

Obs. 10. The Doric gen. *ναός*, and the Ionic *νηός*, is also used by the tragedians: *νηας* acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254: the nom. pl. *ναῦς* only by late writers^a.

14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἦ), gen. ὀρνιθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πάλις, except in the dative.

Obs. 11. Dor. ὄρνις, gen. ὀρνιχ-ος &c., acc. ὄρνιχα and ὄρνιν.

15. Οὐδς (τὸ), gen. ὠτός &c. Pl. ὠτα, ὠτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.)

Obs. 12. The Epic uses the open form, (οὔας), οὔατος, οὔατα, οὔασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὠς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πικύξ (ἡ), gen. πυκν-ός, dat. πυκνί, acc. πύκνα.

Obs. 13. The nom. has undergone an euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πυκνός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύκνς. A later declension was πυκνός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σέες, gen. (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σέων §. 106. 3, &c.; in later writers σῆς, σητός &c.

18. Ὑδωρ, §. 103. III; in Hesiod the dat. is ὕδει.

19. Φθόις, φθοῖς (ὁ), gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοιῶ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοί, χοῦν, χόες, χουσί, χόας like βοῦς (§. 97.), and also gen. χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοᾶς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "thrown up earth," is declined only like βοῦς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρῶς (ὁ), χρῶτός, χρῶτί, χρῶτα. Ion. and old poetic forms: χρῶός, χρῶί, χρῶα like αἰδῶς. The dat. χρῶφ is found in certain phrases, as *ἐν χρῶφ*. See §. 99. Obs.

Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλη.

3. Μέλα: only voc. in a pathetic address, *O dear*, root ΜΕΛΑΩΣ, compare *melior*^b.

4. Ὀναρ and ὕπαρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, in a dream, ὕπαρ, waking. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: a. τοῦ ὄνειρατος, -τι, τὰ ὄνειρατα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, b. τὸ ὄνειρον and, c. ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

^a Lob. Phryn. 170.

^b Pott Indo-German. Sprach. i. 265.

5. Ὅσσε (τώ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὅσων, ὅσοις.

6. Ὅφελος and ἥδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴη; ἥδος is Epic^a.

7. Χρέως: an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic χρείως and χρεῖος, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from τὸ χρέος, gen. χρέους, plur. τὰ χρεῶ.

Obs. 1. The following Epic forms are to be referred here: λῖς (λίς), δ, acc. λῖν—στιχός, στίχες (from ἡ ΣΤΙΞ)—τῷ λυτί, λίτα—ἦρα φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν: ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τῷ, *alicui gratum facere*—ἦλε, φρένας, ἦλέ or ἦλεέ. And also several adverbial forms: ἐπικλῆν, ἐπιπολῆς, ἐξαίφνης, &c.

Obs. 2. The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as δ αἰθήρ, οἱ Ἐγῆσῃαι, αἱ Ἀθῆναι. Names of festivals are always plural, as τὰ Ὀλύμπια &c.

Abundantia.

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and one in the plural:

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the same declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

a. II. decl.:

ὁ λεώς and λαός, ὁ νεώς and νῶς, ὁ λαγώς and λαγός, ὁ ταώς, plur. also τῶι, ὁ ὀρφώς and ὄρφος, ὁ κάλος, plur. also κάλοι, ἡ δλω, plur. also αἱ δλοι.

Obs. 1. The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

Obs. 2. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here: μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου,—φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου,—φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίξ, κός more Epic: ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστόροισιν. In the Æol. Dial. αἴγος, ἀρπαγος, ἀνακος, ἰέρακος, γλαῦκος, ἀλλακος, ἄγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτοις (for παθήμασι, comp. *poematibus*), for αἰξ, ἀρπαξ &c.

β. In III. decl.; ἡ Γοργώ, gen. οὔς (in the old writers), and also Γοργῶν gen. ὄνος.

b. Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension:

ὁ νῶτος and τὸ νῶτον (the former form is not approved by the Atticists): ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν—ὁ ἐρετμός and τὸ ἐρετμόν (both poetic), and some names of plants, as θύμος, ὀρίγανος and *ον*. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and οἱ ζυγοί does not occur. Cf. §. 85. Obs. 2.

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders:

a. Of I. and II. decl.:

αἱ πλευраῖ and (sometimes) τὰ πλευρά,

ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή,

ὁ χῶρος and ἡ χώρα.

b. I. and III. decl.

ἡ πτύξ, πτύχος and ἡ πτύχη, ης,

ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος,

ἡ νάπη (the older form) and τὸ νάπος, &c.

Obs. 2. ὁ πρέσβυς (an old man) only acc. πρέσβυν, voc. πρέσβυ; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος, very generally used).—οἱ πρέσβεις in old poetry in the sense of *elders, princes*,

^a See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.

Hesiod *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was *ὁ πρεσβύτερος*, *ov*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. *ὁ πρεσβευτής*, *ov*, in the plur. *οἱ πρέσβεις*, *dat. πρέσβεισιν* : *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

Obs. 3. *ἡ βλάβη*, *ἡ γνώμη*, *τὸ πάθος*, are in Ionic and poetry *τὸ βλάβος*, *τὸ γνώμα*, *ἡ πάθη*.

c. In II. and III. decl.

τὸ δάκρυον and *τὸ δάκρυ* : the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the *dat. plur. δάκρυσιν* is found in the old Attic prose.

Heteroclites.

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heterocl. of III. decl. see §. 112.

1. I. and III. decl. :

a. In all the cases ; *nom. ης*, *gen. ου* and *ητος*, *ὁ μίκης*, *gen. μίκου* and *μίκητος*, and some proper names, as *Δάρης*, *Κόμης*, *Μῖνης*, *Πύλης* and *Χάρης*. *Θαλῆς* has in old Attic Greek the Ionic *gen. Θάλω* as well as *Θαλήτος*, *dat. Θάλῃ* and *Θαλῇ*, *acc. Θάλῃ* and *Θαλῆν*.

b. Compound proper names in *κράτης*, *σθένης* and *φάνης*, and the noun *ἄρης*, have the *acc. sing.* of the I. decl. ; as, *Σωκράτης*, *Σωκράτους*, *Σωκράτει*, *acc. Σωκράτη* (Plat.) and *Σωκράτην* (Xenoph.) : *Δημοσθένης*, *acc. -σθένη* and *-σθέην* : *Ἀριστοφάνης*, *acc. -φάνη* and *φάνην* ; *ἄρης*, *ἄρεος*, *ἄρει*, *ἄρη* and *ἄρην* (Epic *ἄρῃος*, *ῆι*, *ῆα*). A genitive *ἄρεως* is also found, but it is doubtful.

Obs. 1. The *acc.* in *-κλήν*, from compounds in *κλῆς*, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies : *Κλεισθενεῖς* and (more common) *Ἀριστοφάναι*, *τοὺς Σωκράτας*. *Στρεψιάδης* (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. the *voc. Στρεψιάδες*.

Obs. 2. In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in *ης* of I. decl. have in their *acc. sing.* and *plur.* the *ea, eas* of III. decl. ; as, *τὸν δεσπότεα*, *τοὺς δεσπότεας*, *f. δεσπότης*, *ου* : *Μιλτιάδεα* *f. Μιλτιάδης*, *ου*.

2. II. and III. decl. :

The nouns in *ος*, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as *masc.* in the II., as *neuters* in the III. : *ὁ* and *τὸ ὄχος*, *τοῦ ὄχου* and *ὄχους*, *τὸν ὄχον* and *τὸ ὄχος* : *ὁ* and *τὸ σκότος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ σκύφος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ τάριχος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ ἄφενος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ βράγχος*.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III. : *πρόχος*, *Att. πρόχους*, *gen. πρόχου* and *acc. dat. plur. πρόχουσι*, like *βοῦς*, *βουσί*.

Οἰδιππος, *gen. ποδος*, and *poet. που*, *dat. ποδι*, *acc. ποδα* and *πουν*, *voc. που*. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from *Οἰδιπόδης*, *gen. πόδαο*, *Dor. ᾱ*, *Ion. εω*, *dat. η*, *acc. ην*, *voc. α*.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl. : *ὁ γέλως*, *γέλωτος*, *γέλωτι*, *acc. ὦτα* and *ων* : so *πάτρως*, *μήτρως*, *Μίνως*, which have their *gen.* and *acc. sing.* in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. *Μίνως* has also in *acc. ω*.

πάτρως, *gen. πάτρω* and *πάτρωος*, *dat. πάτρωι*, *acc. πάτρων* and *πάτρωα* :

Μίνως, *gen. Μίνω* and *Μίνωος*, *dat. Μίνωι*, *acc. Μίνω*, *Μίνων* and *Μίνωα*.

Obs. 3. *ὁ κάλως*, *gen. ω*—Homer and Hdt. use *κάλωι*, *acc. κάλους*, and the late Epic writers *κάλωες* : of *ἦρος* Pausan. uses *τοῦ ἦρω* for *ἦρωος*.

Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. Obs. 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl. : *Κροίσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are :

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c. : dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*.

2. *Ἰκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτίνα* : Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c. : poet. acc. *ἔρον*.

Obs. 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρῳ*, *ἔρον* : *ἔρως* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρως* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer has dat. *γέλωι* ; of the various readings, *γέλων*, *γέλω*, *γέλον*, the last is certainly the true one.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου* : dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph.

5. *Κοινῶνός*, gen. *ου* : Xen. *οἱ κοινῶνες*, *τοὺς κοινῶνας*, as if from *κοινών*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph., nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt.

7. *Λῆας*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* : Soph. *ἌEd. Col.* 196 *λάου*, dat. *λᾶϊ*, acc. *λᾶα* = *λᾶν*, sometimes *λᾶα*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λᾶων*, *λᾶεσσι*.

8. *ὄνειρος* and *ὄνειρον*, gen. *ου*, and *ὄνειρατος*. See §. 113. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, Hom. dat. plur. *προσώπασσι*, like *ὄνειρον*.

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c., plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἱός*, gen. *υἱοῦ* : also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl. :

S. N.	Pl. υἱεῖς	D. υἱέε
G. υἱός	υἱέων	υἱέων
D. υἱεῖ	υἱεῖσι (later υἱεῦσι)	
A. (υἱέα not used)	υἱέας and υἱεῖς.	

Obs. 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υῖς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υῖος* and *υἱέος*, dat. *υῖι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υῖα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υῖε*, plur. *υῖες* and *υἱεές*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υἱέων*, dat. *υἱάσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υῖας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υῖες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υῖηος*, *υῖηι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl. :

ἡ ἄλως, *ὁ ταῶς*, *ὁ τυφῶς* have a declension in *ωτος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

Obs. 3. *ἡ ἄλως* and *ὁ ταῶς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταῶν*) : but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταῶνι*, *ταῶνες*, *ταῶσιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωτος* is very rare (*ἄλωα* Arat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.). In Attic, the last syllable of *ταῶς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *ταῶως*, *πανο*), *ταῶ* &c. Also *τυφῶς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνος* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

Obs. 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use ; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural : *χρύσεια δῶ* Hesiod), *τὸ κῆρ* for *ἡ κρήνη*, *τὸ ἄλφι* for *ἄλφειον*, *τὸ γλάφυ* for *γλαφυρόν* : also the feminine nom. in Hesiod *ἡ δῶς* for *δόσις*, *ἡ ἀρπαξ* for *ἀρπαγή*, and

ἔρι for ἔριον. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μάστι, μάστιν for μάστιγι, α, f. ἡ μάστιξ, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκῇ f. ἀλκή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰώκα for ἰωκῇ f. ἰωκή, αἶδος, ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπδέσσειν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορί, γουνός, γουί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἶκαδε, φύγαδε (from Οἶξ, Φύξ for οἶκος, φύγη).

Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article :

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα, ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters : τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἀλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals : δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών, properly participle of χρέη, and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. γ.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender ; as, καλὸς (ἀνήρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλὸν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter ; as, σῶφρων (ἀνήρ, γυνή). σῶφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender ; as, φυγὰς (ἀνήρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender ; as, γράφας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the nominative.

4. The adjectives of three terminations are in the feminine declined after the I. decl., in the masc. and neut. of those ending in *ος*, after the II. decl., *ος, η (α), ου*,—while the other endings follow the III. decl. Those of two terminations in *ως* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl. ; but in any other ending, after the third. Those of one termination, almost all after the third.

Accentuation of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter (see 3.) are accented throughout (except gen. pl., see 4.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, *καλός, καλή, καλόν*: *κούφος, κούφη, κούφον*: *χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν*: *μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν*: *τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν*.

Obs. 1. In adj. in *ος, η (ā), ον*, when the masc. is proparoxyton or properispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final *η* or *α* being long, becomes paroxyton; as, *ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον*: *ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθερά, ἐλεύθερον*: *κούφος, κούφη, κούφον*: *σπουδαίος, σπουδαία, σπουδαίον*: but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, *ἀνθρώπων, ἐλευθεραί, κούφαι, σπουδαίαι*, like *ἀνθρώποι, ἐλεύθεροι, κούφοι, σπουδαίοι*.

Obs. 2. The feminines of adjectives and participles in *ός, ώς, ών* and *είς* are properispomena; as, *βαρύς, βαρεία, βαρύ*: *τετυφώς, τετυφύα, τετυφός*: *λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν* (but *λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον*): *τυφθείς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν*: *δεικνύς, ύσα, ύν*: *φύς, φύσα, φύν*.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

<i>παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεύον</i> :	<i>τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον</i> :
<i>φιλῶν, φιλούσα, φιλοῦν</i> :	<i>λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν</i> :
<i>πεπαιδευκός, πεπαιδευκία, πεπαιδευκός</i> :	
<i>παιδευθείς, παιδευθείσα, παιδευθέν</i> .	

Obs. 3. In the adjectives, on the other hand, this rule is not always observed: those in *αῖμων* and *ήμων* are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, *ὁ ἡ ἐλεήμων*, neut. *ἐλεήμον*: *εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμον* not *εὐδαίμον*. But all in *φρων* are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as *δαίφρων, δαίφρον*.

3. The contracts in *οὖς, ή, οὖν*, from *εος, εᾶ, εον* or *ός, όα, όον*, are perispomena in all their cases, though the open form in *εος* is proparoxyton, as *ἀργύρεος* = *ἀργυρούς, ἀργύρεον* = *ἀργυροῦν*.

4. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as *ἐλευτέρα, τύψασα*) are perispomena only when the masc. is declined after the III. declension:

<i>βαρύς, εία, ύ,</i>	G. Pl. <i>βαρέων, βαρειῶν,</i>	
<i>χαρίεις, ιεσσα, ιεν,</i>	<i>.. .. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν,</i>	
<i>μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,</i>	<i>.. .. μελάνων, μελαινῶν,</i>	
<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,</i>	<i>.. .. πάντων, πασῶν,</i>	
<i>τυφθείς, είσα, έν,</i>	<i>.. .. τυφθέντων, τυφθεισῶν,</i>	
<i>τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν,</i>	but <i>τυψάντων, τυψασῶν:</i>	
<i>ἀνθρώπινος, ίνη, ιων,</i>	<i>.. .. ἀνθρωπίνων,</i>	} as masc. fem. and neut.
<i>ἐλεύθερος, έρά, ερον,</i>	<i>.. .. ἐλευθέρων,</i>	
<i>τυπτόμενος, ένη, ερον,</i>	<i>.. .. τυπτομένων.</i>	

Obs. 4. The real nom. of *μεγάλη* (nom. *μέγας*, neut. *μέγα*) was *μέγαλος*, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

Obs. 5. In Doric the genitive in *ων*, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as *ἀλλῶν* from *ἄλλος*.

Obs. 6. The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as *καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος*.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations :

I. *ος, η, ον* : N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν

G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ

N. ὀγδοός, ὀγδόη, ὀγδοον

N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον

ος, ᾱ, ον : N. δίκαιος, δικαῖα, δίκαιον

G. δικαίου, δικαῖας, δικαίον

N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν

G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθρᾶς, ἐχθροῦ

N. ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,
but generally open to distinguish it from
ἄθρους, noiseless.

G. ἀθρόου, ἀθρόας, ἀθρόον.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (*ση*), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ἀθρόος *α*, ὀγδόος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, έα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος ; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *δος, όη, όον*, as διπλός, *double*, are contracted. In the latter *ήη* is contracted into *ή*, *όα* into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ἀπλη, ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾱ : *έα* of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ή*, as ἀργυρά : so the neuter plural *όστέα* = *όστᾱ*.

χρύσ-εος, χρυσ-έᾱ, χρύσ-εον

χρυσ-οῦς, χρυσ-ή, χρυσ-οῦν

ἀργύρ-εος, ἀργυρ-έᾱ, ἀργύρ-εον

ἀργυρ-οῦς, ἀργυρ-ᾱ, ἀργυρ-οῦν

διπλ-όςος, διπλ-όη, διπλ-όον

διπλ-οῦς, διπλ-ή, διπλ-οῦν.

Obs. 1. In Hdt. iii. 42, we find διπλή for διπλή, wherein the contracted *ή* is resolved by the Ionic *ε*.

Obs. 2. Διπρός is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open ; ὀγδόος is never contracted, ἀθρόος seldom.

Obs. 3. Of κεράμεος = κεραμοῦς (*f. κέραμος*) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (*f. χύτρα*) these forms almost always occur, nom. κεραμοῦς, χυτροῦς, nom. plur. κεραμεᾱ, χυτρεᾱ &c. ; so φοινικιοῦς, ιῶν (*ι* being inserted) for φοινίκεος, *έα, εον* = φοινικιοῦς, οῦν.

Obs. 4. Φροῦδος (πρὸ δδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Epic πότνια is only used in the feminine.

- §. 122. II. ὤς, εἰς, υ: N. γλυκός, γλυκεία, γλυκό
 G. γλυκέος, γλυκείας, γλυκέος
 G. pl. γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκέων.

1. The masc. is declined like πῆχυς (§. 101.), but with the common gen. εὖς (εὖς belongs to late Greek); the neuter like ἄστυ, §. 103. V. *d.*, but the plur. has always the open form εἶα.

Obs. 1. ἥμιους has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. ἡμίσεας and ἡμίσεις: the contract neuter ἡμίση occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. ἡμίσιους. In some passages, as Thuc. viii. 8; iv. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see section 3); in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent.*—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words ἐλάχεια, λίγεια *f.* λιγύς, θάλεια *f.* ΘΑΛΥΣ and the poetic θαμειαί, ταρφειαί from the defectives, θαμίες, ταρφέες: the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon.

3. *Dialects.*—*a.* The Epic has the feminine gen. and dat. in η, as εἴης, εἴη; and in some few words εἶα or εἷη, as βαθέης, θηλέας, ὠκέας. So in Ionic εἶα, εἶας and (Hippocr.) εἷη, as ὀξέη, βαθέην, ἡμισέας, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C ἡμισέας^a. Hdt. used εἶα, not εἷη, instead of εἶα in nom. and acc., as βαθεία, εἷης, εἷη, εἶαν—θήλεια, εἷης, εἷη, εἶαν.

b. The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common; as, Il. τ. 97 Ἥρη θήλυς ἰοῦσα: Od. ε. 467 θήλυς ἑέρση: Od. ζ. 122 θήλυς αὐτή: Od. κ. 527 δῖν θήλυν τε μέλαιναν: Od. μ. 369 ἡδὺς αὐτμή: Il. κ. 27 πουλὺν ἐφ' ὑγρῇν: Theocr. xx. 8 ἀδεία (for ἡδύν) χαῖταν. The acc. of εὔρύς is in Homer εὐρέα Il. ι. 72, besides εὔρυν. So Theocr. xx. 8 ἀδεία for ἡδύν.

Obs. 2. The Homeric gen. of εὔς is εἷος, which is the correct reading, not εἷος.

Obs. 3. Πρέσβυς has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic has a feminine form πρέσβα expressing the notion of rank.

§. 123. Participles in

- ὤς, ὤσα, ὤν: N. δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν
 G. δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος
 G. pl. fem. δεικνυσῶν (§. 120. 4.)
 N. φύς, φύσα, φύν
 G. φύντος, φύσης, φύντος
 G. pl. fem. φυσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

See ὀδοῦς (§. 95. 4. *a.*) for the declension of the masc. and neuter.

- §. 124. 1. εἰς, εἶσα, εν: N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν
 G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος
 G. pl. fem. χαριεσσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

See §. 95. 4. *a.* for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in εσι not εἰσι, which would be the

regular compensation for the dropping of the radical *ν*, as *χαρίεσι*. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton: except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. 4. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as *τιμῆν*.

2. Some adj. in *ῆεις*, *ῆεσσα*, *ῆεν*, and *όεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, are contracted and circumflexed where the ultima permits it, as

τιμῆ-εις, *τιμῆ-εσσα*, *τιμῆ-εν*
 N. *τιμῆς*, *τιμῆσσα*, *τιμῆν*
 G. *τιμῆντος*, *τιμῆσσης*, *τιμῆντος* :
μελιτό-εις, *μελιτό-εσσα*, *μελιτό-εν*
 N. *μελιτοῦς*, *μελιτοῦσσα*, *μελιτοῦν*
 G. *μελιτοῦντος*, *μελιτούσσης*, *μελιτοῦντος*.

Obs. For the neut. *όεν*, we find in Epic *όειν*, so Apoll. *σικίειν*, *δακρυόειν*.

3. Participles in

είς, *είσα*, *έν* : N. *τυφθείς*, *τυφθείσα*, *τυφθέν*
 G. *τυφθέντος*, *τυφθείσης*, *τυφθέντος* :
 N. *τιθείς*, *τιθείσα*, *τιθέν*
 G. *τιθέντος*, *τιθείσης*, *τιθέντος* :
 G. pl. fem. *τυφθεισών*, *τιθεισών* (§. 120. 4.)

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a.

§. 125. 1. *ᾱς*, *αινᾶ*, *ᾱν* : N. *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*
 G. *μέλᾱνος*, *μελαίνης*, *μέλᾱνος*
 G. pl. fem. *μελαινών* (§. 120. 4.).

So *τάλας*, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a. and *Obs.* 7.

2. *ᾱς*, *ᾱσα*, *ᾱν* : N. *πᾱς*, *πᾱσα*, *πᾱν*
 G. *παντός*, *πάσης*, *παντός*
 G. pl. *πάντων*, *πασών* (§. 120. 4.).
 Dat. sing. *παντί*, pl. *πᾱσι*.

Only *πᾱς* and its compounds, as *ἅπας*, *ἁπᾱσα*, *ἅπᾱν*, the *αν* of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a. and the paradigm of *στάς*.

3. Participles in

ᾱς, *ᾱσᾶ*, *ᾱν* : N. *λείψᾱς*, *λείψᾱσα*, *λείψαν*
 G. *λείψαντος*, *λειψάσης*, *λείψαντος*
 G. pl. fem. *λειψασών* (§. 120. 4.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of *ἵστημι*. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a.

4. ην, ειν, εν: N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν

G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος

G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. 4.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. δ.

5. ούς, οὔσα, ὄν: N. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν

G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος

G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν: N. ἐκῶν, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν

G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος

G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α.

7. ῶν, ουσά, ον: N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον

G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος

G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Part. pr. fut. aor. II. (λιπών, οὔσα, ὄν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in ᾶω, ἔω and ὦω; as,

N. τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν

G. τιμῶντος, τιμῶσης, τιμῶντος

G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. 4.):

N. φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν

G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. 4.):

N. μισθῶν, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν

G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οῦν (contracted from σπερίων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ὤς, υῖα, ὄς: N. τετυφός, τετυφύα, τετυφός

G. τετυφότης, τετυφύας, τετυφότης

G. pl. fem. τετυφυῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἰστέος, ὦσα, ὤς and ὄς &c., see §. 303. Obs. 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πραιά, πρᾶον, are anomalous: πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, a form from πρᾶνς, Ion. πρηῖς (like γλυκίς, εἶα, ὕ) which word is found in the dialects.

Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ὅς ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-φ φίλι-ᾱν φίλι-ᾱ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-οὓς ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-άς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α	
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ᾷ ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ω φίλι-ουν	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-αιν	φίλι-ω φίλι-ουν	
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκίς γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκειᾱς γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραεῖας πραεῖα πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶον	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκειῶν γλυκεῖαις γλυκειᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκέα γλυκέα	πρᾶοι and πράοις and πράους .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραέων πράοις πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραεῖων πραεῖαις πραεῖας πραεῖαι	πράεα πράεων πράεσι πράεας πράεα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	πράω πράουν	πραεῖα πραεῖαιν	πράω πράουν	
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαριέσση χαρίεσσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείση λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθέν	
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ας χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαριεσσ-ῶν χαριέσσ-αις χαριέσσ-ᾱς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι λειφθεισῶν λειφθείσαις λειφθεισᾱς λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα	
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	χαρίεσ-σᾱ χαρίεσ-σαιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων	λειφθείσᾱ λειφθεισῶν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων	

χρύσε-ος χρυσούς χρυσού χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσέ-α χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσή	χρύσε-ον χρυσούν χρυσού χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν χρυσούν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλό-η ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλή	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖς ἀπλῶν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσοῖ	χρυσᾷ χρυσῶν χρυσᾷς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾷ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλάς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶ
χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσᾶ χρυσᾷν	χρυσῶ χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῶ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλῶ ἀπλοῖν
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλῆν πολλή	πολύ πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλης μεγάλῃ μεγάλην μεγάλη	μέγα μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγα μέγα
πολλοῖ πολλῶν δε.	πολλαῖ πολλῶν	πολλά πολλῶν	μεγάλοι μεγάλων δε.	μεγάλαι μεγάλων	μεγάλα μεγάλων
στάς στάτος στάντι στάντα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάση στάσαν στάσα	στάς στάτος στάντι στάν στάς	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιπούσα λιπούσης λιπούση λιπούσαν λιπούσα	λιπόν λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάντες στάτων στάσι(ν) στάτας στάτες	στάσαι στάσων στάσαις στάσας στάσαι	στάντα στάτων στάσι(ν) στάντα στάντα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιπούσαι λιπουσῶν λιπούσαις λιπούσας λιπούσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
στάντε στάτων	στάσᾳ στάσαν	στάντε στάντων	λιπόντε λιπόντων	λιπούσᾳ λιπούσαν	λιπόντε λιπόντων

Obs. 1. The declension of *πολύς* proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic *πολύς* is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms :

S. N.	πολύς and πούλυσ	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολέος		
A.	πολύν ... πούλυν	πολλήν	πολύ
P. N.	πολέες ... πολείς		
G.	πολέων		
D.	πολέσι, πολέεσι and πολέεσσι		
A.	πολέας ... πολείς.		

Attic declension :

Sing.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ (πόλει Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ (πολλόν Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	πολλῶν		(πολέων Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς (πολέσιν Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά (πολέα Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

Πούλυσ is also used as common by Homer ; so Il. κ, 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, πολλός, ή, όν.

Obs. 2. Μέγας also has a double root for its cases : ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. S. c. Theb. 824 has the voc. ο μέγале Ζεῦ.

Adjectives of two Terminations.

Remark.—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives. The neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος, ον* : ό ή άλογος, τδ άλογον.

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as ό ή βάρβαρος, λάβρος, ήμερος, λοιδωρος, τιθασός, χέρσος, ήσυχος, δάπανος, ξωλος, μάχλος, χαῦνος),

1. *a.* All compounds in *ος*, (except those in *κός, τός, τέος*), derived directly from compound verbs : ό ή ακόλαστος, ό ή άλογος, ό ή άργός (for άεργός), (but άργός, ή, όν), ό ή ξυδοφος, ό ή εύφωνος, ό ή πολυφάγος, ό ή πολυγράφος, ό ή πάγκαλος (καλός, ή, όν), ό ή πάλλευκος (λευκός, ή, όν), θεόπνευστος, ον (πνευστός, ή, όν), άπαίδευτος, ον (παιδευτός, ή, όν), ό ή ύπέρδεινος (δεινός, ή, όν), ό ή διάφορος, ό ή ύπερσυντελικός (f. συντελικός), ό ή ψευδάττικος (f. 'Απτικός), ό ή μισοπέρικος (f. Περσικός).

Obs. 1. Adjectives ending in *κός, τός, τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations ; as, επιδεικτικός, ή, όν, from επιδείκνυμι : κατασκευαστός, ή, όν, from κατασκευάζω : άνεκτός, ή, όν, from άνέχω (though some such words in *τός* are considered as immediate compounds, and have only two terminations ; as, ό ή εξαίρετος, έπιληπτος, περιβόητος, ύποπτός &c.). Adjectives compounded from a compound derivative have only two terminations, as άκατασκευάστος -ον.

Obs. 2. Some compounds of *πῶν* have sometimes three terminations; as, *παμβδελυρά, παμμυνσαρά, παγκάλη, παμπουκίλη.*

δ. Most adj. with the derivative ending *ιος, (ειος) ιμος; as, ὁ ἡ δόλιος: ὁ ἡ βασιλειος: ὁ ἡ γνώριμος.* Those in *αιος* are uncertain; as, *ὁ ἡ ἀναγκαῖος* and *ἀναγκαῖος, α, ου: ὁ ἡ βέβαιος* and *βέβαιος, α, ου.* Adjectives with the derivative endings *ρος, λος, εος,* have three terminations.

Obs. 2. There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in *ιος*: thus always, *μέτριος, ἰα, ιον*; and these following have always three terminations, *ἀλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἰτίος, δέσιος, ἀνάσιος, ἀνόμιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, δσιος, παράσιος*; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as *ὁ ἡ μετάντιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος*: generally also, *ὁ ἡ ἀνόςσιος.* Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as *common*; as, *ἄγιος, ἄλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραβάσιος, παράτιος, παραίτιος* &c.; even in those in *ιμος* the usage is not invariable, as *λογίμη, χρησίμη.* In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as *ἀθανάτη.*

Obs. 3. The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, *ἀπορώτερος ἢ λῆψις,* Thucyd. v. 110: *δυσεμβολώτατος ἢ Λοκρίς,* Thucyd. iii. 101: *ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς,* Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ. 442 *δλωτάτος ὁδμή:* Hymn. Hom. Cerer. 157 *κατὰ πρῶτιστον ὀπωπῇ.*

§. 128. 1. *ους, ουν: ὁ ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν:*

All these adjectives are, *a.* compounds of *νοῦς,* and *πλοῦς,* which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows *ὄστουν* (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is not contracted, as *τὰ εὔνοα.*

Obs. 1. The Attic sometimes drops the contraction in the plural, as *κακονόους* for *κακονοῦς.*

δ. Compounds of *ποῦς*: as, *ὁ ἡ πολύπους, τὸ πολύπουν,* and these, like *Οἰδίπους,* have a double inflexion; as, gen. *πολύποδος* and *πολύπου,* acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύπουν.*

Obs. 2. The form *πολύπου* may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer *τρίπος, ἀελλόπος.* Many compounds of *ποῦς* are declined only after the third declension, as *ἄπους, βραδύπους, δίπους, ἀνιπτόπους.*

2. *ως, ων: ὁ ἡ ἔλεως, τὸ ἔλεων:*

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

Obs. 3. The regular acc. ends in *ων,* but in many compounds there is also a form in *ω,* as *ἀξιώχρεω, ἀνάπλεω.*

Obs. 4. The simple word *πλέως* has three terminations:

	<i>πλέως,</i>	<i>πλέα,</i>	<i>πλέων,</i>
G.	<i>πλέω,</i>	<i>πλέας,</i>	<i>πλέω,</i>
Pl.	<i>πλέφ,</i>	<i>πλέαι (πλέφ ?^a)</i>	<i>πλέα,</i>

while its compounds are usually common, as *ὁ ἡ ἀνάπλεως* (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as *ἔμπλεαι*), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective *πλέφ* is used not unfrequently for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc.

^a Elms. Med. 259, note. Herm. Elect. 1397, and contra, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad v. *πλέως.*

728, has neut. sing. *πλέων*, Homer, Od. v. 355 has also a lengthened form *πλείη*. Plato, Phædo, p. 95 A, has *ἴλεα* as the neut. pl. from *ἴλεως*.

Obs. 5. From the old word *ΣΑΟΣ* (compare Epic Compar. *σαώτερος*) is formed by contraction *ὁ ἡ σῶς*, τὸ *σῶν*, as *ἀγήρως* from *ἀγήραος*. The acc. sing. *σῶν* is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from *σῶς*, according to the III. decl., and from *σῶος*:

Pl. N. *σῶς* (for *σῶης*) and *σῶοι*, neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σῶ* (for *σῶα*),

A. *σῶς* (.. *σῶας*) .. *σῶους* (masc. in Lucian), neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σῶ*.

In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., *σόςος*. This word is analogous to the Homeric *ζῶς* f. *ζῶος*, which in the common language became *ζῶος*. Comp. *αἰίνως* f. *αἰίναος* in Hdt., instead of the common form *αἰίναος*, *αἰένναος*.

Obs. 6. The compounds of *κέρας* and *γέλως* follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, *ὁ ἡ χρυσόκερως*, τὸ *χρυσόκερων*, gen. *χρυσόκερω*, and *χρυσόκερωτος*: *ὁ ἡ φιλόγελως*, τὸ *φιλόγελων*, gen. *φιλόγελω* and *φιλογέλωτος*; *βούκερως*, gen. *βούκερω* and *βουκέρωτος*, so *εὐκερως*. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as *δίκερων*, *νίκηροι*, *ἄκερα*. *Δύσερως* is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as *δυσέρωτος* &c.

§. 129. 1. *ων, ον*: N. *ὁ ἡ σῶφρων*, τὸ *σῶφρον*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος* (see §. 95. 4. *δ*.)

Obs. 1. So in Epic, *γέρων*, *γέροντος*, as an adj. Of *ὁ ἡ πίων*, there is a feminine *πίερα* also in prose; and from *ὁ ἡ πρόφρων* also in Homer *ἡ πρόφρασσα*.

Obs. 2. Here also belong the comparatives in *ων, ον, ῖων, ῖον*; which in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the *ν*, and are contracted; such as *καλλίω*=*καλλίονα*, *μείζω*=*μείζονες*. In Attic the full forms in *ονα, ονας*, are often used, sometimes those in *ονες*: as, *μείζονα*, *ελάττονα*, *καλλίονα* (Plat.), *πλέονας* (Thuc.), *μείζονες*, *ἡσσονες* (Eurip.), *βελτίονες* (Aristoph.) &c.

2. *ης, ες*: N. *ὁ ἡ ἀληθής*, τὸ *ἀληθές*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς* (see §. 98. 2.)

When a vowel precedes the ending *ής, έα* is generally contracted into *ᾱ* not *ῆ*, (comp. *κλέος*, *κλέα* §. 103. *δ*.): as, *ἀκλής*, *ἀκλέα*=*ἀκλεᾶ*, *ὕγέα*=*ὕγιᾶ*, *ἐνδέα*=*ἐνδεᾶ*, *ὑπερφυᾶ*: though sometimes the contraction in *ῆ* is found, as, *ὕγιῆ*, *διφυῆ*, *ἀφυῆ*.

Obs. 3. All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of *τρίηρες*, *τριηρέων*.

Obs. 4. The compounds of *ἔτος* frequently have a proper feminine in *έτις*, gen. *έτιδος*: *ἐπétης*, fem. *ἐπétις*, Aristoph.: *σπονδαί τριακοντούτιδες*, Aristoph. Thucyd.: *μετὰ τὸν ἐξέτη καὶ τὴν ἐξέτιν*, Plat.: and in Hdt. *τριακονταέτιας σπονδάς*. The Epic has a feminine form *εια* of compounds in *ης, ες*: as *μουνογένεια*, *ἡριγένεια*, *ἡδυέπεια*, *Κυπρογένεια*, *Τριτογένεια*.

Obs. 5. Accent.—The neuters of paroxyt. in *ῆρης, ὄδης, ὥλης*, are pro-perisp. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of *ῆθος*, and of the words *αὐτάρεης*, *τριήρης*, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. *ην, εν*: only N. *ὁ ἡ ἄρρην*, τὸ *ἄρρεν* (or *ἄρσην*, *ἄρσεν*)

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος* (*ἄρσενος*)

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *δ*.

2. *ωρ, ορ*: N. *ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ*, τὸ *ἄπατορ*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος*.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. δ.

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἱδρις, τὸ ἱδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἱδριος.

Besides this, only νήσις and τρόφις. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in ἰδος: as

ἱδριδα, ἱδριδες, besides ἱδριες (Soph.), νήσιδες (Æsch.).

δ. N. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχαριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of χάρις, πάτρις, ἑλπις, φρόντις, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, φιλόπατρις, gen. φιλοπάτριδος. The compounds of πόλις, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in ἰδος (Dor. and Ion. in ιος): as, φιλόπολις, gen. ἰδος, acc. φιλόπολιν and ἰδα (Ion. and Dor. φιλοπόλιος, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of πόλις, as, καλλίπολις, δικαιοπόλις, &c., gen. καλλιπόλεως, &c.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

So the compounds of δάκρυ, which form only the acc. sing. in εν: as, ἄδακρυν, neut. ἄδακρυ. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυτος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

δ. N. ὁ ἡ δίπηχυς, τὸ δίπηχυ.

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πήχυς, declined like γλυκὺς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχη.

5. ους, ου: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὀδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. α.

§. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν		ἄεως	ἄεων
G.	εὐπλου		ἄεω	
D.	εὐπλω		ἄεφ	
A.	εὐπλουν		ἄεων	
V.	—		ἄεως	ἄεων
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἄεφ	ἄεω
G.	εὐπλων		ἄεων	
D.	εὐπλοις		ἄεφς	
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	ἄεως	ἄεω
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἄεφ	ἄεω
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω		ἄεω	
G. & D.	εὐπλωιν		ἄεφν	

S. N.	εὐδαίμων εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων ἐχθιον	μείζων μεῖζον
G.	εὐδαίμονος	ἐχθίονος	μείζονος
D.	εὐδαίμονι	ἐχθίονι	μείζονι
A.	εὐδαίμονα εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα ἐχθιον	μείζονα μεῖζον
V.	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίω ἐχθιον	μείζω μεῖζον
P. N.	εὐδαιμόνες εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίονες ἐχθίονα ἐχθίους ἐχθίω ἐχθίωνων ἐχθίوسي(ν)	μείζονες μείζονα μείζους μείζω μειζόνων μειζόσι(ν)
G.	εὐδαιμόνων		
D.	εὐδαιμόσι(ν)		
A.	εὐδαιμόνας εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίονας ἐχθίονα ἐχθίους ἐχθίω	μείζονας μείζονα μείζους μείζω
V.	εὐδαιμόνες εὐδαιμόνα	as nomin.	as nonñn.
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαιμονε	ἐχθίονε	μείζονε
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοιω	ἐχθιόνοιω	μειζόνοιω
S. N.	ἀληθής ἀληθές	ὕγιής ὕγιές	
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οὺς	ὕγι(έ-ος)οὺς	
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ϊ) εἰ	ὕγι(έ-ϊ)εἰ	
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ ἀληθές	ὕγι(έ-α)ᾷ ὕγιές	
V.	ἀληθές	ὕγιές	
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὕγι(έ-ες)εἰς ὕγι(έ-α)ᾷ	
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὕγι(έ-ων) ὦν	
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὕγιέσι(ν)	
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὕγι(έ-ας)εἰς ὕγι(έ-α)ᾷ	
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.	
D. N. A. V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὕγι(έ-ε)ῇ	
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-οιν)οῖν	ὕγι(έ-οιν)οῖν.	

Adjectives of one Termination.

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort joined to a neuter subst. in the gen. or dat., in the same form as the masc. : as Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίαςιν* λυσσήμασιν : Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same mean-

ing, as λυσσήματα *μανικά*; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as ἐπήλυδα *ἔθνεα*, Hdt. viii. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst. : as, δ *μονίας*, ἔθελοντής (*ἀνήρ*), ἡ *μαινάς* (*γυνή*), ἡ *πατρίς* (*γῆ*).

Endings.

1. *as*, gen. *ου* : δ *μονίας*, gen. *μονίου*. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *as*, gen. *αντος* : ἀκάμας, gen. *αντος*.

3. *ας*, gen. *άδος* : δ ἡ *φυγας*, gen. *φυγάδος*.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst. ; but sometimes to masc. and neuter : as, Eur. Or. 835 *δρομάσι βλεφάροις* : Id. Phœn. 1512 τίς Ἑλλάς ἡ τίς βάρβαρος ἡ τῶν πάροιθεν *εὐγενεῶν* *ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιᾷδ' ἄχεα φανερά*. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as ἡ Ἑλλάς (*γῆ*), Greece, &c.

4. *αρ*, gen. *αρος* : only *μάκαρ*, whereof a feminine form *μάκαιρα* is sometimes found.

5. *ης*, gen. *ου* : δ *ἔθελοντής*, gen. *ἔθελοντοῦ*.

These adj. are seldom joined to any but masc. ; but some of them have a proper feminine form in *ις*, gen. *ιδος*, as *εὐώπης*, fem. *εὐώπις*.

6. *ης*, gen. *ητος* : δ ἡ *ἀργής*, gen. *ἀργήτος*.

All compounds in *θνής*, *δμής*, *βλής*, *πλής* and *κμής* ; and some simple words, as *γυμνής*, *χερνής*, *πένης*, *πλάνης*.

Obs. 1. Of *πένης* there is a rare feminine form *πένησσα*.

7. *ήν*, gen. *ήνος* : only δ ἡ *ἀπτήν*, gen. *ἀπτήνος*.

8. *ώς*, gen. *ώτος* : δ ἡ *ἀγνώς*, gen. *ἀγνώτος*.

So all compounds ending in *βρώς*, *γνώς*, *χρώς*, and *ἀπτός*.

9. *ις*, gen. *ιδος* : δ ἡ *ἀνάλκις*, gen. *ἀνάλκιδος*.

These adj. are seldom joined with any but feminine subst., and like those in *as*, *ados*, are used as substantives, the subst. being understood ; as, ἡ *πάτρις* (*γῆ*), *our country*.

10. *υς*, gen. *υδος* : δ ἡ *νεήλυς*, gen. *νεήλυδος*.

So only a few more similar compounds.

11. *ξ*, gen. *γος*, *κος*, *χος* : δ ἡ *ἄρπαξ*, gen. *γος*,

δ ἡ *ἡλιξ*, ... *κος*,

δ ἡ *μῶνυξ*, ... *χος*.

12. *ψ*, gen. *πος* : δ ἡ *αἰγίλιψ*, gen. *ιπος*.

13. Lastly, those compound adj. which end with an unchanged subst. : as, *ἄπαις*, *μακρόχειρ*, *αὐτόχειρ*, *μακραίων*, *μακραύχην*, *εὐρὶν*, *εὐάκτιν*, *λεύκασπις*. They are declined like the subst. of which they are compounded : as, *μακραύχην*, *μακραύχενος*.

Obs. 2. Words ending in *της, τηρ, τωρ*, &c., which properly are applied only to persons, are sometimes applied as adjectives to things: as, *μυλίτης λίθος*, a millstone; *ἑνίτης ἄρτος*, baked bread. In poetry these words are used as common, as *παμβώτορα γαίαν*, Ἐρίννυες λωβητῆρες; and *αὐτοκράτωρ* was so used in prose, as *πᾶσις*, or *βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτωρ*.

Obs. 3. Many adjectives have a double form: *διάκτωρ* and *διάκτορος*: *δίοψ* and *δίοπος*: *ἀστὴν* and *ἀστηνος*: *βαθύθριξ* and *βαθύτριχος*: *δίπτυξ* and *δίπτυχος*: *δίζυξ* and *δίζυγος*: *εὐτριψ* and *εὐτριβής*: *ἐρίρης* and *ἐρίρηρι*: *ἐρυσάρματες* and *ἐρυσάρματοι*: *πηλόγONES* and *πηλόγονοι*: *πρωτόθρονες* and *πρωτόθρονοι*: *σῶες* and *σῶοι* (§. 126. *Obs.* 5.): *ἀριγνῶτες* and *ἀριγνῶται*; as in Latin, *opulens* and *opulentus*: *præcox* and *præcoquus*: *hilarus* and *hilaris*, &c.

Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. The greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative, (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative, (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

Obs. The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative: as, “the best man of all,” or “a very good man.”

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as *ἐρρωμένος*,—*έστερος*,—*έστατος*, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in *τερος* (*tara* Sanscr.): *τατος* (*tama* Sanscr.^a)

2. *ῖων* (*éyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): *ῖστος* (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.^b)

3. Compounded of the other two, *ῖω-τερος*, (as, *λαλίστερος*), more commonly *έστερος*, *ῖω-τατος*, more commonly *έστατος*^c.

4. The form *αἰ-τερος αἰ-τατος* seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit *í(yas^d)* with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: *τερος, τέρα, τερον*

Superlative: *τατος, τάτη, τατον*.

1. Adjectives in *ος*:

Most of these adjectives drop the *σ*, and add the endings *τερος, τατος*, to the noun root: as,

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.
Compare Bopp Ibid. 70.

^b Bopp Ibid. 298.

^c Compare Bopp Ibid. 295.

κοῦφ-ος,	Comp. κοῦφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κοῦφ-ό-τατος,
ἰσχυρ-ός,	... ἰσχυρ-ό-τερος,	... ἰσχυρό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	... πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρό-τατος.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *ο* is lengthened to *ω*, as,

σοφ-ός,	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 1. The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *ο* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as *εὐτεκνώτατος*, *δυσποσιμώτατος*. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes: as, *Od.* v, 366 *κακοξυνώτερος*: *Od.* β, 350 *λαρώτατος*: *Od.* ε, 105, *Π.* ρ, 446 *διζυρώτερος*, *διζυρώτατος*.

Obs. 2. *Κενός* and *στενός* form, according to the grammarians, *κενότερος*, *στενότερος*. This is a relic of the old forms *κεινός*, *στεινός*, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings *τερος*, *τατος*, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in *ύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in *ας*, *αν*, and in the word *μάκαρ*: as,

γλυκύς,	N. <i>ύ</i> —	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. <i>ές</i> —	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. <i>αν</i> —	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. <i>αν</i> —	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ	—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

Obs. 3. *Ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *πολύς*, take the form in *ων* and *ων*. From *ἰθύς* we find in Homer *ἰθύντατα*. The form *μακαριστότατος* in Xen. is the sup. of *μακαριστός* from *μακαρίζω*.

3. The compounds of *χάρις* insert *ω*, after the analogy of adjectives in *ος* with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 4. In Homer we find the comp. *ἀχαρίστερος*.

4. The contracts in *εος* naturally form their comparative in *εώτερος*, but the *ε* and *ω* are contracted into *ω*:

P. πορφύρ-εος = πορφυρ-οῦς,
C. πορφυρεώτερος = πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρεώτατος = πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 5. The words in *οος* have sometimes a regular open form in *οώτερος*, *οώτατος*: as, *ἀπλοώτερος* (Thucyd.), *εὐχροώτατος* (Xenoph.). This form is

peculiarly Ionic: as, *εὐρωότερος*, *δυσπνωότερος*, *εὐπνωότερος*, *εὐχρωότερος*, *λευκοχρωότερος*, *ἀθροώτερος*, Hippocrates.

5. Γεραῖός, παλαιός, περαιός, σχολαῖος, and φίλος, are anomalous; they drop their final *ος*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*: as,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραί-τερος, S. γεραί-τατος,
φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

Obs. 6. Παλαιός and σχολαῖος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon *παλαιότερος* and *σχολαιότερος*.

Obs. 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.
φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.
φιλότερος, φιλότατος, rare.
φιλίων, Hom., φιλιστος, Attic poetry; Soph. Ajax 842.

Obs. 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσατος, νέατος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσατος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέατος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέατος is only used of musical notes, νέατος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as νήτη.

§. 135. 1. Comp. έστερος, Sup. έστατος,
or in certain cases,

Comp. στερος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων*, *ον* (gen. *ονος*), add *έστερος* to the root (except πέπων, see Obs. 5.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμον,
C. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος,
S. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος,

Obs. 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has *έπιλησμότατος* from *έπιλήσμων*. Comp. *πίων*, §. 137. 9.

b. Some adjectives in *ξ* add *έστερος* or *ίστερος* to the root:

ἀφήλιξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος, *αραξ*,
C. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τερος,
S. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τατος.

Obs. 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. iii. 13, 4, and iv. 2, 40, *βλακότερος* and *βλακώτατος*, for which Buttmann wishes to read *βλακικότερος*, *ώτατος* (from *βλακικός*).

c. The adjectives in *εις*, *εν*, add *στερος*, *στατος*, to the simple root, the *ντ* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.)

χαρίεις, N. χαρίεν,
C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

Obs. 3. Ἀγρότερος, δρόστερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α. 32, and Xen. Cyr. vi. 3, 4, is a real comparative.

d. Contracts in *oos*, *-ous*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *oe* being afterwards contracted: as,

P. *ἀπλό-ος*, *ἀπλ-ούς*,

C. *ἀπλο-έστερος*, *ἀπλ-ούστερος*,

S. *ἀπλο-έστατος*, *ἀπλ-ούστατος*.

So also the contracts in *ous*, *oun*: as, *εὖν-οος*=*εὖν-ους*, N. *εὖν-οον*=*εὖν-ουν*, C. *εὖν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὖν-ούσ-τατος*.

e. *Έρρωμένος* and *ἀκράτος* add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root: as, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τερος*, *ἐρρωμεν-έσ-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος*. So also *αἰδοῖος*, Superl. *αἰδοι-έστατος*; and sometimes also, *ἀφθονος*, *σπουδαῖος*, and *ἀσμενος*: *ἀφθονέστερος*, —*έστατος*, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*. From *ἀσμενος*, we find *ἀσμενώτερος*, and the adverbial neuters *ἀσμεναίτατα* and *ἀσμενέστατα*; and in poetry many other adj. are thus compared; as, *εὖζωρος*, *ἥδυμος*, *ἐπίπεδος*, and all contracts in *ous*.

2. Comp. *ίστερος* Sup. *ίστατος*.

a. The adj. in *ης*, gen. *ου*, of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ισ-τερος*, *ισ-τατος*, to their root: as *κλέπτης*, *κλεπτ-ισ-τερος*, *κλεπτ-ισ-τατος*, except *ἰβριστής*, *οῦ*, which has for the sake of euphony *ἰβριστότερος*. *Ψευδής*, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not *οῦ* (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος*, —*ίστατος*.

b. Analogously, *λάλος*, *μονοφάγος*, *ὀψοφάγος*, *πρωχός*, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root: as,

λάλ-ος C. *λαλ-ισ-τερος*, S. *λαλ-ισ-τατος*.

3. *Εὐδῖος*, *ἥσυχος*, *ἰδῖος*, *ἴσος*, *μέσος*, *δρθριος*, *δψιος*, *πρώιος*, and *φίλος*, add *αίτερος*, *αίτατος*, to the root:

μέσ-ος, C. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, S. *μεσ-αί-τατος*,

φιλ-ος, ... *φιλ-αί-τερος*, ... *φιλ-αί-τατος*.

Obs. 4. The common form is sometimes found, as *ἡσυχώτερος*, *τατος*.

Obs. 5. After this analogy *πέπων*, *πεπαίτερος*, *πεπαίτατος*.

§. 136. Comp. *ῖων*, neut. *ῖον*, or *ων*, neut. *ον*.

Superl. *ῖωτος*, *ῖστη*, *ῖωτον*.

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ῖων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *us*, as *ἡδύς* (the other form *ύτερος*, *ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers):

ἡδ-ύς, C. *ἡδ-ῖων*, N. *ἡδ-ῖον*, S. *ἡδ-ῖωτος*,

ταχ-ύς, C. *θάσσω*, Att. *θάπτων*, N. *θάσσουν*, Att. *θάπτον*,

S. *τάχ-ῖωτος*.

Obs. 2. In many of these words in *us* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant

assimilated itself^a; thus, *ταχ, ταχίων, τάσων*; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, *τ* is changed to *θ*, *θάσων*. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the *τ* also returns to the beginning of the word, as *τάχιστος*. This ending *σων* (Att. *ττων*), as a general rule, can only be used with the roots which end in *δ, θ, κ, χ*: as, *βραδύς, βραδίων* and Hom. *βράσων*: *βαθύς, βαθίων* and Dor. *βάσων*: *γλυκύς, γλυκίων* and poet. *γλύσων*: *μακρός, μάσων*: *παχύς, παχίων* and Hom. *πάσων*: *ταχύς, θάσων* (Att. *θάττων*): *ελαχύς* in Homer, comp. *ελάσων*; but also *κρατύς* in Homer, comparative (for *κράσων*) Ion. *κρίσων*, Att. *κρείσων* and *κρείττων*. In some words the *j* or *σ* assimilates itself to the radical consonant, as *μέγας, μέζων*, Att. *μείζων*.

Obs. 3. The other words in *υς*, as *βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εύρύς, όξύς, πρόσβυς*, take the form *ύτερος, ύτατος*, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from *βραχύς, πρόσβυς, όκός*, the superlatives *βράχιστος, πρόσβιστος, όκιστος*. Other instances are found in Epic: as, *βαθίων* Tyrt., *βάθιστος* Hom., *βραδίων* Hesiod, *βράσων* Hom., *βάρδιστος* (by metath.) Hom., *παχίων* Arat., *πάσων* and *πάχιστος* Hom.

2. Some adj. in *ρος*: *αίσχρός, έχθρός, κυδρός* (poet.), *οικτρός*, (compar. always *οικτρότερος*) form their comparatives from a form without the *ρ*, and take *ίων, ιστος*: as,

αίσχρός, C. *αίσχ-ίων* (neuter *ον*), S. *αἰσχ-ιστος*; so also *καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιστος*.

Obs. 4. This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in *τέρος, ότατος*, as *έχθρότατος*, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form *ίων ιον, ων ον*, see §. 129, Obs. 2. and §. 131.).

Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as *άμείνων*, Lat. *amēnus*, and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. <i>άγαθός</i> (Sansc. <i>bala</i> , robur; <i>βελτίων</i> , cf. <i>de-bilis</i> .)	<i>άμείνων</i> , N. <i>έμεινον</i> , <i>βέλτερος</i> , poet.	<i>έριστος</i> , <i>βέλτιστος</i> ,
(<i>κρατύς</i>),	<i>κρατίων, κράσων, κρείσ-</i> <i>σων</i> , late Att. <i>κρείττων</i>	<i>κράτιστος</i> ,
(<i>λῶ</i> , I wish.)	<i>λῶων</i> ,	<i>λῶστος</i> ,
(<i>φέρω</i> , I produce.)	<i>φέρετος</i> , poet.	<i>φέρτατος</i> and <i>φέριστος</i> , poet.
2. <i>κακός</i> ,	<i>κακίων</i> ,	<i>κάκιστος</i> ,
(<i>χέρης</i> ^b),	<i>χερείων, χείρων</i> ,	<i>χείριστος</i> ,
(<i>ήκα</i>),	<i>ήκίων, ήσσων</i> ^c , Att. <i>ήττων</i> ,	

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 300.

^b See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^c Id. ad v. *ήκα*.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἄλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἄλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μήκ-ος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor</i> <i>ma-</i> <i>jor</i>) μήσσω, poet. μάσ- σων,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχός, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολὺς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by at- traction for πολείων,	πλείστος, by at- traction for πό- λιστος.
8. ῥάδιος, (ῥᾶ.)	ῥάων,	ῥᾷστος,
9. πῖων, πῶς poetic,	πιότερος,	πιότατος.

Obs. In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, comp. (**Ἀρης*) ἀρείων (*ἀρειότερος*, Theogn.), λωίων, λωϊτερος, (Ion. *κρέσσω*, Dor. *κάρρων*), sup. *κάρτιστος* (cf. *κάρτα*, *valde*), (Dor. *βέν-τιστος*).

2. κακός, comp. *κακώτερος*, *χειρότερος*, *χειριότερος*, *χερείων* (Dor. *χερήων*), (Ion. *ἔσσω*), sup. *κακώτατος*, *ἥκιστος*.

3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων Alexandrin., but *ὑπολίζωνες*, Il. σ. 519, (*μείστος*, Bion v. 10.).

4. ῥηϊδῖος Ion., comp. *ῥηϊτερος* (Ion. *ῥήϊων*), sup. *ῥηϊτατος* and *ῥήϊστος* (from *PHIΣ*, old neutr. *ῥή*).

5. *βραδύς*, *βράσσω*, sup. *βάρδιστος*, from an old form ; cf. Latin *tardus*.

6. *παχύς*, *πάσσω*.

Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 138. I. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each : so *ἄριστος* from **Ἀρης* (like *ἀρι*, *ἀρετή*), the *boldest*, *most valiant*, *best*, according to the notions of an heroic age : *κράτιστος* and *κρείσσω* for *κράσσω*, from *κρατύς* (*κάρα*), the *highest*, *strongest* : *ἀμείνων*, Lat. *Pos. amānus*, of outward beauty, agreeable : *βελτίων*, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, *strong* : the poetic *φείτερος*, *φείρατος*, *φείριστος* from *φέρω* (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*), *vigorous*. In Sophocles we find *προφερέστερος*, *τατος*. The poetic *φείριστος* is used by Plato in the address, *ὦ φείριστε*. The regular forms *ἀγαθώτερος*, *τατος*, belong to late writers.

Obs. 1. It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that *βελτίων* expresses the notion of *ἀγαθώτερος*, *more a good*.

Obs. 2. It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion "good," is irregular ; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. x. iii. 2.

2. *Κακός* : the forms *χείρων*, *ἥσσω*, imply the notion of *weakness* : *χείρων* (from *χέρης*, *χείρ*, *power*,) to be in a person's power : *ἥσσω* from *ἥκα*, *slightly*.

The Epic superlative *ἥκιστος* is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter from *ἥκιστα*, which is very common.

3. *Μικρός*: *ἐλάσσων*, gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (*ὀλίγος*): *μείων* of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of *μικρός*, *ότερος*, *ότατος*, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*, *ὀλίγιστος* always that of *fewness*, though *ὀλίγος* is often (for instance *Π. β.* 529.) used for *small*.

Obs. 3. The comparative *μείων* seems to belong to a radical *MINY*, as discernible in *μυνύθω*, Lat. *minuo* and *minus**, Slav. *минѣ*, Goth. *minni*.

4. *Πολός*, *πλείων*: these forms are derived from the root *ΠΟΛ*, with the endings *λων*, *ιστος*, whence by the attraction of letters comes *πλείων*, of which *πλείων* is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form *πλείων* generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms *τὸν πλείω*, *πλείους*, τὰ *πλείω*: but the neuter singular is generally *πλέον*, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. *πλεῖν* (from *πλείων*), in the phrase *πλεῖν ἢ μύριοι*^b.

Obs. 4. Hdt. and the Dorians contract the *eo* in the cases of *πλείων* into *eu*, as Neuter *πλεῦν* for *πλέον*, *πλεῦνες*, *πλεύνων* &c.

Obs. 5. The positive of *πώτερος*,—*τατος* (*πίος*), is poetic.

Declension of *πλείων*.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
S. N.	<i>πλέων, πλείων</i> Att. usually	{ <i>πλέον, πλείων, πλεῖν</i> Dor. and Ion., <i>πλεῖν</i> Att.
G.	<i>πλέονος, πλείονος, πλεῦνος</i> Ion. and Dor.	
D.	<i>πλέονι, πλείονι,</i>	
A.	<i>πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω</i> Att., <i>πλέω</i> Hdt., <i>πλεῦνα</i> Ion. and Dor.	{ <i>πλέον, πλείων, πλεῖν</i> Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	<i>πλείους, πλείονες, πλείους</i> Att., <i>πλεῦνες</i> Ion. and Dor., <i>πλέες</i> Homer.	{ <i>πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω</i> Att. <i>πλεῦνα</i> Dor. and Ion.
G.	<i>πλεόνων, πλείωνων, πλεύνων</i>	
D.	<i>πλεόνεσι, πλείοσι</i>	
A.	<i>πλέονας, πλείονας, πλείους</i> Att., <i>πλέους</i> ^c , <i>πλέας</i> Hom., <i>πλεῦνας</i> Dor. and Ion.	{ <i>πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω</i> Att., <i>πλέω</i> ^d , <i>πλεῖνα</i> .

Other forms of Comparison^e.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs *μᾶλλον*, more, *μάλιστα*, most: all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as *θνητός, mortalis*; *θνητός, μᾶλλον* (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives *πλείστον, μέγιστον, μάλιστα*, to the superlative of the adjective: *Π. β.* 220 *μάλιστα ἔχθιστος*: *Soph. O. C.* 743 *πλείστον ἐχθίστης*: *Eur. Med.* 1323 *μέγιστον ἐχθίστη*: *Thuc. vii.* 42 *μάλιστα δεινότατος*: or by the addition of *ἄχα, ἔξοχα*, Epic *ἄχ' ἄριστος, ἔξοχ' ἄριστος*.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as *Soph. O. R.* 465 *ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων*: *Id. Elect.* 849 *δειλαῖα δειλαίων*: *Id. Philoct.* 65 *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά*.

* Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470. ^b See Liddell and Scott ad voc. ^c Ellendt ad voc. *πολύς*. ^d Hdt. viii. 66. ^e Cf. §. 783.

4. The words ἐν τοῖς are, in Hdt., Thucyd. and Plato, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis: Hdt. vii. 137 ἐν τοῖσι θειώτατον: Thuc. vii. 24 ἐν τοῖς πρώτων: Plat. Symp. p. 178 B ἐν τοῖς πρεσβύτατον, and Thuc. iii. 81, with a feminine subst., στάσις ἐν τοῖς (neuter) πρώτῃ. The construction must be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to τοῖς, as ἐν τοῖς θειωτάτοις θειώτατον, or by taking τοῖς as a demonstrative. See §. 444. 5. a.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as τὰ ἔσχατάτα, *the extremes*, Xen. Hell. ii. 3, 49: πρώτιστος, often in Hom. and Aristoph. Also Aristoph. Equites, with a comic force: ΚΑ. ἐγώ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν: ΔΔΛ. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ προτεραίτερος: so poet. ἀσσότερος, ἀσσότερος, from the compar. ἴσσαν.

2. From μένος we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative μονότατος, and from αὐτός the comic notion αὐτότερος and in Aristoph. αὐτότατος.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb:

(from πρό) πρότερος *prior*, πρώτος (contracted from πρώτος, Dor. πρώτος) *primus*.

(.. ἄνω) ἀνώτερος *superior*, ἀνώτατος *supremus*.

(.. ὑπέρ) ὑπέρτερος *superior*, ὑπέρτατος, poet. ὕπατος, *supremus*.

(.. ὑπό?) ὕστερος *posterior*, ὕστατος *postremus*.

(.. ἐξ) ἔσχατος *extremus*.

(.. πλησίον, *prope*) (πλησίος Homer) πλησιαίτερος or πλησιέστερος *proximior*, πλησιαίτατος, -έστατος *proximus*.

(.. ἀγχού) ἀγχιστήρ Hdt. *propior*, ἀγχιστος Soph. *proximus*, ἀγχι, *ασσαν*.

(.. πρόσω) προσώτερος, προσώτατος.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, ἡρέμα, ἡρεμίστερος, ἡρεμίστατος: προύργον, προύργιαίτερος, προύργιαίτατος: πέρα, περαιτέρω adv., and περαιέτερος adj. in Pindar.

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—a. When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; δοῦλος, *slave (slavish)*, δουλότερος, *more slavish*; κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *a thorough thief*; κύων, gen. κυν-ός, *dog*, κύντερος (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless*. b. When the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more profitable*; κέρδιστος, *very profitable*; κῆδος, *relationship*, κῆδιστος, *nearest relation*, all Epic. But many forms of comparison which have no adjectival positive, are to be explained in this way: so αλσχίων, -ιστος—ἐλγίων, -ιστος—καλίων, -ιστος from αλσχος, ἄλγος, κῶλος, but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, are in a comparative or superlative form in their positive: so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarás*, *ā*, *ām* (comp.), and *tamās*, *ā*, *ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and

adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form : *ἴσπερος* (from *ἴ*, *hic*, and *πέρος*, *hic de duobus*, *alter* (Sansk. *i-taras*, *is e duobus* from *aj-am*, *ij-am*, *id-am*, *is*, *ea*, *id*); *οὐδέτερος*, *neuter*; *δευτέρος*, *πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*, Ind. *kataras*, i. e. *quis e duobus*, *uter*, from *kas*, *quis* ?), *ἀπότερος*, *ἐκότερος* (Sansk. *akataras*, *unus e duobus*, f. *akas*, *ā*, *am*, *unus*, *a*, *um*, Gr. *ekás*); the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under* and *over*, *out* and *in*, &c. ; as, *δεξιτέρος*, *dexter*, and *ἀριστερός*, *sinister*; *ἐσώτερος* and *ἐξώτερος*, *ἔντερον* from *έντος*, cf. *inter(us)* and *exter(us)*; *ἀνώτερος* and *κατώτερος*, *προσώτερος*, *ὀπίσπερος*, *ὑπέρπερος* : the pronominal adjectives *ἡμέτερος*, *ὕμέτερος*, *σφέτερος* (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms *ἡμός*, *ὕμός*, *σφός*), which express personal opposition : so *noster*, *vester*.

7. Superlative forms :—ο. All ordinal numerals (except *δευτέρος*), as referring to a greater number, a. ending in *ομος*, *imus*, as *ἑβδομος*, *septimus*, *πρῶμος*, *primus*, *ὄγδοος* for *ὄγδομος*, then *ὄγδοφος*, as *οκταύς* for *octimus*; b. in *τος*, *tus*, *στος*, as *πρῶτος*, *τέταρτος*, *quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas*, *ἕκτος*, *sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas*, *εἰκοστός* (*τος* changed to *σος*, as *τόσος*, *ὄσος* for *τότος*, *ὄτος*). β. *Πόστος*, *ὀπόστος* (Ind. *jatamas*, *qui e pluribus*) *ἑκαστός* (Ind. *akatatamas*, i. e. *unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. γ. The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number; as, *ὑπατος*, *summus*, *ἐσώτατος*, *ἐνδύτατος*, *intimus*, *ἀνώτατος*, *ὀπίστωτατος*^a.

Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural^b, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(... χαρλεῖς)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχροῦς	(... αἰσχρός)	αἰσχίον	αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(... ἡδύς)	ἡδίον	ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(... ταχύς)	θάσσον, πτον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀγριωτέρως*, *ἐνδεεστέρως*, *ἀληθεστέρως*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *φιλοτιμοτέρως*, *ἐχθιόνως*, *καλλιόνως*, especially *μειζόνως* &c.

Obs. 1. An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292. sqq.

^b For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see Elms. Ach. 181.

4. AH primitive adverbs in ω , as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, $\xi\acute{\zeta}\omega$, $\xi\sigma\omega$, regularly retain the ω in the ending of the forms of comparison; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$	Comp. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	Superl. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$	..... $\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	..... $\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$.

So also most other primitive adverbs; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	
$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ and $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$
$\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$	$\pi\rho\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$.

Obs. 2. $\Pi\rho\omega\iota$ and $\delta\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them, $\pi\rho\omega\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\psi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, as $\pi\rho\omega\iota\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ or $\pi\rho\psi\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, - $\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$ — $\delta\psi\iota\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, - $\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$. $\acute{\mu}\alpha\lambda\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota$, and $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives; as, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$; $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$; $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$: the two last forms are old, but not Attic; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$, are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, *nearest relations*.

Obs. 3. The comparative of $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$ would be $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ or $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\omega$: the α is transposed ($\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$) and contracted; hence the circumflexed $\acute{\alpha}$ in $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, the λ being doubled to compensate for the transposed α . An analogous transposition takes place in that of ϵ in $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (II. pers.) from $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Pronoun.

§. 142. 1. The Pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought,

whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes :

a. *Personal Pronouns* :—I. person ἐγώ, II. σύ, III. αὐτός, and in gen. οὗ. From these, both in form and meaning, all other pronouns are derived.

β. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations real or supposed of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice ; as, ὅδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἀριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

γ. *Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun ; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

δ. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is ; as, οὗτις, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

ε. *Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance ; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is ; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἀριστος ; *who is the best man ?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as ἐμός, *mine, belonging to me who am speaking* ; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

Obs. Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the forms in which surrounding objects would in their various relations present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption^a, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into a. Substantival pronouns ; as, αὐτός, οὗτος, τίς, ταῦτα ἐποίησε, *he, this man, some man has done this.* b. Adjectival Pronouns ; as, ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ, *my, thy, this father has done something.* c. Adverbial Pronouns ; as, οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε ; *thus, how, has he done this ?*

^a Donaldson's New Cratyl. p. 158.

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

Table of the different Pronouns.

§. 143. I. *Personal Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival :—*a.* ἐγώ, —σύ, —αὐτός, ἡ, ό, and the obsolete, ἴς or ἰς, Lat. *is, ea, id.*—*b.* Reflexive, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἡς—ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, and the old οὖ.—*c.* Reciprocal, ἀλλήλων.
- b. Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*) : ἐμός, ἡ, όν—σός, σή, σόν—ός, ἡ, όν—ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, —ὕμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον.

II. *Demonstrative Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : ό, ἡ, τό—δδε, ἦδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὕτή, αὐτό.
- b. Adjectival : the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, τοῖος, τοιούτος, *talis*, —τόσος, τοσοῦτος, *tantus*.
- c. Adverbial : τῇδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

- a. Adjectival : ός, ἡ, ό, and its compounds, as *δστις, ἥτις, ότι, quicumque, οἶος, qualis, όποῖος, όσος, quantus*.
- b. Adverbial : ἥ, οὐ, ὥς.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, (*alī*) *quis*, τί, (*alī*) *quid*, οὗτις, οὕτι, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, *quisque*, ποτερός, πᾶς, ό ἡ τό δεῖνα, ἄλλος, *alius*.
- b. Adjectival : τίς, e. g. ἀνὴρ τίς, οὗτις, οὕτι, ποιός, ποσός, ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος.
- c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, *quis* ? τί, *quid* ? πότερος, *uter* ? in dependent questions, *δστις, όπότερος* ;
- b. Adjectival : τίς, τί, πότερος, ποῖος, πόσος, πόστος ; in dependent questions, *δστις, όπότερος, όποῖος, όπόσος, όπόστος* ;
- c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πόσε ; in dependent questions, *όπως, όπου, όπότε, όποι, όπη* &c.

Declension of Pronouns.

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

Singular.			
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οὔ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σολ	*οἶ
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*ξ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	(νῶι) νώ	(σφῶϊ) σφά	*σφωέ (see 2.)
G. & D.	(νῶιν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφωῖν
Plural.			
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	*σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα

Remarks.

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἑθεν. These forms do not throw back their accent, except ἑθεν from οὗ, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The acc. sing. and plur. of οὗ is in Attic poetry νῖν for εἶ, σφᾶς, σφέα, *him, her, it, pl. they, these*. The dual σφωέ is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

3. The long dual forms νῶι, νῶιν of ἐγώ, σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν of σύ, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses νώ, νῶν, σφά, σφῶν; νώ and σφά are often written with ι subsc. as if contracted.

4. The dat. and acc. plur. in ἱν, ᾶς, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, ἡμιν or ἡμῖν, ἡμας or ἡμάς, ὑμας or ὑμάς^a, ὑμῖν or ὑμιν. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. σφί or σφίν, for σφίσι: acc. σφέ for σφάς. The tragedians probably always used σφίν, not σφί; σφί and σφίν are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose^b, and the form σφε more usually as the acc. sing. for αὐτόν, ἦν, ό, and also for the reflexive ἐαυτόν.

5. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form ᾤσφι for the dat. of οὗ, and ᾤσφε for the accusative^c.

6. The termination of the accusatives ἐμέ, σέ find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

^a Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. ἐγώ, et σύ.

^b Herod. viii. 132. 133. 136.

^c Ahrens Dial. Æol. 125 p.

Singular.

N.	ἐγών, Æol. and Epic; ἐγώνγα and ἐγώνη, Doric; ἰών and ἰων- γα, Boeotic.	ρύ, Doric; and τυγαῖ τύνη, besides σύ, Ep. (τού and τούν, τούγα, Boeotic, τουνή La- con.).	
G.	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ, Ep. and Ion. ἐμίο, Ep. ἐμίθεν, Ep. μίθεν, Dor. ^b ἐμύνη, Lac. ^c ἐμεῦς, ἐμοῦς, Æol. and Dor. ἐμῶς, Dor. ἐμέος, Dor. ^d ἐμίο, ἐμίως, ἐμίω, Dor.	τέο, τεοῦ ^h , τεῦ, Doric; σέο, σεῦ Ep. and Ion. σείο, Ep.; τεοίο, Il. θ, 37. σίδεν, poetic. τεῦς, τεοῦς, Æol. and Dor. τίος, τίως, τίω, τιοῦς, Dor.	εῖο, εῦ, Ep. and Ion. εῖο, Ep.; ἐείο, late Ep. ῖθεν, Ep. (as reflexive, accented, §. 143. 2). έοῦ, Dor. έοῦς, Æol. and Dor.
D.	ἔμοι, Boeotic; ἐμίν, ἔ- μυγα, Dor.; ἐμύνη, Tarent. ^e	τῶ, Dor.; τεῖν(ι) Dor. and Ep. (generally accented). τίνη, Tarent. τοί, Ep. and Ion.; besides σοί. τέ, Dor. and Ep. (ac- cented). ρύ, Dor. ρεῖ, Dor.(?) ⁱ τίν, in Theocr.	ῖν, Dor. (generally ac- cented). σφι(ν) Herod. and Poetry. έοί, Ep. (as reflexive, accented). έέ, Ep. (accented), be- sides έ. as neut. Il. a, 236. for pl. Hymn. Vener. 268. ῖν for αἰτόν, -ήν, He- sych. and in a Fragm. of Ibycus. νῶ, Dor. (and Att. poet.) him, her, it. μίν, Ion. (him, her, it : also sometimes for the plural). σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)
A.	ἐμεῖ, Dor. ^f (?)		

Dual.

N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.	σφῶϊν (σφῶϊ and σφῶ)	} Ep.	
G.D.	νῶϊν		σφῶϊν		
A.	νῶϊ (and νῶ)		σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)		σφῶϊν, σφῶέ, σφῶ } Ep.

^a See Ahrens Dial. Dor. et Æol.^b Ahrens 249 p.^c Herm. Opusc. i. 256. Donaldson's New
Crat. p. 163. Böckh Corp. Inscript.^d Ahrens 248 p.^e Donaldson's New Crat. p. 163.^f Ahrens 253.^g Ahrens Dial. Dor. 248 p.^h Ahrens 250.ⁱ Ahrens 254 p.

Plural.

N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμές, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	ὑμέες, Ion. ὑμές, Dor. ὕμμες, Æol.	
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	ὑμέων, Ion. and Ep. ὑμείων, Ep. ὕμμέων, Æol.	σφέων, Ion. and Ep. (besides σφῶν). σφείων, Ep. Æol.
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides, ἡμῖν), ἄμ- μήσι, Æol. ἄμῖν ^a .	ὕμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ὑμῖν)	σφέ, Ion.; σφίν, σφέ besides σφέσι(ν), Ep.; φῖν, in Cal- lim. Dian. 125. 213; ψίν, Dor. ἄσφιν. Æol.
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἡμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor.	ὑμέας, Ion. ὕμμε, Æol. and Ep. ὑμέ, Dor.	σφέας, Ion. and (be- sides σφάς) Ep. σφέ, Epic; ἄσφε, Æol.; ψέ, Dor.

Obs. 1. Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form μεοῦ for ἐμοῦ, answering to the Latin mei^b.

Obs. 2. For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 247 sqq. and Dial. Æol. p. 123.

Further remarks on these three Personal Pronouns.

§. 146. 1.^c The following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

I. Person.

	Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	German.
N.	Ah-am	ἐ-γών ἱων-γα	e-go	i-ch
G.	mē	μοῦ	mei	mei-ner
D.	mē	μοί	mihi	mi-r
A.	mām, mā	με	mehe=me	mi-ch
Dual.				
N.	áva-ām áv-ām	νοῖ ^d	nos	
G.	nāu	νοῖν	nos-tri	
D.	nāu	νοῖν	no-bis	
A.	nāu	νοῖ	nos	
Plural.				
N.	asmē	ἄμμες		
G.	asmā-kam	ἄμμέων		
D.	asmab-'yam	ἄμμιν		
A.	asm-ān, nas	ἄμμε		

^a Ahrens 259 p. ^b Donaldson's New Crat. p. 165. ^c Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 326 sq. Benfey Wurzel Lexic. ii. 151. ^d Buttm. Lexil. 82.

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The ϵ of the Greek $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, which is also the root of the personal verb $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$, and the ι of $\iota\omega\nu\gamma\alpha$, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit ah . The $\gamma\omega$ is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of the aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be μ , which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$. The ϵ in $\epsilon\mu\acute{o}\upsilon$, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha$, &c.

5. The dual $\nu\acute{\omega}\iota$ is from the root na , Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form corresponding to $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu$, seems to have been lost, and the acc. $\nu\acute{\omega}\iota$ to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is $asma$, whence also springs the Sanscrit. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The σ is dropped by assimilation.

§. 147.

II. Person.

	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τύ, σύ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i>	τεῖν	ti-bi	di-r
	<i>té</i>	τοί		
A.	<i>tv-ám</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>yuv-ám</i>	σφῶϊ	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊν		
D.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊν		
A.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊ		
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>yus'mé</i>	ῥμμες		
G.	<i>yus'mákam</i>	ῥμμέων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ῥμμιν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ῥμμε		

Obs. 1. The σ in the dual $\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\iota$, &c. seems to be a prefix.

Obs. 2. The dative termination ν answers to the Sanscrit locative form in \bar{i} or \bar{in} .

Obs. 3. With regard to the ι of $\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\iota$, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in \bar{i} .

Pronoun of the Third Person.

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person $\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ or $\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}$ or $\bar{\iota}$, whence *iva*, Lat. *is*, *is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. $\bar{\iota}$ for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ Hesych., and $\bar{\iota}$ acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads $\bar{\iota}$ as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. $\mu\bar{\iota}\nu$ and $\nu\bar{\iota}\nu$ belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as $\bar{\iota}\gamma\eta\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ Rhod. for $\alpha\upsilon\theta\iota\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, *hoc in loco nati*; $\bar{\iota}\delta\alpha\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ ($\bar{\iota}\delta\alpha$ like $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\delta\alpha$).

The Reflexive Pronoun οὖ, οἷ, ἐ.

§. 149. 1. The pronoun *οὖ, οἷ, ἐ*, was originally only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the sing. and dual nom., where the demonstrative pronoun was used. In the nom. plural the reflexive form *σφεῖς* obtained: it is first found Hdt. vii. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with *Σφ*, or *Σf*, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *suas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms *οὖ* &c. by the aspirate; comp. *ἡδύς*, Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. It is not im-probable that there was originally only a singular form, as in Latin; for *σφίν*, *σφέ*, *σφός*, are clearly singular in their form, answering to *ἐμίν*, *ἐμέ*, *ἐμός*.

3. The Doric forms *ψέ*, *ψίν*, are transpositions of *σφ*; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμavτοῦ, σεavτοῦ, ἐavτοῦ.

§. 150. 1. The reflexive *οὖ* being used for the third personal pronoun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is signified by a pronoun com-pounded of the acc. of the three pronouns, *ἐμέ*, *σέ*, *ἐ*, and *αὐτός*, *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referring it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person both the elements are in the plural declined separately, as *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*, *ὑμῶν αὐτῶν*, &c., but *ἐαυτῶν*, although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use *σφῶν αὐτῶν*, *σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς*, *σφᾶς αὐτούς*, for *ἐαυτῶν*, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
G.	ἐμavτοῦ, ἡς,	σεavτοῦ, ἡς, or σavτοῦ, ἡς,	ἐavτοῦ, ἡς, or αὐτοῦ, ἡς,
D.	ἐμavτῷ, ἡ,	σεavτῷ, ἡ, or σavτῷ, ἡ,	ἐavτῷ, ἡ, or αὐτῷ, ἡ.
A.	ἐμavτόν, ἡν,	σεavτόν, ἡν, or σavτόν, ἡν	ἐavτόν, ἡν, ὁ, or αὐτόν, ἡν, ὁ.
<i>Plural.</i>			
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	ἐavτῶν, or αὐτῶν,
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ἐavτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς,
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ἐavτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ.

Obs. 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always ἐμ' αὐτόν, σοὶ αὐτῷ, οἱ αὐτῷ, ἐ αὐτήν, &c. ; and even separates them by another word, as ἐμεῦ περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς.

Obs. 2. The Ionic form was ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ.

Reciprocal Pronouns.

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun, ἀλλήλων, &c. (for ἄλλοι ἄλλων, ἄλλοι ἄλλοις, ἄλλοι ἄλλους, the second ᾱ being softened to η, and the last λ dropped for euphony) expressing two parties, both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοις, αιν, οιν
D.	ἀλλήλοισι, αῖς, οῖς	
A.	ἀλλήλους, ας, α	ἀλλήλω, ᾱ, ω.

Adjectival Personal Pronouns.

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his*, &c., is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *meus, a, um*, from ἐμοῦ

ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *nostr, nostra, um*, from ἡμῶν

νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of us two*, (only Epic) from νωῖν

σός, ἡ, ὄν, *tuis, a, um*, from σοῦ

ὕμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *vestr, vestra, um*, from ὑμῶν

σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of you two*, (only Epic) from σφῶν

ἐός, ἐή or ἐά, ἐόν, *belonging to him*, Dor. and Ep. ; ὅς, ἡ, ὄν, Dor.,

Ep. and Att., *suus, a, um*, from οὗ (but the Attics generally use the genitives, ἐαυτοῦ and αὐτοῦ).

σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *belonging to them*, *suus*, from σφῶν, generally only in the plural.

Obs. 1. In Doric and Epic we find ἀμός or ἀμός, ἡ, ὄν, *ours* : ὕμός, ἡ, ὄν, *yours* : σφός, ἡ, ὄν, *his* : τεός, ἡ, ὄν, for σός ; ἀμός and ἀμός are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

Obs. 2. On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival and adjectival pronouns.

Obs. 1. The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, τοῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, English and Latin, (in German the *t* becomes *d*;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja*, *tasjds*, *tasja*, acc. *tam*, *tām*, *tad*, *this*; Latin *tam*, *tum*, *tantus*, *talis*; English *this*, *that*, &c.; German *dann*, *da*, *damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, the Latin *h*; as, σήμερον, σήμερες, ὁ ἢ οἱ, οὗτος, αὕτη, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sās*, *sā*, Lat. *hic*, *hæc*, Germ. *hier*, *her*, Engl. *here*: lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen in ῥήνος and κείνος.

Obs. 2. They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

Obs. 3. The relative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of their respective demonstratives; as, τοῦ, (demonst.) of *this man*; οὗ, of *this whom*; κοῦ, *any where*; κοῦ, *where?*—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much*; ὅσος, *as much as*; κόσος, Attic πόσος; *how much?*

Singular.

	the			this			<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Plural.

N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτῳ	ταύτῳ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῷ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Obs. 3. The Attic poets rather preferred to use the masculine dual τῷ instead of the feminine τῇ. Œd. Col. 1600. Electr. 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἢ τό—ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἷδε, αἷδε, τάδε:

- .. οὗτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν);
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν);
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο;
 .. αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that*;
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius*.

Dialects.

a. $\delta \eta \tau\acute{o}$: Dor. $\acute{\alpha}$ for η ; gen. $\tau\acute{\omega}$ Dor., $\tau\acute{o}\iota\omega$ Ep., $\tau\acute{\alpha}s$ Dor.; dat. $\tau\acute{\eta}$ Dor.; acc. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ Dor.; plur. $\tau\acute{o}\iota$ and $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota$ Dor. and Ep.; gen. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\upsilon$ Ep., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ Dor.; dat. $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\iota$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\iota$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota$ and $\tau\acute{\eta}s$ Ep.; acc. $\tau\acute{\omega}s$, $\tau\acute{o}s$ Dor., \AA ol.

b. $\delta\delta\epsilon$: Ep. dat. plur. $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota$ and $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ for $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon$, both the elements being declined. The Epic dat. $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon$ for $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon$ is found also in tragedy.

c. In $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$ and $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, the Ionic inserts ϵ before the long endings; as, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\upsilon$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}s$, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\phi$, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ — $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\iota$.

d. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega\varsigma$ (the ϵ does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\varsigma$, \AA ol. $\kappa\acute{\eta}\nu\omega\varsigma$, Dor. $\tau\acute{\eta}\nu\omega\varsigma$.

Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.

§. 154. 1. \AA , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic æra of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\eta\alpha$, *articuli*, and by the later grammarians distinguished as *articulus prepositivus*, δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, and *postpositivus*, $\delta\varsigma$, η , δ .

2. $\text{\AA}\delta\epsilon$, $\eta\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon$, is formed from the union of δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, with the enclitic $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$.

3. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$, is formed from δ - $\tau\acute{o}s$, $\acute{\alpha}$ (η) $\tau\acute{\eta}$, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\tau\acute{o}$, the υ being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$ = δ , $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$ = η , $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ = $\tau\acute{o}$. From the composition of $\tau\acute{o}\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\omega\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$, with $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, arise the pronouns $\tau\acute{o}\iota\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, which differ from the declension of $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$ only in having ω as well as α in the neuter.

4. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, η , $\acute{\omega}\nu$, is formed from $\alpha\upsilon$ and $\tau\acute{o}s$ (see §. 656.), Ion. $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$.

Obs. Of the forms of δ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}s$, arising from crasis, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$ &c., see §. 14. 3. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$, in its crasis $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$, generally takes the ν , as $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$.

§. 155.

Relative Pronouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	$\delta\varsigma$	η	δ	$\alpha\acute{\iota}$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$
G.	$\alpha\upsilon$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$
D.	ϕ	η	ϕ	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$
A.	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	δ	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$

Dialects:— δ Dor. and Homer. for $\delta\varsigma$; $\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ Ion. and Ep. for $\alpha\upsilon$; $\delta\omega\upsilon$ sometimes in Epic; $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$ Il. π , 208. All its forms (except $\delta\varsigma$, η) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as $\tau\acute{o}$ for δ , $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ for $\alpha\upsilon$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ for $\eta\varsigma$ &c., as also in the tragedians^b.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

^a See Elms. Med. 254.

^b Ellendt ad voc. ii.

Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

Obs. 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative δ is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$) declined; as, $\delta\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

Declension of $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$.

2. The indefinite $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\iota$, *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$, *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the ι .

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut., both pronouns may take the form of the article $\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\tilde{\omega}$, which, as indefinite, are enclitic, as interrogative, perispomena. For the neut. plur. $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$, the Attics use $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, Ionic $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, ($\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ is for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as, $\delta\epsilon\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, $\mu\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4. $\sigma\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\iota$, has a double inflexion, and the $\tau\iota\varsigma$ being considered as enclitic the accent is the same as the simple $\delta\varsigma$: in the gen. and dat. plur. it takes an abbreviated form, the relative δ not being declined.

Sing. N.	$\tau\iota\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota$	$\tau\iota\varsigma$, <i>quis?</i>	$\tau\acute{\iota}$, <i>quid?</i>
G.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$	
D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ - $\tau\tilde{\omega}$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ - $\tau\tilde{\omega}$	
A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$	N. $\tau\iota$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}$
Plur. N.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$
G.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon$	
D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$	
A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$... $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$
D. N. A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$	
G. D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$	

	Singular.			Plural.	
N.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\tau\iota$	$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$
G.	$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ or $\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\eta\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$			$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon$ or (seldom) $\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$	
D.	$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ - $\sigma\tau\tilde{\omega}$, $\eta\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$			$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$ or (seldom) $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$	
A.	$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\eta\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$, $\delta\tau\iota$		$\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$.

Obs. 2. The long forms ἡστυος, οἰστυσι, ᾤτυι, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of τίς, οὐτίς, μήτις &c., are declined like the simple τίς, as οὐτίνος, οὐτινες &c.

Obs. 3.—Dialects: α. τίς, τί: Gen. τέο Ep. and Ion., τεῦ Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. τέφ, τῷ Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. τέων Ep. and Ion., Dat. τέοισι Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 τοῖσι for τισί).

b. τίς, τί: Gen. τέο Ep. and Ion., τεῦ Ep., Ion. and Dor., τέφ Ionic.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
c. ὅστις:	N. ὅτις, Neut. ὅττι Ep. G. ὅτεν Ep. and Ion., ὅττεο, ὅττεν Ep. D. ὅτεω, ὅτφ Ep. and Ion. A. ὅτινα Ep., N. ὅττι Ep.	ὅτεων Ep. and Ion. ὀτίοισι Ep. and Ion., ὀτέγεσι Hdt. ὀτίνας Ep., ὄσσα Ep. and Ion., ὄττα Att.

Obs. 4. The form ὄσσα is formed from ὀ and σά Doric and Megaric for (τά) τινά^a.

Obs. 5. An old Ionic form of τίς was ἀμός; whence οὐδαμός=οὐδεῖς (οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν, Hdt.) and the adverbs ἀμόθεν, ἀμη-γένη, οὐδαμῶς, &c.

§. 157.

Declension of ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα, <i>any one</i>	οἱ δέινες
G.	τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δέινος	τῶν δέινων
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δέινῳ	wanting
A.	τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δεῖνα	τοὺς δέινας.

Obs. 1. Sometimes, but rarely, δέινα is used as indeclinable, as τοῦ τῷ τὸν δέινα.

Obs. 2. This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. Aves 648. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, *οὗτος, he, ὅς, who: τίς; who?*

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative and relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with *τι*, the demonstrative with *το*, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

^a Eustath. p. 143.

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relat. & Depend. Interrogative.</i>
πόσος, η, ον ; <i>quantus ?</i>	ποσός, ή, όν, <i>aliquantus</i>	τόσος, η, ον, <i>tantus</i> τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσήδε τοσοῦτος, -αὐτή, -οὔτο(ν) τοῖος, ᾧ, ον, <i>talis</i> τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αὐτή, -οὔτο(ν)	ὅσος, η, ον ὀπόσος, η, ον <i>quantus</i> οἷος, ᾧ, ον, <i>qualis</i> ὀποῖος, ᾧ, ον
ποιός, ᾧ, ον ; <i>qualis ?</i>	ποιός, ά, όν, of <i>such a cha- racter</i>	τηλίκος, η, ον, of <i>such a size</i> τηλικόςδε, ήδε, όνδε τηλικούτος, -αὐτή, οὔτο(ν)	ήλίκος, η, ον, of <i>what size</i> ὀπηλίκος, η, ον
πηλίκος, η, ον ; <i>of what size ?</i>	πηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of any size</i>		

Obs. 1. Τόσος and τοῖος are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as ἐκ τόσου, *so long since*: τόσος καὶ τόσος Demosth. in Phorm. p. 914, so τοῖος καὶ τοῖος Plato. The ending of τοῖος is *ιος*, as in ἑτεροῖος.

Obs. 2. The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms: ποδαπός^a; ὀποδαπός; *cujas ?* where born? παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, νοστράς, ὑμεδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἄλλοῖος, ἕτερος ἑτεροῖος, πᾶς παντοῖος: τύννος, τυννούτος, τυννουτοσί, *tam parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property:

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>	<i>Dependent Interrogative.</i>
ποῦ ; <i>ubi ?</i> (πόθι ; poet.) πόθεν ; <i>unde ?</i> ποί ; <i>quo ?</i> (πόσε ; poet.)	πού, <i>any where</i> (ποθί poet.) ποθίν, <i>alicunde</i> ποί, <i>aliquo</i>	wanting (<i>hic, ibi</i>) (τόθι Homer) (τόθεν Apoll.) wanting	οὗ, <i>ubi</i> (ὀθι poet.) ὀθεν, <i>unde</i> (οἷ poet.)	ὅπου (ὀπόθι Ep.) ὀποθεν ὀποι (ὀπόσε Hom.)
πότε ; <i>when ?</i> πηνίκα ; <i>quo temporis puncto ?</i> quota hora ?	ποτε, <i>aliquando</i> wanting (οὐ)πώ, <i>πώποτε</i>	τότε, <i>then</i> (τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.) τηνι- } <i>hoc</i> κάδε, } <i>ipso</i> τηνι- } <i>tem-</i> καῦτα, } <i>pore</i>	ὅτε, <i>quum</i> ἡνίκα, <i>quo ipso tempore</i>	ὀπότε ὀπηνίκα
πῶς ; <i>how ?</i>	πώς, <i>in some way</i>	(τῶς Homer. and Soph. Aj.) οὔτω(ς), ὥδε— (ὥς almost entirely poet.) (τῇ poet.)	ὥς, <i>as</i>	ὀπως, <i>as</i>
πῇ ; <i>whither ? where ? how ?</i>	πῇ, <i>aliquo</i>	τῇδε or ταύτη	ἧ, <i>where</i> (ἧχι or ἧχι Ep.)	ὀπη, <i>where, whither</i>

Obs. 1. Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic: ἐκεῖ (ἐκείδι and κείδι poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (κεῖθεν poet.), ἐκεῖσε (κείσε poet.); and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, *tum, ἡμος, quum* (ὁπῆμος Arat. 566.), ὄφρα τόφρα, *quamdiu tamdiu; τέως* poet., *τέως* Ep., *tam diu, ἕως* (εἰως, εἶος Ep.), *quam diu.*

Obs. 2. The notions of *here, there*, are expressed in the common language by ἐνθα, (ἐνθάδε,) ἐνταῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα); of *hence, thence*, by ἐνθεν, (ἐνθένδε) ἐντεῦθεν (ἐνθεύτεν, Ion.): ἐνθα and ἐνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἐνθα μὲν—ἐνθα δέ, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, and when they express time, as ἐνθα λέγει, *then says he; ἐνθεν, thereupon.*

Obs. 3. Homer frequently uses ὧδε to express position, *here, hither*: so Theocr. frequently; occasionally Æsch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

Obs. 4. Ὡς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases: καὶ ὥς, *vel sic, οὐδ' ὥς, μηδ' ὥς, ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὥς; in other relations very rarely.

Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are,

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἐγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἐμουγε, ἐμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δὴ (very commonly in δήποτε) and οὖν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple δε, though δεν δὴ, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδὴποτε, ὅστιςοὖν, ἥτιςοὖν, ὅτιοὖν, *quicunque* (gen. οὔτινοςοὖν or ὅτουοὖν, ἥστινοςοὖν, dat. ᾧτινιοὖν or ὅποιον &c.);—ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοὖν, ὅσοςδὴ, ὅσοςδὴποτε, *quantuscunque*;—ὅπηλικοςοὖν, *of what age soever*, ὅποιον, ὅπουοὖν, ὅπωςοὖν, ὅπωςτιοὖν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὅπωςτιοὖν, *ne nimine quidem*), ὅπουδὴ, ὅπουδὴποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε; τοιόςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε, from δ, τοῖος, τόσος, τηλικός, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὗπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *ī demonstrativum* (ī hic) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὔτωσί (*hicce, celui-ci*) αὐτῇτί, τουτί,

Gen. τουτουσί, ταυτησί, dat. τουτῶτί, ταυτῇτί,

Pl. οὔτοιτί, αὐταιτί, ταυτί,

ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί from ὅδε; ᾠδί from ὧδε; οὔτωσί from οὕτως,

ἐκεινωσί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἐκεινωσί &c.,

τοσουτονί, τοσονδί, as large as he who is before you ;

So ἐντευθενί from ἐντευθεν ; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε ; νυνί from νῦν ; δευρά from δεῦρο ; in the common Attic dialect συμμενί (Aristoph.) for συνί μέν : likewise ἐν γε ταυθί (from ἐνταυθί) Aristoph.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the ι, ν is sometimes added to the ι before a vowel, as οὔτοσιν, ἐκτεσσιν, οὔτεσσιν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὔτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεῖ, δεῖ, as τούτογι, ταυτάγι, τούτοδι.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμεώνη, ἐμείνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as ὅτε, just who ; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ὅτε, οἵστε, ἄτε, ὥστε.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Numerals.

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as δέκα, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things ; as, τρίτος, *the third*, τρίς, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as ἡ δυάς, *duality* ; adjectival, as τρεῖς, *three* ; or adverbial, as τρίς, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, χίλιοι is joined with the numeral adverbs, as τρισχίλιοι, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

a. *Ordinals*, which imply that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers ; as, δέκατος, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations ος, η, ον (but δεύτερος, α, ον). Up to 20 they end in τος (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible ; from 20 upwards they end in στός : they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except πρότος from πρό, *foremost*, *first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as πρώτον, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in ως, as πρώτως.

b. *Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many* ? They are compounded with πλός and are declined with three terminations ός, όη, όον. A more

rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in φάσιος, as διφάσιος, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of χᾶ, χῆ or χῶς, as πένταχᾶ, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς.

The adverbs to express *how often*? are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding ἀκις, as πεντάκις.

c. *Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of πλάσιος, *ia, ion*; as, διπλάσιος, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending πλασίων, *on*, as ἑκατονταπλασίων.

Obs. 1. A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in αἰος, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, δευτεραῖος, *on the second day*: πεμπταῖοι ἀφίκοντο, *they arrived on the fifth day*.

Obs. 2. There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ἀνά, εἰς, κατά, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἀφίκοντο, they came in number ten*.

6. The substantival numerals, which express abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending *as*, gen. *δος*, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἔνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδεῖς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c.

Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters, Ϝ (ϝ) 6, Ϛ 90, Ϝ 900. Up to 990, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as Ϟ' 100, Ϡ 1000, ϡ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

Obs. There is another sort of sign of number, the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: 1 I (the first letter of ἰος, the old form of εἰς), 2 II, 3 III, 4 IIII, 5 Π (the first letter of Πέντε), 6 ΠΙ (5 and 1), 7 ΠΙΙ &c., 10 Δ (Δέκα), 11 ΔΙ &c., 15 ΔΠ, 20 ΔΔ, 21 ΔΔΙ &c., 30 ΔΔΔ, 40 ΔΔΔΔ, 100 Η (ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c., 1000 Χ (χίλιοι), 2000 ΧΧ, 10,000 Μ (Μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the Π (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as, $\overline{\Delta}$ πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50, $\overline{\text{H}}$ =500, $\overline{\text{H}}|\Delta\Delta=520$, $\overline{\text{X}}=5000$, $\overline{\text{M}}=50,000$, XXX $\overline{\text{H}}$ Η $\overline{\Delta}$ =3650.

§. 163. Numerals.

	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1	α' εἰς, μία, ἕν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2	β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4	δ' τέσσαρες, α, ος τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5	ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7	ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8	η' ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος, η, ον
9	θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατος, η, ον
10	ί' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον
11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον
16	ισ' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος, η, ον
17	ις' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ή, όν
21	κα' εἴκοσιν εἰς, μία, ἕν	εἰκοστός πρῶτος
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριᾱκοστός, ή, όν
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα ος τέτταρ.	τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
60	ς' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ή, όν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ή, όν
90	ς' ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός, ή, όν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ή, όν
200	σ' διακόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός, ή, όν
300	τ' τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός, ή, όν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι (ποῦ τεσσα- ρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
900	Ϟ' ἐννακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐννακοσιοστός, ή, όν

1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
2000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
4000	δ	τετρασχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
5000	ε	πεντασχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
6000	ς	έξασχίλιοι, αι, α	έξασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
7000	ζ	έπτασχίλιοι, αι, α	έπτασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
8000	η	όκτασχίλιοι, αι, α	όκτασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
9000	θ	έννασχίλιοι, αι, α	έννασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
10,000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
100,000	ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ή, όν.

Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἷς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145) into *ζεῖς*. An Epic form of *μία* is *ῖα, ῖης, ῖῃ, ῖαν*; in the masculine, this form occurs only in *ῖω* for *ἐνι*, Il. ζ, 422. For *εἷς* Theocrit. xi. 33, uses *ῆς*. For dialectic forms of *δύο*, see §. 166. *Τέσσαρες* Ion. *τέσσερες*, Dor. *τέτορες* and *τέτορες*, Æol. (also Ep.) *πίσυρες*; from *τέσσαρες* Homer forms dat. pl. *τέτρασιν*—*πέμπε*, 5, Æol.—*δωδέκα* and *δυοκαίδεκα* for *δώδεκα*, Ep., Ion., and poet.—*εἴκοσι*, 20, Ep., *εἴκατι*, Dor. *τετρώκοντα*, 40, Dor. *ογδώκοντα*, 80, Ion. *ἐνήκοντα*, 90, Ep. *διακάτιοι*, 200, &c., Dor. : *εἰνακόσιοι*, 900, Ion. for *έννακόσιοι*. The long *a* in the forms in *άκοντα* and *ακόσιοι*, as *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *τριάκόσιοι*, is in Epic and Ionic *η*, as *τρήκοντα*: so also *τεσσεράκοντα*, although the *a* in *τεσσεράκοντα* is short.

2. *Ordinal*.—*Πρώτος*, Dor. *πράτος*; an Epic form is *πρόμος*, *primus*. Epic forms of *τρίτος*, *ἔβδωμος*, *ὄγδοος*, are *τρίτατος*, *ἔβδόματος*, *ὄγδάτατος*: also of *τέταρτος*, *τέτρατος* (*per metathes.*, as *τέτρασιν*, above). For *έννατος*, Homer uses *έννατος* and *έννατος*; so in some other words from the same root, as *εἰνάκεις*, *εἰνάνυχες*, &c.

Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms *δεκατρεῖς*, N. *δεκατρία*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c., are less common than *τρισκαίδεκα*, *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, &c.

2. In *τριάκοντα* and *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenultima is *a* and not *η*, as in the other numerals, on account of the *ι* and *ρ* preceding. (Comp. I. decl.).

3. Other forms of *τρισκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, are *τριάκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with *καί* is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without *καί*, and sometimes with it: as,

25 : *πέντε καί εἴκοσι(ν)*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*, or (rarely) *εἴκ. καί πέντε*.

345 : *πέντε καί τεσσεράκοντα καί τριάκόσιοι*, or *τρ. τ. π.*

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals; as, *πεμπτός καί εἰκοστός*, or *εἰκοστός πεμπτός*. Sometimes the place of *καί* is supplied by *ἐπὶ*, the smaller number being placed first; as, *πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι*, *πεμπτός ἐπὶ εἰκοστή*. The

numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten. Two forms are in use in this case :

- a. 49 : ἑνὸς δέοντος πεντήκοντα, *undequinquaginta*
 48 : δυοῖν δέοντων πεντήκοντα, *duodequinquaginta*
 39 : νῆς μᾶς δεούσης τεσσαράκοντα, *naves undetriginta*
 b. 48 : δυοῖν δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες
 49 : ἑνὸς δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες
 39 : νῆς μᾶς δέονσαι τεσσαράκοντα.

So in the *Ordinals*, as ἑνὸς δέοντος πεντηκοστὸς ἀνὴρ, or ἑνὸς δέων πεντηκοστὸς ἀνὴρ, *undequinquagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus :

1. Simple fractions :

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ by the adj. *ἡμιους*, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, measures, &c. by adding the inseparable word *ἡμι*, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον* : as, ἡμιτάλαντον, $\frac{1}{2}$ talent : ἡμιμναῖον, $\frac{1}{2}$ mina.

b. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. by compounding the ordinals *τρίτος*, &c. with the subst. *μόριον* : as, τριτημόριον $\frac{1}{3}$, τεταρτημόριον $\frac{1}{4}$, πεμπτημόριον $\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

Obs. Τριτημόρον, τριτημόριον is also used for $\frac{1}{3}$ of an obol.

2. Mixed numbers :

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition *ἐπὶ* is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction : as, ἐπίτριτος $1\frac{1}{3}$, ἐπιτέταρτος $1\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is $\frac{1}{2}$, a. *ἡμι* is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be subtracted, as τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον $2\frac{1}{2}$ talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents ; (so in Germ., *dritte halb Stund*, 2 miles and a half) : β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with *ἡμιον* : as, αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμιον δραχμαί, *the two drachms and a half* : or γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with *ἡμι* is in the plural, as τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, 3 half talents = $1\frac{1}{2}$.

§. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals.

N.	εἷς	μία	ξί	δύο and δύο
G.	ἑνός	μῆς	ένός	δυοῖν, Att. δυεῖν
D.	ένι	μῆ	ένι	δυοῖν, more rarely δυσί(ν)
A.	ένα	μίαν	έν	δύο

N.	τρεῖς,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. α
G.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)		τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet. τέττασι)
A.	τρεῖς,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρας Neut. α

οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
οὐδένος	οὐδεμῆς	οὐδένος
οὐδενί	οὐδεμῇ	οὐδενί
οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένων, *nobodies*, Eur.

Obs. 1. The accent of the gen. and dat. of *μία* is anomalous, *μῆς, μιᾷ*, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of *οὔδεις* and *μηδείς* follows that of the simple form *εἷς*, &c. ; the forms *οὔθεις, μηθεις* for *οὔδεις, μηδείς* are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the *δ* before the rough breathing, whence the *δ* was in time changed to the aspirate ; so, *ἑδ' Ἐρμῆς* for *ἑδε*, Boeckh Corp. Inscr. i. 12.

Obs. 2. *Δύο* is often used as an indeclinable for all cases ; the dat. *δυσί* is very seldom found in the old Attic writers ; whether *δυσὶν* is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. "*Ἀμφω* has in the gen. and dat. *ἀμφόων*, the acc. is *ἀμφω*, and it is sometimes indeclinable.

Obs. 3. The Epic and later writers use *τέτρασιν* as the dat. of *τέσσαρες*.

Dialects.

a. There is an Æolic form *δεις* for *εἷς*.

b. The Æolic uses *ἴα* for *μία*. The gen. and dat. of *μία* is Ion. *μῆς, μιᾷ*.

c. Of *δύο* there is an Ion. gen. *δυνῶν*, dat. *δυσῶν*. The Epic forms of *δύο* are :

N. *δύνω, δύο* — *δοίω* — *δοιοί, αἱ, ἄ,*
 D. *δοιῶν, διοῖσι*
 A. *δύνω, δύο* — *δοίω* — *δοιούς, ἄς, ἄ.*

§. 167. Numeral Adverbs.

1 <i>ἄπαξ, once</i>	18 <i>ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις</i>
2 <i>δῖς, twice</i>	19 <i>ἐννεακαιδεκάκις</i>
3 <i>τρίς</i>	20 <i>εἰκοσάκις</i>
4 <i>τετράκις</i>	30 <i>τριακοντάκις</i>
5 <i>πεντάκις</i>	40 <i>τεσσαρακοντάκις</i>
6 <i>ἑξάκις</i>	50 <i>πεντηκοντάκις</i>
7 <i>ἑπτάκις</i>	60 <i>ἑξηκοντάκις</i>
8 <i>ὀκτάκις</i>	70 <i>ἑβδομηκοντάκις</i>
9 <i>ἐννέκις, ἐννάκις</i>	80 <i>ὀγδοηκοντάκις</i>
10 <i>δεκάκις</i>	90 <i>ἐνενηκοντάκις</i>
11 <i>ἐνδεκάκις</i>	100 <i>ἐκατοντάκις</i>
12 <i>δωδεκάκις</i>	200 <i>διακοσιάκις</i>
13 <i>τρισκαιδεκάκις</i>	300 <i>τριακοσιάκις</i>
14 <i>τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάκις</i>	1000 <i>χιλιάκις</i>
15 <i>πεντεκαιδεκάκις</i>	2000 <i>δισχιλιάκις</i>
16 <i>ἑκκαιδεκάκις</i>	10,000 <i>μυριάκις</i>
17 <i>ἑπτακαιδεκάκις</i>	20,000 <i>δισμυριάκις</i>

Multiple Adjectives.

1	ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, single
2	διπλούς, double
3	τριπλοῦς
4	τετραπλοῦς
5	πενταπλοῦς
6	ἑξαπλοῦς
7	ἑπταπλοῦς
8	ὀκταπλοῦς
9	ἐνναπλοῦς
10	δεκαπλοῦς
100	ἐκατονταπλοῦς
1000	χιλιαπλοῦς
10,000	μυριαπλοῦς

Proportional Adjectives.

διπλάσιος
τριπλάσιος
τετραπλάσιος
πενταπλάσιος
ἑξαπλάσιος
ἑπταπλάσιος
ὀκταπλάσιος
ἐνναπλάσιος
δεκαπλάσιος
ἐκατονταπλάσιος
χιλιοπλάσιος
μυριοπλάσιος

Substantival Numerals.

1	μόνᾱς, sometimes ἐνᾱς,	10	δεκάς
2	δυάς	20	εἰκάς
3	τριάς	30	τριᾱ́κᾱς
4	τετράς	40	τεσσαρακοντάς
5	πεντάς, πεμπτᾱς	50	πεντηκοντάς
6	ἑξᾱς	100	ἐκατοντάς
7	ἑβδομάς	1000	χιλιάς
8	ὀγδοάς	10,000	μυριάς
9	ἐννεάς	20,000	δύο μυριάδες.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Verbs^a.

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as τύπτω, *I beat* ; ἀνθῶ, *I flourish*.

b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as ἔπομαι, *I follow* ; ἡδομαι, *I am pleased* ; βουλευέσθαι, *to deliberate*.

c. Passive, for passive verbs, as ἐδιώχθησαν, *they were pursued*.

^a For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see Syntax.

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in μ . This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula $\epsilon\mu\iota$, and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the Æolic dialect^a compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb; as for instance, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\mu\iota$ (Dor. for $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\eta\mu\iota$) with the Sanscrit *damjami*, and the Latin *inquam*:

$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\mu\iota$	<i>damjā-mi</i>	<i>inqua-m</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\varsigma$	<i>damja-si</i>	<i>inqui-s</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota$	<i>damja-ti</i>	<i>inqui-t</i>
	<i>damjā-was</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	<i>damja-thas</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	<i>damja-tas</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	<i>damjā-mas</i>	<i>inqui-mus</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\epsilon$	<i>damja-tha</i>	<i>inqui-tis</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$	<i>damja-nti</i>	<i>inquiu-nt</i>

Relations of Verbs.

3. a. The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).

b. The relation of *mood*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).

c. The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses^b.

Personal forms of Verbs.

§. 169. 1. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

2. The conjugation (that is, the inflexion) of verbs properly belongs only to the *verbum finitum*, that is, the verb in those forms where the notion of the verb is completely defined by tense, mood, person and number; but it is extended also to the participials formed from the *verbum finitum* in distinction to which the verb in these forms is called *verbum infinitum*, that is, where the mood and person are not defined. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the

^a Greg. Cor. p. 619. Lennep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. Æol. p. 134.

^b For the powers of the moods and tenses, see Syntax.

following order; *τύπτω*, *I beat*; *a.* first person: *b.* singular: *c.* indicative: *d.* present: *e.* active.

Obs. The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

3. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in *ω*, which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in *μι*, as *ἵστημι*.

Of the Root of Verbs.

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*, *παίδε-ω*. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

ἐ-λυ-ον, *λύ-σω*, *ἐ-λυ-σα*, *πε-παύ-σο-μαι*.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters: as,

τρέπ-ω, *τέ-τροφ-α*, *ἐ-τρέπ-ην*.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*: as,

λύ-ω, *τιμá-ω*; *τρίβ-ω*; *φαίν-ω*.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in *ω* is found by taking from the *aoristus secundus* the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.: as,

ἐ-τυπ-ον or *τέ-τυπ-α* gives us the root of *τύπτω*, *τυπ*,

ἐ-παθ-ον, the root of *πάσχω*, *παθ*,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no *aoristus II.*, by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as *κρίν-ω* gives us the root of *κρίνω*.

Obs. 1. The Latin derivatives, which it must be remembered represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as *ἐ-παθ-ον*, *pat-i*, *ἐ-λαθ-ον*, *lat-ere*, *φυγ-εῖν*, *fu-gere*; and a great number of simple substantives in Greek represent the simple root of the verb.

Obs. 2. Where the *aor. II.* is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as *βήξ=βήχς* of *βήσσω*, *καλύβη* of *καλύπτω*, *ἀφή* of *ἀπτω*.

*Of the Formal Syllable.**Augment and Reduplication.*

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

Syllabic Augment.

2. The syllabic augment is *ε*, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf.; and to the reduplication in the plpf., so that the word is increased by a syllable: as,

βουλεύω, impf. ἐ-βούλευον, aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, plpf. ἐ-βε-βουλεύειν.

3. When the root begins with *ρ*, the *ρ* is doubled: as,

ῥίπτω, ῥριπτον, ῥριψα.

Dialects.

Obs. 1. The three verbs, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, take in the Attic dialect, but mostly in the new Attic only, *η* as the augment instead of *ε*^a: as, ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην, aor. ἔβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην: ἔδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, aor. ἔδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἔδυνάσθην): ἔμελλον and ἡμελλον. This augment *η* is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple *ε*, and always with βούλομαι; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of μέλλω is always ἐμέλλησα, which is only used in the sense of *delay*.

Obs. 2. All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as λῦσε, στείλαντο, θέσαν.

Obs. 3. The augment of the imp. and aor. is sometimes dropped in tragedy^b, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. χρῆν^c is usually used for ἐχρῆν, even in prose.

Obs. 4. The plpf. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment *ε*^d: as, ἀποπεφύεγη Plat., πεπύσμην Arist., καταλείπτο Xen., &c., διαβέβληντο, πεπόνθειμεν, δέδιδε Plat., ἀποκέκοπτο, προκεχωρήκει, διαπεπόμφει, τετελευτήκει, ἀποδεδράκει Xen., πεπόνθεισαν Æschin., γεγένητο Thucyd.

Obs. 5. The forms in σκον have no augment *ε*.

Obs. 6. The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated *ρ* for the metre, as ἔρεξας; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and *σ*, as ἔσσενα.

^a Greg. Cor. p. 109.

^b On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. Œd. Col. 1606. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck. Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

^d Mæris p. 194.

^e Spitzner de Vera. Her. 211.

Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased :

α̃ becomes η, as ᾠω	Imp. ἤγον	Pf. ἤχα	Plpf. ἤκειν
εε - η, - ἐλπίζω - ἤλπιζον - ἤλπικα - ἤλπικειν			
ἢ - ἱ, - ἵκετεύω - ἵκέτευνον - ἵκέτευκα - ἵκετεύκειν			
οο - ω, - ὀμιλέω - ὀμίλειον - ὀμίληκα - ὀμιλήκειν			
ῡῡ - ῡ, - ὕβριζω - ὕβριζον - ὕβρισμαι - ὕβρισμεν			
ααι - η, - αἰρέω - ἤρεον - ἤρηκα - ἤρήκειν			
ααυ - ηυ, - αὐλέω - ἠύλειον - ἠύληκα - ἠύλήκειν			
οοι - ω, - οἰκτιζω - ὤκτιζον - ὤκτικα - ὤκτικειν.			

Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, ῡ, ου, ω, ει (except *εικάζω*, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented^a): as,

ἡττάομαι, impf. ἡττάμην, pf. ἡττημαι, plpf. ἡττήμην: ἱπώω, aor. ἵπωσα: ὕπνώω aor. ὕπνωσα: ὠφελέω, impf. ὠφέλουν: οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον: εἴκω, impf. εἶκον, aor. εἶξα: but,

εὐδω, (prose *καθεύδω*), impf. *καθεύδον* and *καθηύδον*.

εὐχομαι, impf. Att. *νυχόμην*, aor. Att. *νύξάμην*.

εἰκάζω, aor. *εἶκασα*, and Att. *ἦκασα*, pf. *εἶκασμαι* and Att. *ἦκασμαι*.

2. Those beginning with *ευ* in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except *εὐρίσκω*, and even of this the forms *ἡύρισκον*, *ἡύρέθην*^b are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always *εὐρηκα*).

3. Ἐλληνίζω and ἕζομαι are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms *ἄνωγα*, *καθεύδον*, *καθήμην*, have not the augment^c.

4. The verbs beginning with α̃, followed by another vowel, retain α̃ instead of changing it to η, the α̃ however being lengthened; as,

αἶω, *audio* (poet.), impf. ᾠῶιον, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαῖω. ἀηθέσσω, imp. ἀήθεσσον.

Except:

αἰῖδω (ᾗδω), impf. ἤειδον (ῆδον).

αἰίσσω (Att. ᾗσσω), aor. ᾗξα (Att. ῆξα).

5. Verbs beginning with α̃, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αδαινω, impf. αδαινον: ἐξηγήνη and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναίνω, οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (οἶμαι), impf. ὥόμην (ῥόμην), aor. ὥήθην (inf. οἰηθῆναι).

^a Valck. Ph. 165. Mæris p. 182.

Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. Œd. Tyr. 9.

^b Elms. Her. 305. Lobbeck Phryn. p. 140.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

6. Many verbs beginning with α ^a and a consonant follow this analogy, in taking no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα

οἶνός, part. pass. οἶνωμένος and φῶνόμενος

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.^b

7. The twelve verbs following beginning with ϵ , have in their augment ϵ i instead of η :— ϵ ἴω, imp. ϵ ἴων, aor. ϵ ἴασα : ϵ θίζω, to which also belongs ϵ ἴωθα, from the Ep. ϵ ῖω : ϵ ἴω εἴω, aor. : ϵ λίσσω : ϵ λκω, aor. ϵ ἰλκῦσα f. 'ΕΛΚΥΩ : ϵ ἵλον ('ΕΛΩ), aor. of αἰρέω : ϵ ννυμι, ἀμφέννυμι (prose), pf. pass. ϵ ἰμαι, ϵ πιείμαι : ϵ πομαι : ϵ ργάζομαι : ϵ ρπω, ϵ ρπύζω : ϵ στιδάω : ϵ χω. Compare ι ημι ('ΕΩ), ϵ ικα, ϵ ἴκειν : and ι στημι, ϵ ιστήκειν and ϵ στήκειν.

8. The six verbs following take the syllabic instead of the temporal augment before their initial vowel; probably from having originally had the digamma ϵ :

ἄγνυμι, aor. ϵ αξα, aor. II. pass. ϵ άγην

ἄλίσκομαι, perf. ϵ ἄλωκα, and η λωκα Att.

ἄνδάνω, (Ion. and poet.,) impf. ϵ άνδανον, perf. ϵ αδα, aor. II. ϵ αδον.

οδρέω, ϵ ούρουσιν, &c.

ᾠδέω, ϵ ώθουν, &c.

ᾠνέομαι, impf. ϵ ωνούμην, aor. ϵ ωνησάμην, perf. ϵ ώνημαι.

9. The three following verbs have both the syllabic and temporal augment :

δράω, impf. ϵ ώρων, perf. ϵ ώρακα, ϵ ώραμαι.

ἀνοίγω, impf. ἀνέγωγον, aor. ἀνέφξα (inf. ἀνοίξαι), &c.

ἄλίσκομαι, aor. ϵ άλων, Att. (inf. ἄλωναί, ᾗ) and η λων d.

So ϵ ωκα, ἀφέωκα, ἀφέωνται, N. T. ^c, ἀνέωνται.

10. The following Present Perfects, which are formed by the Syllabic augment, take in the second syllable of their Plpft. the Temporal also :

ΕΙΚΩ, perf. II. ϵ οικα, plpf. ϵ ώκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), ϵ λπομαι, perf. II. ϵ ολπα, plpf. ϵ ώλπειν.

ΕΡΓΩ, perf. II. ϵ οργα, plpf. ϵ ώργειν.

11. The verb ϵ ορτάζω is augmented in the second syllable, as ϵ ώρταζον.

Obs. 1. The syllabic augment before an aspirated vowel is itself aspirated, as ϵ ώρων, &c.

Obs. 2. The augment formed from ϵ i or α i (η) and from α i (φ) has the ϵ subscript.

§. 174. 1. The short α in the Doric becomes $\bar{\alpha}$ in the augment, and α i is unchanged, as δ γον instead of η γον, α ίρεον instead of η ρεον.

2. In all poetry (except Attic) the temporal as well as the syllabic augment is omitted for the metre, as δ ράτο, ϵ λε, (but always η λυθον and η λθον f.) Sometimes also when the metre is not affected by it, as where the vowel is long by position, where Homer uses the augment in some words and omits it in others, as, ϵ γρετο, ϵ ρχατο ; ϵ and α are never without the augment ; and the diphthongs α i and α i but rarely.

^a Lobeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686. Misc. Crit. 561.

^b Elms. Bacch. 32.

^c Buttm. Lex. p. 244.

^d Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad v. Dawes

^e Buttm. Irreg. Verbs 7, note. Viner Gr. Gr. p. 74. Bähr Hdt. ii. 165.

^f Buttm. Lex. p. 24.

3. In Ionic prose as well as in the Epic dialect, the temporal augment may be dropped, and by the former even in the perfect, as, *ἄμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἰκῆμαι, ἀγωνίζεσθαι*: in the common dialect this happens only in *οἶδα*, in the Epic writers only in *ἄνωγα*.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment *ε* prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel: as, *ὦθει* Homer, *οἶκα* Hdt., so *ὄρακα, ὠρέων* Ion., (but always *ζοῖπα, ζοργα*.)

5. In Epic the following digamated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment: as, *ἀνδάνω*, impf. *ἰάνδανον*, aor. *ἔαδον—ἔπτω*, aor. pass. *ἑάφθη—εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος—εἶμι, εο*, aor. *εἰσάμην—εἴλω, εἴλειον*, perf. *ἔελμαι*, aor. *ἑάλην, ἑάλην*, plpf. *ἑόλει, ἑόλητο—ἔρω, ἔρμαι, ἑέρμην—εἴσα, ἐέσσατο—ἔννυμι, ἔεστο, ἐεσσάμην—Εἴπω, aor. ἔειπον*.

6. Many Epic digamated verbs have a quasi-augment *ε* in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as *ἑέλδομαι—εἴσκω—ἑέλπομαι—ἑέργω—ἑέργνυμι*.

Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with *ε*. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpf., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, *βε-βούλευκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἑ-βε-βουλεύκειν*. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participles.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except *ρ*), or with a mute and liquid except *γν, βλ*, (but *βέβλαμμαι*, from *βλάπτω*, and *βεβλασφήμηκα*, Dem. pro Cor.) and mostly *γλ*. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with *ρ, γν, βλ*, and some with *γλ*, have only the simple augment; as,

	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
λύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
θύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
φυτεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
χορεύω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
γράφω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κλίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
κρίνω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
πνέω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
θλάω	- ἔρριφα	- ἔρριφειν
ρίπτω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνώρίσμην
γνώριζω	- ἐ-βλάστηκα	- ἐ-βλαστήκειν
βλαστάνω	- διέ-γλυμμαι	- ἔξε-γλύμμην
διαγλύφω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ζηλώω		

ξενόω	Pf. ἐ-ξένωκα	Plpf. ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἐ-ψαλκα	- ἐ-ψάλλκειν
σπείρω	- ἐ-σπαρκα	- ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἐ-κτισμαι	- ἐ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἐ-πτυγμαι	- ἐ-πτύγμην.

Obs. 1. The two verbs *μυμήσκω* (root *ΜΝΑΩ*) and *κτάομαι*, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as *μέμνημαι*, *κέκτημαι*: *έμεμήμην*, *έκεκτήμην*. The regular form *έκτημαι* is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as *βέβληκα*, *δέδμημαι* &c., are really syncopated forms from *βάλλω*, *δέμω*, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations *βλ*, *γλ*, *γν*, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment *ει*, the *ι* supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in *έμμορα* and *έμμαρμαι*.

λαμβάνω	Pf. εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι	Plpf. εἰλήφειν, εἰλήμην
λαγχάνω	- εἴληχα (εἰληγμένος)	- εἰλήχειν
λέγω (<i>I collect</i>)	- εἴλοχα (συνειλοχα)	- εἰλόχειν (συνειλόχειν)
	- εἴλεγμαι	- εἰλέγμην
ῥέω	- εἴρηκα (εἴρηται)	- εἴρήκειν
μείρομαι	- εἴμαρται (<i>aspirated</i>)	II. perf. act. έμμορα.

Obs. 2. In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as *λελήμεθα*, *εὐλλελεγμένος*; but *λέλοχα* for *εἴληχα* is not pure Attic. The perfect of *διαλέγομαι* is *διεileγμαι*, though *λέγω* in the sense of *I say*, has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. *λέλεγμαι* (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpf. of *ίστημι* also takes *ει*, as *εἰστήκειν*.

Obs. 3. Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Her. i. 118 *επαλλολόγητο* from *παλλολογέω*, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms *δέγμαι*, *δέχεται*, are syncopated presents, *εδέγμην* an aorist, *γεύμεθα* in Theoc. xiv. 51, is imperf., *θλειπτο* in Apoll. i. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist.

Obs. 4. The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do*, *dedi*, *mordeo*, *mo-mordi*, &c.

Obs. 5. In late Greek the augment of the perfect *ει* passes into the aorist, as *παρειλήφθην*.

Dialects.

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with *ρ* only in the Homeric perfect, *ῥερηπωμένος* from *ῥηπτόω*, *ῥερίφθαι* Pind., *ῥεραπισμένω* Anacreon; while the poetic perfects *έμμορα* from *μείρομαι*, and *έσσυμαι* from *σείω*, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with *ρ*.

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. *κεκάμω*.

κέλομαι, *έκελόμην*.

κεύθω, *κέκυθον*, besides *έκυθον* and *έκευσα*.

κλύω, *κέκλυθι*, *κέκλυτε* imper.

λαγχάνω, *λέλαχον*.

λαμβάνω, *λελαβίσθαι*.

λανθάνω, *lateo*, *λέλαθον*, -όμην.

λάσκω, *λελάκοντο*.

μάρπτω, *μέμαρπον*, and *ρ* being dropped *μεμάποινεν*, Hes. Scut.

252.

πάλλω, *άμ-πεπαλόν*.

πεπαρεῖν, = *σημήναι*, in Pindar.

πείθω, *πέπιθον*, -όμην.

πλήσσω, (*ττω*), *πέπληγον*, -όμην.

πυνθάνομαι, *πεπύθοιτο*.

ΤΑΓΩ, *τεταγόν*.

ΤΕΜΩ, *τέτμον*, *έτετμον*, conj. *τέτμης*, *τέτμη*.

τέρπω, *τεταρπόμεν*.

τυγχάνω, *τετυκεῖν*, -έσθαι.

φειδομαι, *πεφιδέσθαι*.

ΦΕΝΩ, *έπεφνον*, *πίφνον*.

φράζω, *πέφραδον*, *έπέφραδον*.

χάζω, *κέκαδον*, *κεκάδοντο*.

χαίρω, *κεχάροντο*, *κεχάροιτο*.

3. The reduplication takes *ει* instead of *ε* in the Epic perf. of *δειδω* and *δείκνυμι*, as *δειδωκα*, *δειδεγμαι*.

Attic Reduplication.

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, which were not digammated^a, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the two first letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs.

a. Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature :

ἀλέω, ῶ		ἐμέω, ῶ	
(ἀλ-ήλεκα)	ἀλ-ήλεσμαι	ἐμ-ήμεκα	ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
(ἀλ-ηλέκειν)	ἀλ-ηλέσμην	ἐμ-ημέκειν	ἐμ-ημέσμην
ἀρώ, ῶ		ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω)	
(ἀρ-ήροκα)	ἀρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα	ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν)	ἀρ-ηρόμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν	ἐλ-ηλάμην
ὀμοῶ, ὀμνυμι		ὀλεῶ, ὀλλυμι	
ὀμ-ώμοκα	ὀμ-ώμοσμαι	ὀλ-ώλεκα pf. II. ὀλ-ωλα (ὀΛΩ)	
ὀμ-ωμόκειν	ὀμ-ωμόσμην	ὀλ-ωλέκειν	ὀλ-ώλειν
ἐλέγχω		ὀρύττω	
(ἐλ-ήλεγχα)	ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	ὀρ-ώρυχα	ὀρ-ώρυγμαί & ὀρυγμαί
(ἐλ-ηλέγχειν)	ἐλ-ηλέγμην	ὀρ-ωρύχειν	ὀρ-ωρύγμην, ὀρύγμην.

So also *ἐλίσσω* (*ἐλ-ήλιχα*), *ἐλ-ήλιγμαι* (the aspirate being dropped)

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

and εἴλιγμαι; εἴω ('ΟΔΩ), εἶδ-ωδα; φέρω (ΕΝΕΚΩ), ἐνέηνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι; ἰσθίω (ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤγα, ἀγήοχα (from ἀγήγοχα, and this a lengthened form of ἀγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρείδω) :

ἀλείφω		ἀκούω	
ἀλ-ήλιφα	ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀκ-ήκοα	ἤκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν	ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἡκ-ηκόειν	ἡκούσμην
ἘΛΕΥΘΩ, ἔρχομαι		ἐρείδω	
ἐλ-ήλυθα		ἐρ-ήρεικα	ἐρ-ήρεισμαι
ἐλ-ηλύθειν		ἐρ-ηρείκειν	ἐρ-ηρείσμην
ἀγείρω		ἐγείρω	
ἀγ-ήγερκα	ἀγ-ήγερμαι	(ἐγ-ήγερκα)	ἐγ-ήγερμαι
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν	ἀγ-ηγέρμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν)	ἐγ-ηγέρμην
		ἐγρήγορα	ἐγρηγόρειν.

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκόμεναι : so διωρόμεναι Xen.

Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

αἰρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.

ἌΚΩ, acuo (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.

ἀλάομαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.

ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.

ἌΝΕΘΩ, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.

ἌΡΩ (ἀραρίσκω) poet. ἀρ-ᾶρα (ᾶ for η, probably on account of the ρ), intrans. Ion. ἀρ-ηρα (ἀρ-αρνία Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.

ἌΧΩ (ἀκαχίζω), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχέδεται, ἀκ-ηχεμένος,—ημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.

ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐγρηγόρθασιν, ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι.

ἘΔΩ (ἰσθίω), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.

ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.

ἘΝΕΘΩ^a, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.

ἐρείδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.

ἐρείκω, (trans.) Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

ἐρείπω, poet. ἐρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀρᾶρνία, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήριπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἐχω, Ep. συνοχ-ωκότε, from ὄχα (hence ἡ ὀχή), ὦχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ἡ ὄκωχή).

ἡμύω, Il. χ. 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκα—ἐμ-ήμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νάνυμνος from δυνομα, διδυμνος for διδυμος).

^a Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἀνήνοθεν.

ᾠδῶσασθαι, poet. ᾠδ-ᾠδυσμαι.

οἶχομαι, Ep. παρόχηκεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶφαχα, then, being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὄπτω (ὄραω), Ion. ὄπ-ωπα.

ὀρέγω, porrigo, poet. ὀρ-ώρεγμαι, III. pl. ὀρ-ωρέχεται.

ὀρνυμι, poet. ὀρ-ωρα; Ep. ὀρ-ώρεται, conj. ὀρ-ώρηται.

Obs. The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἤλ-ἤλατο, ἤρ-ἤρειστο, ἤρ-ἤρει, ὥρ-ῶρει.

Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root 'ΕΝΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγκέιν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄχω (ἀκαχίζω), ἤκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἤκ-αχόμεν, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκείν, ἀλ-αλκών.

ἄρω (ἀραρίσκω), ἤραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀρώρη.

ἄφω (ἀπαφίσκω), ἤπ-αφον, ἀπ-άφοιτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνίπων.

ὀρνυμι, ὀρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms ὀνύημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and ἰτηγέω.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἠνίπαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἠρύκακον.

Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take their augment between the preposition and the verb, the prepositions ending with a vowel being elided, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into πρού: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προὔβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προὔβεβλήκειν
ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγινόμην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συν-σκευάζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συν-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συν-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-έλοχα	συν-ειλόχειν.

2. Verbs compounded in *δύς* and *εὖ* take the augment,

a. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel :

εὖ-δοκίμῶ — *ἡὺ-δοκίμουν* — *ἡὺ-δοκίμηκα* — *ἡὺ-δοκίμηκειν*
εὖ-ωχέομαι — *εὖ-ωχούμην*
δυσ-τυχέω — *ἐ-δυστύχουν* — *δε-δυστύχηκα* — *ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν*
δυσ-ώπῃ — *ἐ-δυσώπουν* ;

εὖ however, generally, is not augmented.

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment ; as,

εὖ-εργετῶ — *εὖ-ηργέτουν* — *εὖ-ηργέτηκα*
δυσ-αρεστῶ — *δυσ-ηρέστουν* — *δυσ-ηρέστηκα*.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of *εὖ* : so almost always *εὐεργετῶ*, aor. *εὐεργέτησα*.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound ; as,

μυθολογῶ *ἐμυθολόγουν* *μεμυθολόγηκα*
οικοδομῶ *ἐκοδόμουν* *ἐκοδόμηκα*

Obs. The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony as in the compounds of *δύς* and *εὖ*) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it ; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

Remarks.

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

<i>ἀμπέχομαι</i>	<i>ἡμπειχόμεν</i>	<i>ἡμπεσχόμεν</i> and <i>ἡμπισχόμεν</i> , Aor. II.
<i>ἀμφιγινώσκω</i>	<i>ἡμφεγινώσκουν</i>	and <i>ἡμφεγινώσκουν</i>
<i>ἀνέχομαι</i>	<i>ἡνειχόμεν</i>	<i>ἡνεσχόμεν</i> , Aor. II.
<i>ἀνωρθόω</i>	<i>ἡνώρθουν</i>	Pf. <i>ἡνώρθωκα</i> Aor. <i>ἡνώρθωσα</i>
<i>ἐνοχλέω</i>	<i>ἡνώχλουν</i>	.. <i>ἡνώχληκα</i> .. <i>ἡνώχλησα</i>
<i>παροινέω</i>	<i>ἐπαρῶνουν</i>	.. <i>πεπαρῶνκα</i> .. <i>ἐπαρῶνησα</i> ^a .

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, not actually compounded with prepositions, but derived from words which are :

^a Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

δαιτώ (from δαίτα), ἐδίητων and διήτων, pf. δεδίηται, plpf. M. ἐξεδε-
διήτητο.

διακονέω (from διάκονος), impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα.
ἀμφισβητέω (from ἄμφισβήτης), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of δαίτα and διάκονος^b from prepositions is doubtful.

3. *Exceptions to §. 180. 1.*—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγινώεω (νοέω)	Impf. ἡμφιγινόουν or ἡμφεγνόουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
ἐπίσταμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην
ἀφίημι	.... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	.... ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθί(ε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθέζομαι	.... ἐκαθεζόμην and καθεζόμην (without augm.)
κάθημαι	.... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	.... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθῆυδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγμαι
ἐξετάζω	.... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	.... ἀπεδίδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	.... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήνητα
ἀπολαύω	.... ἀπέλαυνον and ἀπήλαυνον	Perf. ἀπολέλαινα
	Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, sometimes also ἀπήλαυσα.	

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἡναντιούμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	.... ἡντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἡντιβόλησα and (old Attic) ἡντεβόλησα	
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντιδικός)	.... ἡντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδός	(f. ἔμπεδος)	.... ἡμπεδούν
ἐμπολάω	(f. ἐμπολή)	.... ἡμπόλων

Aor. ἡμπόλησα, pf. ἡμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.
προοιμιάζομαι, (f. προοίμιον) Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι
ἐγγυός (f. ἐγγύη), impf. ἡγγύων, aor. ἡγγύσα, aor. pass. ἡγγυήθην,
pf. ἐγγεγύηκα, ἐγγεγύημαι (generally) and ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύημαι.
There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυή-
σατο, ἐγγυηκώς &c.: also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην^d.

Obs. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντιβόλησα not ἡντιβόλησα.

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278.

^b Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

^c Schweigh. Her. iii. 15.

^d Lob. Phryn. p. 155.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμεον and παρενόμεον, παρηνόμησα, pf. παραενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or ἀνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος), aor. διηκόνησα, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.

ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον), impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον.

ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χεῖρέω), ἐνεχειρίζουν: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνεχειρίσα.

ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία), impf. ἐκκλησιάζον (without augm.), aor. ἐξεκλησίασα.

ἐνεδρεύω, insidior (f. ἐνέδρα), aor. pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.

ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία), aor. ἐπεθύμησα.

ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές), pf. ἐπιτετήδευκα.

κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), impf. κατηγορούσιν, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.

προθυμούμαι (πρόθυμος), impf. προθυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.

προξενέω (πρόξενος), impf. προὔξενον.

προφητεύω (from προφήτης), aor. προεφήτευσα.

συνεργέω (σύνεργος), impf. συνήργουν.

ὕποπτεώ (ὑπόπτος), aor. ὑπόπτευσα.

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἵπποτροφέω (f. ἱππότροφος), pf. ἱπποτερρόφηκα Lycærg. p. 167, 31.

Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—2. The Modal Vowel.—3. The Personal ending—as παιδεύ-σ-ο-μαι: and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending.

Obs. Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be concealed that they are, the present as well as the rest, formed from the root.

Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication:

Aor. II. ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν

Fut. τύπ-σω=τύψω, τύπ-σομαι=τύψομαι

Pft. II. τέ-τυπ-α, plpft. ἐ-τε-τύπ-ειν

Aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην, fut. II. pass. τυπ-ήσομαι

Aor. I. act. ἔ-τυπ-σα=ἔτυψα

Fut. III. τε-τύπ-σομαι=τε-τύψομαι.

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes:

Pft. act. τέ-τυφ-α

Aor. I. pass. ἐ-τύφ-θην

Fut. I. pass. τυφ-θήσομαι

Pft. midd. or pass. τέ-τυμ-μαι

Plpft. ἐ-τε-τύμ-μην

3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time :

Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$, to express time *now* present.Impft. $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega\nu$ which *was* present.Fut. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\eta\sigma\omega$ which *will be* present.*On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.*

II. 1. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the defect was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express relations of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation, $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\delta\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\alpha$.

New formation, $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\phi\text{-}\alpha$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\eta\sigma\omega$.

Obs. 1. No verb forms the whole of these tenses; pure verbs form only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may form *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid, and in some verbs of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$, like as in the pass. II. fut. $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omega}$; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending $\eta\sigma\omega$ to the present root, as $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\eta\sigma\omega$.

The Tense Characteristic and the Tense Ending.

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpf. is κ or the aspirate; as,

$\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\kappa\alpha$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\phi\text{-}\alpha$ (for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}$)
 $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\phi\text{-}\epsilon\iota\nu$:

That of the future and aor. I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is σ ; as,

$\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omega$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$.

That of the aor. I. passive is θ . The fut. I. pass., besides the charact. σ , has also the θ of the aor. I., as $\theta\eta\sigma$:

$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\theta\text{-}\eta\nu$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, σ is the characteristic, ω the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the augment is called the Tense Root, as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}$ is the root of the aor. I. active.

Obs. In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, the last letter of the tense is a tense ending as well as a personal ending. It will be spoken of as either, as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

4. *Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	ω		$\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Impf.	$\omicron\nu$		$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$
Perf. I.	$\kappa\alpha$ ($\acute{\alpha}$)		$\mu\alpha\iota$
Perf. II.	α		wanting
Plpf. I.	$\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$)		$\mu\eta\nu$
Plpf. II.	$\epsilon\iota\nu$		wanting
Aor. I.	$\sigma\alpha$ (α)	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ($\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$)	$\theta\eta\nu$
Aor. II.	$\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	$\eta\nu$
Fut. I.	$\sigma\omega$ ($\acute{\omega}$)	$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\omicron\delta\mu\alpha\iota$)	$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	$\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting		$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω, ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero, fac-so (fazo)*. In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω, τιμήσω—φιλε-έσω, φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, *α.* with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω, σπάσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παύω, παύσω*; *β.* with those whose root ends in a P or K letter, as *τρίβω, τρίψω*; or, *γ.* sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδ-σω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *ἔξω, ἐψήσω*, &c. (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ῶ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στέλλω, στελείω, στελῶ* whereby also is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι, ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμην*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίων*, *ἀμείνων* from *ἀμενίων*: so *ἐτένεσα, ἐτένεα, ἐντίενα, ἔτενα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *εἶμι, ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *εἶλοχα*, and the aspirate *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ά*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *τένυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in *σκον*^a is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them in tragic^b authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

εσκον	εσκες	εσκε(ν) &c.	εσκόμην	έσκου (εο, εν)	έσκετο &c.
ασκον	ασκες	ασκε(ν) &c.	ασκόμην	άσκου	άσκετο &c.

2. It is formed by adding *σκον*, generally with the vowel *ε*, instead of *ον*, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and *ασκον* to that of the aor. I. instead of *α*.

a. Imp. *θέλ-εσκον* &c. In verbs in *άω, άεσκον* is contracted to *ασκον*, which is lengthened to *άασκον* for the metre. Verbs in *έω* have *εσκον* and *έεσκον*, and for the metre *ειεσκον*: the termination *εσκον*, of verbs in *έω*, is found only in *κάλεσκε, καλίσκετο, οίχνεσκε, πωλίσκετο* Hom., *ἤχεσκε* Hdt. The verbs in *ώω* have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in *μ* the modal vowel is dropped, as *τίθεσκον, δίδοσκον* &c. In the following verbs, *ασκον* is used instead of *εσκον*: *ρίπτ-ασκον, κρίπτ-ασκον, ἀνασεί-ασκε, ροιζ-ασκε* from *ρίπτω, κρίπτω, ἀνασείω, ροιζέω*.

b. Aor. II. *βάλεσκε* &c.: in the verbs in *μ* the modal vowel is dropped, as *στάσκον, δόσκον*.

c. Aor. I. *ελάσασκεν* &c.: in *ἀγνώσασκε* for *ἀγνοήσ-ασκε*, *ση* is contracted to *ω*, as in *ἔβωσα*.

Obs. 1. The iterative forms are not augmented^c, perhaps as being originally Ionic^d, though II. ρ, 423 *ᾠρσασκεν*, Od. ν, 7 *ἑμογέεσκοντο*, II. λ, 125 *εἶασκε*, II. β, 271 *εἴπεσκεν*.

Obs. 2. The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

^b Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

^c Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. *δμοκλήσασκεν*.

^b Soph. Antig. 963.

^d Buttm. Gr. Gr. 382.

The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending—*a*. The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as *σ* of the aor. I., and is only found in those tenses which have a tense characteristic.—The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	βουλεύ-ο-μαι	Conj. βουλεύ-ω-μαι
3. ... Fut.	βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το
1. ... Plur. ... Pres.	βουλευ-ό-μεθα	Conj. βουλευ-ώ-μεθα
2.	βουλεύ-ε-σθε	... βουλεύ-η-σθε
1. ... Sing. ... Aor. I. Mid.	ἐβουλευ-σ-ά-μην	... βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι
3.	ἐβουλεύ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το.

Obs. 1. In these forms βουλευ is the verbal root; βουλεν, βουλεω, ἐβουλεω, are the tense roots, of the present, fut., aor. I.; the vowels ο, ω, ε, οι, η, α, αι, the modal vowels; and μαι, ται etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons; for the I. person it is generally ο (conj. ω), for the others ε (η).

Obs. 2. In the present tense of verbs in ω, the ω is practically the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

a. When the form was μ and the modal vowel ε, which before μ or ν after impure roots became ο, as λέγ-ο-μ. In pure roots in ε the modal vowel ε coalesced with the ε of the root into η, as θέ-ε-μ=τίθημι or into ει, as εἰμι. After a root in α, it formed η, as στα-ε-μ=ἵστημι. In roots in ο the ε coalesced with the ο in ω, as δο-ε-μ=δίδωμι.

β. Where the form μ was dropped, and the modal ο of the impure verb lengthened to ω, which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language)

when the μ was dropped, the verbal termination ω was substituted, as $\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega = \tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

γ . Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending ω to the noun root, as $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\text{-}\omega$.

δ . These were sometimes in the Boeotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in μ , after the analogy of the old forms, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$.

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$ not $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\text{-}\varsigma$.

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ for $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$: in the historic tenses by dropping the $\tau\iota$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$.

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$. The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in μ .

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the o or ϵ of the ind. lengthened into ω or η .

5. The modal vowel of the optative is ι , added to the modal vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses, $o\text{-}\iota = \alpha$. The opt. plpft. which has $\epsilon\iota$ in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative ϵ , except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is α , which however is changed to o in the II. sing. imp. act., as $\pi\alpha\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\pi\alpha\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$.

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in $\omicron\nu$, and the III. plur. in $\sigma\iota$ ($\sigma\iota\nu$) in the act., in $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in $\omicron\nu$, the III. in $\eta\nu$, and the III. pl. in ν in the act., in $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

Principal Tense.

S. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron$	} $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	
D. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	
P. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron$	} $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$	

Historic Tense.

S. ἐβουλευ-ό } μην	ἐβουλεύ-ε } ο	ἐβουλεύ-ε } το
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλεύ-οι
D. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθον	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθον	ἐβουλευ-έ } σθην
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλευ-οί
P. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθα	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθε	ἐβουλεύ-ο } ντο
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλεύ-οι

Obs. 1. There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect *ον* as well as *ην* is found in the III. dual^a; and in the Attic writers *ην* instead of *ον* is the more usual termination of the II.^b as,

Common dialect *ον, ην*

Epic

Attic

.. *ον, ον* } as well as *ον, ην*.
.. *ην, ην*

Obs. 2. The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers^c; II. ψ, 485: Soph. Phil. 1079: Id. El. 950.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

Person.	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Impf. Aor. II. Act. & Mid. & pr. fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

Person.	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
	Plpf.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.
S. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	ο α	Participle.
3.	ει	ᾶ	ε	αι	α	Aor. I. Act. & Mid. & Perf. Act.
D. 1.	-	ᾶ	-	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει, ε	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Verbs p. 239.

^b Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. CEd.

Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 182. 677. Buttm. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valck. Phœn. 1310.

Lennep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

^c Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A.

Active Voice.

Indicative.		Conjunctive.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις	λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ῃς
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει	λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-ῃ
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-ῃ-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-ῃ-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-ῃ-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι	λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σιν.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—*α.* The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is *ο*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the sing. to compensate for dropping the *μ*: that of the other persons, is *ε* except in the II. and III. sing., where it is *ει*. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is *ω*, of the other persons *η*; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctives long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing.: the original *μ* is lost, except in the verbs in *μ*, and certain dialectic conjunctives (190. 1); the *μ* being dropped, the modal vowel *ο* is lengthened into *ω*.

2. II. Sing.: the original personal ending is *σι*, as in Doric *ἔσσι*. The *ι* is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel *ε* is lengthened into *ει*; or it may be that the *ι* is transposed. There are two pronunciations of *ς*—one without a vowel after it, when it has a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when after the vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the *ς* to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that *τύπτεισι* becomes *τύπτεις*, as *μεγίλων* becomes *μελίων*. Hence also the *ι* subscript in the final *ῃς*, *ῃ* of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing.: the original personal ending is *τι*, (Latin *t*); *τι* is dropped, and the modal vowel *ε* coalesces with *ι* into *ει*; as, *τύπτ-ε-τι*, *τύπτει*.

4. I. Plural: the original form was *μες*, which becomes *μεν*, but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural: the original form *ντι* (Latin *nt*), becomes *νσι*, and (according to §. 34.) *σι*, *σιν*; the omission of the *ν* being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into *ο*, as *τύπτοντι*, *τύπτονσι*, *τύπτουσι*.

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

Obs. For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in *μ*, see under verbs in *μ*.

Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.

§. 190. 1. I. Sing.: The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes (and hence the Epic and Doric), retains many verbs in *μ*, and even has this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as *ἔδομ*, *κτείνομ*, &c.

Obs. In the Ionic conjugation in *μ* of pure verbs the *ε* of the root is

lengthened sometimes to η after the analogy of the older verbs, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$, in the Æolic dialect to ϵ , as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu$: hence the form $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Arist. Ach. 914^a.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an ϵ before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing.: The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form $\sigma\theta\alpha$, as, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ Theoc. for $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in μ , as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, more rarely in the optative, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$.

Obs. 2. There are six verbs which have this form in the common dialect, $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$ and $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\iota\mu$), $\xi\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\epsilon\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\iota\mu$), and in Aristoph. $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$. In Theocritus xxii. 116 we find the form $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$.

4. The Doric uses $\epsilon\varsigma$ instead of $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ Theocr.; the Æolic $\iota\varsigma$, ι ; and the Ionic $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$ in the future.

5. III. Sing.: The old form $\tau\iota$ is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\tau\iota$, Theocr. The $\tau\iota$ was softened into $\sigma\iota$, as in the regular conjugation of verbs in μ ; and this $\sigma\iota$ is found in the conjunctive, as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\sigma\iota$ &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Il. κ , 346, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\phi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\iota$.

6. For ϵ in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form η occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta$ Theoc.

7. III. Plur.: The original termination $\nu\tau\iota$ is retained in the Doric; the ν parag. is not allowable here. The $\omicron\upsilon$ also is naturally replaced by the short vowel \omicron , as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$. The Ionic ending $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$, in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\iota$, as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota = \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\iota$, Ion. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, Att. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$. The form $\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, as $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\upsilon$ for $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon$. The Æolic has a form $\omicron\nu\theta\iota$, and conj. $\omicron\nu\theta\iota$.

§. 191.

Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
$\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\phi\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\mu\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\phi\alpha$
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\sigma\iota$	.. .. as
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota$	.. .. ϵ
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\epsilon$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$	.. .. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$

Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is α , except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is ϵ ; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending μ is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$ is softened to $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, the α being lengthened to compensate for dropping the ν , as in the pres. $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ for $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$.

Obs. The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιληκώς ὦ, *amaverim*. The plpft. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶην. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as, πέποιθα, Conj. πεποιθῶ,—ἐπεποιθεῖν, Opt. πεποιθοῖην: τέθηκα, τεθνήκα—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

Dialectic Forms.

2. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ᾶσιν into ᾶν, as εἶρηκαν; the ᾶ of ᾶσι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγχᾱσιν ἴσα θεοῖσι: where another reading is λελόγχασ'.

Historic Tenses.

§. 192.

Imperfect and Aorist II.

Indicative.

Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἐλεγ-ον
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἐλεγ-ες
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἐλεγ-ε
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἐλέγ-ετον
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ἐλεγ-έτην
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἐλεγ-ον

Optative.

Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
λέγ-οι-τον	λέγ-οι-τον
λεγ-οί-την	λεγ-οί-την
λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is ο, this being the form which the modal vowel ε assumes before ν, of the other persons ε; the personal ending is ν, formed from μ by the omission of ι and the euphonic change of μ (which never stands at the end of a word) to ν: in the II. sing. ι is dropped: in the III. sing. the ι is dropped, and then the τ also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. ντι is abbreviated to ν: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in μι, ἔθεν, ἔσταν, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into εσαν; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in ω as ἐσχάζοσαν for ἔσχαζον.

3. A second ending of the impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been α; which was contracted with the old modal vowel ε, as retained in the II. and III. person, into η, as ῥ impf. I. sing. from εἰμί; so ἐνείχεε from ἐνείχεα for ἐνείχον Hdt.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel ι added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes οι, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in ην (retained in the primitive verb in μι with pure roots, as ἐτίθην ἴστην, and in ῥν the imperfect of εἰμί.) This is a mixture of the tense endings α and ν, and from it was formed by insertion of the optative οι (which was retained in the Attic dialect) an optative in οίην; from this comes the III. plur. in οῖεν for οἶσαν, which completely superseded the other form οἰντι.

Obs. 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. *Obs.* 1.

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are οἰμι, οἰσι, οἰτι. The ι is

dropped in the II. sing., *τύποις*; in the III. the *τι* is dropped, whence the *αι* of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending *αι, αι*. The softened form of *τι*, is sometimes retained, see §. 190, 5.

Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations *ην, ης, η*, and that of the III. plur. *εν*, are used in all verbs in *μι*, and in the following verbs in *ω*:

a. Imperf. of contract verbs, as *φύλοισιν*. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in *έω* and *όω*; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in *άω*. The III. plur. has almost universally the common ending *οιεν*, but *δοκοίησαν* Æschin. In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *όω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer.

b. All futures in *ω*, as *ἀγγελοίην* from *ἀγγελῶ*.

c. Plpft., as *ἐκπεφυγοίην* Soph. &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοίην* (from *ἔσχον, ἔχω*) invariably.

Obs. 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οιαι*, is found in the word *τρέφωιν* in a verse of Euripides, *ἄφρων ἂν εἴην εἰ τρέφωιν τὰ τῶν πέλας*, preserved in Etym. Magn. (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The termination of the aor. II. is often exchanged in the Alexandrine writers for that of the aor. I.: *εἶλα, εἶλαι, εἰλάμην* f. *αἰρίω* (ΕΛΩ)—*ἐκβάλλαι* f. *βάλλω*—*ἦλθατε* f. *ἔρχομαι*—*ἐφάγαμεν*—*εὔρα* f. *εὐρίσκω*—*ἔλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω*—*ἔλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω*—*εἶδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ, video*. Ionic: *ἐπαύρασθαι* for *ίσθαι*—*ἔσφραγτο* for *ᾤσφρογτο*.

Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur.: the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *α* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *α*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *ειν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers*, Dem. *διηρπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191, Obs.), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *εἶναι*, as *πεφίληκώς εἶην, ἀπαισισσεν*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ἦν ἀπεκτονώς* Lys. And. 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ἦν δεδορκώς* Eur. Alc. 121.

Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ἦδετε* Eur. Bacch. 1343, *ἐκπεπόνθεμεν* Aristoph. Lysistr. 1098, Elms., Dind.; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *α* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. Obs. 1.), as *ἐτετύφεα*; so *πενποίηθα* Hom. Od. iv. 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as Od. ω, 90, *ἐτεβήπειας*, very commonly in the III., as Hdt. i. 11, *ἐγεγόνεε*, after this analogy *ἐνείχεε*

* Dobree ad Eccles. 607.

Hdt. &c.: Her. ix. 58, *συνηδείαε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *ἐπεναιδείκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

Obs. Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. perf. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *ὀπώπη*.

§. 194. Aorist I.

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
<i>ἔλεξ-α-μι</i>	<i>ἔλεξ-α</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-μι</i>	....	<i>λεξεί-α</i> &c.
<i>ἔλεξ-α-σι</i>	.... <i>ας</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-σι</i>	<i>αις</i>	Aor. Æol.
<i>ἔλεξ-α-τι</i>	.... <i>ε</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-τι</i>	<i>αι</i>	....
<i>ἔλεξ-ά-την</i>	.... <i>άτην</i>	<i>λεξ-αί-την</i>	....	....
<i>ἔλεξ-ά-την</i>	.... <i>άτην</i>	<i>λεξ-αί-την</i>	....	....
<i>ἔλεξ-α-μεν</i>	.... <i>αμεν</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-μεν</i>	....	....
<i>ἔλεξ-α-τε</i>	.... <i>ατε</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-τε</i>	....	....
<i>ἔλεξ-α-ντι</i>	.... <i>αν</i>	<i>λίξ-αι-ντι</i>	<i>-αιεν</i>	<i>λεξείεν</i>

1. The modal vowel is *a* except in III. sing., where (after the *μ* of the I., and the *τι* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μ* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *a* becomes also the tense ending; the third plural *αίεν* follows the analogy of the imperfect optative.

Obs. 3. There seem, in the optative *μ*, and the middle *μην*, to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the Aoristus primus, but supposing it to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in use, it may have from the first ended in *a* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *εα* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *a*, and the III. pl. is *αίεν* after the analogy of the aor. II.

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *εα*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

II. Pers. Sing.	<i>εας</i> for <i>αις</i> , as <i>παιδεύσ-εας</i> for <i>-σ-αις</i>
III. - -	<i>ειε(ν)</i> - <i>αι</i> - <i>παιδεύσ-ειε(ν)</i> - <i>-σ-αι</i>
III. - Plur.	<i>ειαν</i> - <i>αιεν</i> - <i>παιδεύσ-ειαν</i> - <i>-σ-αιεν</i>

7. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *α*—*ἄγω, ἄξετε, ἄξέμεν, -φέρω, οἶσε, οἶσετε, οἶσέτω, οἶσέμεν, οἶσέμεναι*—*οἶσε* is also Attic.

Obs. We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198.) are anomalous, which seems to point out that it belongs to a different æra of the language.

§. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι	λεγέ,
λεγ-έ-τω	α.
λέγ-ε-τον	
λεγ-έ-των	
λέγ-ε-τε	
λεγ-έ-τωσαν	

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μ* and the aor. pass. The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παίδουσ-ο-ν* : the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ου*. In the aor. I. midd. *ι* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

Obs. 2. The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects : as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα* : *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220 : *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχῆντε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὕμεις δὲ προσβείσθε καὶ κεχῆντε*, where some MSS. read *κεχῆνατε* : *βεβητέω, ἐοικέτω* Lucian.

Obs. 2. The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μ*, to the tense root : as, *ἄνωγ, ἄνωχθι* ; so *κέκραχθι, πέπεισθι*.

Obs. 3. The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων, σθων*, *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο* ; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers^a, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)^b :

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-άντων
Pass.	βουλευ-έ-σθωσαν =	βουλευ-ίσθων.

The form *όντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μ*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found, Lat. *to*, *λεγόντω, leguntō*^c.

^a Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann Xen. Anab. i. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172. Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Mæris p. 15. ^b Greg. Cor. p. 175. ^c Greg. Cor. p. 173. 175. Hemster. i. 364. Maittaire de Dial. 301.

§. 196. *Passive and Middle.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λεγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθην	
λεγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

Middle and Passive Voice.

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpf. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in *μι* (see Verbs in *μι*).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is *μαι*, of the historic *μην*: of the conj. *μαι*: of the opt. *μην*.

Obs. 1. The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is *αι* as compared with the original *ι* of the active; of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is *ο* as compared with the *ε* of the active.

Obs. 2. The less usual modal vowel *ε* of the aor. I., as found in the third person act., is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of *α*: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.: as, βαίνω, ἐβήσето, imper. βήσεο: δύομαι, ἐδύσето, imper. δύσεο, part. δυσόμενος: ικνέομαι, ἴξον: ἐλέγμην, imper. λέξο, λέξεο: δρυνμι, imper. ὄρσεο: αἰίδω, imper. αἰέσεο.

3. II. Sing., the endings *σαι* and *σο*, lose their *σ* whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place^a: as,

βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο		
ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ου
ἐβουλεύ-σ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύ-σ-α-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-σ-ω.

Obs. 3. This crasis *εαι*=*η*, must have been originally written by the Tragedians *εῖ*, as the Ionic *η* was not known till the archonship of Euclides^b, and it is probable that it was not written *η* till the late Attic^c, as the old form *εαι* distinguished the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., *εαι* is almost invariably found.

Obs. 4. In three verbs the Attic *εαι* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted: as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ὄψομαι	ὄψει :

^a Mœris p. 116.
p. 119. Lennep Anal. 81, and Scheid. 389.

^b R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Valok. Ph. 576. 688. Greg. Cor.
^c Hemsterhus. Luc. i. 428.

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as *τελεί* 2 sing. fut. not *τελή*, and generally in the Attic futures, *βαδιέ* from *βαδίζω*, &c.

Obs. 5. The uncontracted forms of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but are not found in Attic writers, except *ήκροᾶσο*^a Aristoph. (*όδυνᾶσαι* Æsch. Ch., is probably corrupt^b). They are used in the New Testament^c.

Obs. 6. In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped as *ἔψενσαι*, *ἔψενσαι*, not *ἔψενσσαι*; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. and *εσσι* in the pft. *ἦσαν* in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* not being admissible after the consonant.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *έιναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

Dialectic forms of the Middle.

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as *βασεῦμαι*:

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as *ᾠδύρεαι*, *ᾠδύσας*. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects, *ao* very frequently, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as *φιλεαι* for *φιλέ-εαι*, *φιλεο* for *φιλέ-εο*; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *ao* is in Doric contracted to *α*, but very seldom, as *ἐπάξα*. Att. *ἐπήξα*.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as *κέεται*.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects *ᾶται*, *ᾶτο*, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *έιναι*: *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft. as, *πενεῖθ-αται*. *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. imperfect *οντο*, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as *ἐβουλέατο* for *ἐβούλοντο*. In verbs in *έω*, *άω*, the *η* becomes *ε*, as *οικέεται* for *ῥηκνται*. The Epic preserved the *η*, as *πεποτήηται*; in the Epic *ἀκαχέιατο* the *ε* is lengthened into *ει*. The *α* of *ανται* also was changed to *ε* in Ionic, as *πεπτεῖσται* for *πέπτανται*; so also in verbs in *μι* we find *έαται*, *έατο*, (and the *α* being replaced by the *ν*) *ενται*, *εντο* for *ανται*, *αντο*, as *ιστέατο* for *ίσταντο*, *τιθέαται* for *τιθένται*.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to *εν*, as *ἐγράψεν* for *ἐγράφησαν*. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt.

Infinitive. — Active, Middle, and Passive.

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is *α* not *ε*: as,

^a Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

^b Lobeck Phryn. 360. Mæris p. 116.

^c Winer Gr. p. 70.

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. εἰ, as, βουλεύ-ει-ν βουλεύσ-ει-ν, λιπ-εῖ-ν
 Mid ε, as, βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι
 Perf. A. ε, as, βεβουλευκ-έναι
 Aor. I. Act. and Midd. α, as (βουλεύσ-α-ι) βουλεύσ-αι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was *έμεναι*, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Æolic dialects: this was abbreviated into *ναι*, or into *μεν*. The form *ειν* from *ε-μεν* (*μ* being omitted and *εε* contracted into *ει*) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as *τυπτ-έ-μεναι*, *τυπτ-έ-μεν*, *τύπ-τειν*; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is *έειν* and *ένιν*: the form *ναι* is abbreviated to *ι* in the aor. I., *τύψ-α-ναι*, *τύψ-α-ι*=*τύψαι*, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation *ναι*, *τετυφ-έ-ναι*. In verbs in *έω* and *άω* the characteristic *ε* or *α* coalesces with the modal vowel so as to form *ε-εμεναι*, into *ήμεναι*, as in Homer *άρήμεναι*, which was abbreviated to *ήναι*, as in the aor. pass. *φορήναι*, or according to another Doric abbreviation of *ήμεναι*, *ήμεν*, as *τυπήμεν*. In *άγιν-έμεναι*, Od. v, 213, the modal vowel *ε* was dropped instead of contracted. The termination *έναι* first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is *θαι*, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel.

4. The Doric further abbreviated *έμεν* into *εν*: as, *άγειν* f. *άγειν*: *λαμβάνεν*, *λέγειν*, *άμέλγειν*, fut. *άρμόσεν*: aor. II. *ιδέν* for *ιδείν*: *λαβέν*, &c.: and Theocrit. into *ην*, as *χαίρην*, *λαβήν*, *εἰπήν*, *εύρήν*.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. *ήμεν*, *ήναι*, into *ήν*, but only when a long syllable precedes, as *μεθύσθην* for *ήναι*. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Æolic varies between *ην* and *ειν*, as *τεθνάκην*, *γεγάκειν*^a.

6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *έειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending in aor. I. is *ς*, (the *ν* having been dropped before *ς*) in pft. *ώς*, in the other tenses *ν*, (the *ς* having been dropped after *ν*, Latin *ns*) pass. *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verb in *μ*. In the pft. act. the modal vowel coalesces with the termination, as *βεβουλευκαώς*, *ώς*.

3. In Dor. the dipthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *οι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύπτουσα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπτουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηώτος*=*τεθνηότος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *ν* inserted, as *πεφρίκοντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μεσθον*, *μεσθα*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

^a Muller Dor. ii. 501.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms ο, ε, are older than ω, η, and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as *θίωμεν* for *θῶμεν*. The ε of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into ει, as *δαμείω, δαμείτε* for *δάμητε*, see Dialects of Verbs in μι.

3. The dual endings *την, σθην*, and I. sing. *μην*, are in Dor. *ταν, σθαν, μαν*: and sometimes, but very seldom, the *ην*, in the aor. pass. of verbs in ω, is in Dor. *αν*, as *ἐτύπαν*.

Regular Conjugation of Verbs in ω, exhibited in a pure Verb :

βουλεύω, I advise.

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in ω have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute and one liquid verb, *τριβω, I rub*, *λείπω, I leave* (root ΛΙΠ), and *φαίνω, I show* (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk prefixed. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g. *ἐβουλευσάμην*: 1. Verbal root, *βουλευ*. 2. Augment (or Reduplication) *ἐ-βουλευ*. 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.) σ, *ἐ-βουλευ-σ*. 4. Tense root, *ἐβουλευσ*. 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.) α, *ἐβουλευσ-α*. 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.) *μην*. 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending, *ἐβουλευσάμην, I advised myself, or deliberated*.

Obs. The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		<i>Indicative.</i>	Subjunctive of Present. <i>Conjunctives.</i>
Present <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ω βουλεύ-ω	ω βουλεύ-ω
	2.	εις βουλεύ-εις	ῆ-ς βουλεύ-ῆς
	3.	ει βουλεύ-ει	ῆ βουλεύ-ῆ
	Dual 2.	ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον βουλεύ-ῆτον
	3.	ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον βουλεύ-ῆτον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν βουλεύ-ωμεν
	2.	ε-τε βουλεύ-ετε	ῆ-τε βουλεύ-ῆτε
	3.	ουσι(ν) βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν) βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)
Imperfect <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-μι βουλεύ-οιμι
	2.	εις ἐ-βούλευ-εις	οι-ς βουλεύ-οις
	3.	ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	οι βουλεύ-οι†
	Dual 2.	ε-τον ἐ-βουλεύ-ετον	οι-τον βουλεύ-οιτον
	3.	ἐ-την ἐ-βουλευ-ἐτην	οι-την βουλευ-οίτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν βουλεύ-οιμεν
	2.	ε-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε βουλεύ-οιτε
	3.	ο-ν ἐ-βούλευ ον	οι-εν βουλεύ-οιεν
Perfect I. <i>I have advised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	α βε-βούλευ-κ-α	ω βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
	2.	ας βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	ῆς βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῆς
	3.	ε(ν) βε-βουλεύ-κ-ε(ν)	&c.
	Dual 2.	α-τον βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον	(See §. 190. Obs.)
	3.	α-τον βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον	
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν	
	2.	α-τε βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε	
	3.	ᾱσι(ν) βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)	
Pluperfect I. <i>I had advised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν ^a	οι-μι βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
	2.	εις ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
	3.	ει ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει	&c.
	Dual 2.	ει-τον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτον	
	3.	εῖ-την ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εῖτην	
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν	
	2.	ει-τε ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε	
	3.	ει-σαν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν οἱ εσαν ^b	
Perf. II. Ppf. II.		πέ-φην-α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the	

^a Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.^b εσαν more usually §. 192. 2.

PARTICIPLES.		
Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ε βούλευ-ε, advise. έ-τω βουλευ-έτω ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον έ-των βουλευ-έτων ε-τε βουλεύ-ετε έ-τωσαν βουλευ-έτωσαν ογ όντων βουλευ-όντων	ειν βουλεύ-ειν	ω-ν (ο-ντα) ουσα ο-ν βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεύ-ον† gen. οντος ούσης as adj. in ων
ε (βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)	έ-ναι βε-βουλευ- κ-έναι	ως gen. ότος υία ... υία̃ς ός ... ότος βε-βουλευ-κ-ώσ† βε-βουλευ-κ-υία† βε-βουβευ-κ-ός† gen. κ-ότος†

Perfect I.

Pluperfect I.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Aorist I. <i>I have advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	α <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α</i>	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι
		2. α-ς <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας</i>	αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις OR ειας
		3. ε(ν) <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)</i>	αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* OR ειε(ν)
	Dual 2.	α-τον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατον</i>	αι-τον βουλεύ-σ-αιτον
		3. ά-την <i>ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην</i>	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν</i>	αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αμεν
		2. α-τε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε</i>	αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-ατε
		3. α-ν <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν</i>	αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν OR ειαν
			Conjunctive of Aorist, as expressing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
Aorist II. <i>ἔλιπ-</i>		ο-ν <i>ἔ-λιπ-ον</i>	οι-μι λίπ-οιμι optative.
		ε-ς <i>ἔ-λιπ-ες &c., as impf.</i>	ω λίπ-ω conjunctive.
Future <i>βουλευ-σ-</i>		ω <i>βουλεύ-σ-ω</i>	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, expressing some mental act future in past time.)
		ει-ς <i>βουλεύ-σ-εις &c., as the present.</i>	

MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise myself.</i> Tense root: <i>βουλευ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι <i>βουλεύ-ομαι</i>	ω-μαι <i>βουλεύ-ωμαι</i>
		2. ε-αι <i>βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει</i>	η-αι <i>βουλεύ-η</i>
		3. ε-ται <i>βουλεύ-εται</i>	η-ται <i>βουλεύ-ηται</i>
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον <i>βουλευ-όμεθον</i>	ώ-μεθον <i>βουλευ-ώμεθον</i>
		2. ε-σθον <i>βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	η-σθον <i>βουλεύ-ησθον</i>
	Plur. 1.	ε-σθον <i>βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	η-σθον <i>βουλεύ-ησθον</i>
		ό μεθα <i>βουλευ-όμεθα</i>	ώ-μεθα <i>βουλευ-ώμεθα</i>
		2. ε-σθε <i>βουλου-εσθε</i>	η-σθε <i>βουλεύ-ησθε</i>
		3. ο-νται <i>βουλευ-ονται</i>	ω-νται <i>βουλεύ-ωνται</i>
Imperfect. <i>I did advise myself.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ό-μην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμην</i>	οί-μην <i>βουλευ-οίμην</i>
		2. ε-ο <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ου</i>	οι-ο <i>βουλεύ-οιο</i>
		3. ε-το <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο</i>	οι-το <i>βουλεύ-οιτο</i>
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον</i>	οί-μεθον <i>βουλευ-οίμεθον</i>
		2. ε-σθον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	οί-σθον <i>βουλεύ-οισθον</i>
	Plur. 1.	έ-σθην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην</i>	οί-σθην <i>βουλευ-οίσθην</i>
		ό-μεθα <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα</i>	οί-μεθα <i>βουλευ-οίμεθα</i>
		2. ε-σθε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε</i>	οι-σθε <i>βουλεύ-οισθε</i>
		3. ο-ντο <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο</i>	οι-ντο <i>βουλεύ-οιντο</i>

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ο-ν βούλευ-σ-ον ά-τω βουλευ-σ-άτω α-τον βουλεύ-σ-ατον ά-των βουλευ-σ-άτων α-τε βουλεύ-σ-ατε ά-τωσαν βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν οἱ άντων βουλευ-σ-άντων		α-ι βου-λεῦ- σ-αι*†	(α-ντς) ᾶς (α-ντσα) ᾤσα α-ν gen. αντος βουλεύ-σ-ᾶς βουλεύ-σ-ᾷσα βουλεύ-σ-ᾶν†
ε	λίπ-ε &c., as im- perative of pres.	εῖ-ν λεπ-εῖν	λεπ-ών, οὔσα, όν† gen. όντος &c.
		βουλεύ-σ- ειν	βουλεύ-σ-ων &c. as of present.
ε-ο βουλεύ-ου έ-σθω βουλευ-έσθω ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε έ-σθωσαν βουλευ-έσθωσαν οἱ έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων		ε-σθαι βουλεύ-ε- σθαι	ό-μενος ο-μένη ό-μενον βουλευ-όμενος βουλευ-ομένη βουλευ-όμενον

MIDDLE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		<i>Indicative.</i>	Subjunctive of Perfect. <i>Conjunctive.</i>
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι ται βε-βούλευ-ται μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε νται βε-βούλευ-νται	βεβουλευ-μένος & &c.
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: έ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μην έ-βε-βουλεύ-μην σο έ-βε-βούλευ-σο το έ-βε-βούλευ-το μεθον έ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον έ-βε-βούλευ-σθον σθην έ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην μεθα έ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε έ-βε-βούλευ-σθε ντο έ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. <i>Optative.</i> βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴην &c.
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: έ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	άμην έ-βουλευ-σ-άμην α-ο έ-βουλεύ-σ-ω α-το έ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο ά-μεθον έ-βουλευ-σ-άμεθον α-σθον έ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθην έ-βουλευ-σ-άσθην ά-μεθα έ-βουλευ-σ-άμεθα α-σθε έ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε α-ντο έ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	Aorist Optative. αί-μην βουλευ-σ-αίμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αί-μεθον βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον αι-σθον βουλεύ-σ-αισθον αι-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αί-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αιντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι &c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η &c., as conj. of present.
Aorist II.	Sing. 1. 2.	έ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λιπ-οίμην, λίπ-οι &c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η &c., as conj. of pres.
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η*, Att. ει &c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. ει &c. as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
σο βε-βούλευ-σο σθω βε-βουλεύ-σθω		σθαι βε-βουλεύ-σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον
σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθων βε-βουλεύ-σθων			βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
σθε βε-βουλεύ-σθε σθωσαν βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, οἱ σθων βε-βουλεύ-σθων			
α-ι βούλευ-σ-αι* ά-σθω βουλευ-σ-άσθω		α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον
α-σθον βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθων βουλευ-σ-άσθων			βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-άμενη βουλευ-σ-άμενον
α-σθε βουλεύ-σ-ασθε ά-σθωσαν βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, οἱ ά-σθων βουλευ-σ-άσθων			•
λιπ-ού λιπ-έσθω &c., as imper. of present.		λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.

PASSIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tenses. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-</i> .	Sing. 1.	ην <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην</i>	είην <i>βουλευ-θ-είην</i>
	2.	ης <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης</i>	είης <i>βουλευ-θ-είης</i>
	3.	η <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η</i>	είη <i>βουλευ-θ-είη</i>
	Dual 2.	ητον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητον</i>	είητον <i>βουλευ-θ-είητον</i>
	3.	ήτην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην</i>	ειήτην <i>βουλευ-θ-ειήτην</i>
	Plur. 1.	ημεν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν</i>	είημεν <i>βουλευ-θ-είημεν</i> and <i>εἴμεν</i>
	2.	ητε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε</i>	είητε <i>βουλευ-θ-είητε</i> and <i>εἴτε</i>
	3.	ησαν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν</i>	εἶεν <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶεν</i>
			Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive. ὦ <i>βουλευ-θ-ὦ, I may have</i> ῆς <i>βουλευ-θ-ῆς [been ad-]</i> ῆ <i>βουλευ-θ-ῆ [vised.]</i> ήτον <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτον</i> ήτον <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτον</i> ώμεν <i>βουλευ-θ-ώμεν</i> ήτε <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτε</i> ᾶσι(ν) <i>βουλευ-θ-ᾶσι(ν)</i>
Future I. Tense root: <i>βουλευ-θ-η-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	<i>βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-η-σ-οίμην</i> &c., as opt. of imperfect.
	2.	<i>βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c.,</i> <i>as the present. indic.</i>	
Aorist II. Tense root: <i>ἐ-τρίβ-</i>	Sing. 1.	<i>ἐ-τρίβ-ην</i>	<i>είην τριβ-είην</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-τρίβ-ης &c., as the aor. I.</i>	<i>είης τριβ-είης &c., as of aor. I.</i> <i>ὦ τριβ-ὦ</i> <i>ῆς τριβ-ῆς &c., as of aor. I.</i>
Future II. Tense root: <i>τριβ-η-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	<i>τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι</i>	<i>τριβ-η-σ-οίμην</i> &c., as fut. I.
	2.	<i>τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c.,</i> <i>as the future I.</i>	

Verbal adjective : *βουλευ-τός, ῆ, όν, advised.*

The Tenses throughout the Moods.

	Subj.							Subj.					
	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.		Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ω	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			οίμην		
Impft.	ον			οιμι	ειν	ων	Fut.	σομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Fut.	σω or ω			οιμι	ειν	ων	Pft.	οῦμαι					
Pft. I. II.	ά or κα	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Pipft.	μαι	σο	Part. & α		θαι	μενος
Pipft.	ειν			οιμι	αι	ας	Aor. II.	μην	ου	ωμαι	οίμην	έσθαι	όμενος
Aor. I.	σα or α	ον	ω	οιμι	αι	ας							
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω	οιμι	ειν	ων							
Middle.													
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι		εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	είην	ῆναι	εις
							Fut. I. II.	ήσομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος

Passive.

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ητι βουλεύ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλεύ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων ητε βουλεύ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν		ἦναι	εἰς, εἰσα, ἐν
		βουλευ-θ-ἦναι	βουλευ-θ-εἰς † βουλευ-θ-εἰσα † βουλευ-θ-ἐν † genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
		βουλευ-θῆ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμε-νος, η, ον
		τριβ-ῆ-ναι	τριβ-εἰς † &c., as aor. I.
ητι τρίβ-ηθι ήτω τριβ-ήτω, as aor. I.		τριβ-ή-σ-εσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τέος, τέα, τέον, to be advised.			

Obs. 1. The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would be *ἔβούλευσον*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

Obs. 2. The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)

Futurum Atticum.

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω, σομαι*, preceded by *α, ε, ι*, the *σ* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: e. g. *ἐλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *ἐλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *ἐλῶ*, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*; *βιβάζω*, *βιβῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ* &c.—*τελέω*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω*, *είς*, *εί*, &c.) *τελῶ*, *εῖς*, *εἰ*, *οὔμεν*, *εῖτε*, *οὔσι(ν)*, *τελέ-σ-ομαι* (*τελεύομαι*), *τελοῦμαι*, *εἰ*, *εῖται* &c.—*κομίζω*, fut. *κομίσω*, fut. Att. *κομῶ*, *εῖς*, *εἰ*, *ιοῦμεν*, *εἰτε*, *ιοῦσι(ν)*, *κομοῦμαι*, *ιεῖ*, *ιεῖται*, *ιούμεθα* &c. In the forms in *ιω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ-* *κομίδσω*, fut. *κομισ-έσω*, then *κομείω*, and *κομῶ*, not *κομῶ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ιέω* and *ιέομαι*.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω*, *καλέω*, and sometimes *ἀλέω*, (Epic *δαμάω*, *δαμώσιν* from *δαμάω*, *περῶ*, *περᾶν* from *πέρνημι*, *ἀντιώω*, *ἀντιάω*, &c. from *ἀντιάω*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάννυμι*, *σκεδάσω*, *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδάσομαι*, *σκεδῶμαι*, and *ἀμφιάννυμι*, *ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it. Some in *έζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν*, *κατασκιῶσι*, *ἐξετώμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω* (*πελάτε*, *πελώσι*, *πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

Accents of Verbs.

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε*, *βουλεύομαι*, *παῦε*, *τύπτε*, *βούλευσον*, *παῦσον*, *τύψον*, but *βουλεύεις*, *βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

<i>φέρει</i>	<i>πρόσφερε</i>	<i>λείπε</i>	<i>ἀπόλειπε</i>	<i>δῶμεν</i>	<i>ἐνδῶμεν</i>
<i>φεύγε</i>	<i>ἔκφευγε</i>	<i>οἶδα</i>	<i>σύνοιδα</i>	<i>ἤμαι</i>	<i>κάθημαι</i>

2. In composition the accent is not thrown back beyond the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχε*, *ἀνέσχον*, *ἐπίθε*, *περίθε*, *ἀπόδος*, *ἀνέσταν*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*, and an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ἦν*, *παρήν*—*εἶχον*, *προσεῖχον*—*ἦγον*, *ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλιπε*, *πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε*, *βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη*, *βῆ*, but *φθᾶν* &c.

Exceptions to this general Rule.§. 205. 1. *Perispomenon* :

α. Aor. II., inf. act., as *λῑπεῖν* : aor. II., imper. midd., as *λαβοῦ, θοῦ*, but *ἴκου* Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as *ἀγγελῶ* (f. *έω*), aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as *τυφθῶ, τυπῶ* for *έω*.

2. *Oxyton* :

α. Aor. II., part. act., as *λαβών* : all participles ending in *ς* (gen. *τος*, except the aor. I. act. which is *paroxyton*, as *παιδεύς*); as, *τετυφώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς, ἰστάς, ἐπιβάς, τιθείς, προδούς*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, *εἰπέ* (and *εἰπόν* ^aTheocr. xiv. 11.), *ελθέ, εὔρε, λαβέ* and *ἰδέ*.

Obs. 1. In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as *ἐκβαλε, ἐκβάλου*; but not in the inf. or part., as *ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλόν*. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imp. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as *ἀπόθου*, but *προσθοῦ*.

3. The accent is on the penultima, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

α. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are *propar.*) and in *μεν*; all inf. perf. midd.; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd. : as, *ἰστάναι, στήναι, ἐκστῆναι, τιθέναι, θείναι, ἐκθεῖναι, δίδόναι—τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι—τυπτέμεν—τετύφθαι, πεπαιδεῦσθαι, τετυμῆσθαι, πεφιλῆσθαι—φυλάξαι, παιδεύσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλῆσαι, μισθῶσαι—λιπίσθαι, ἐκθίσθαι, διαδόσθαι, ἀποθέσθαι*.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as *παιδεύσαι*.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as *τετυμμένος*.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are *propar.*, as *ἀλάγησθαι, ἀλαγήμενος* f. *ἀλάομαι*.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι, υμι* : *properispomenon*, as, *τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι*.

Obs. 3. All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as *καλῶ, καλοῦμαι* f. *έω, έομαι* (see §. 43. *Obs. 4.*), but *ἐφίλει* imperf., *φίλει* imper. from *ἐφίλεε*, *φίλεε*, not *ἐφίλει, φίλει*.

Obs. 4. Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. *Barytons*, as *τύπτω*; β. *Perispomena* or *Contract*, as *φιλῶ*.

^a Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Frag. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobeck Phryn. p. 348.

*Division of Verbs in ω according to their characteristic, and
Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 206. 1. Verbs in ω are divided into pure, whereof the characteristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not α , ϵ or o , as παιδεύ- ω , τί- ω , λύ- ω , baryton.

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is α , ϵ or o , as τιμά- ω , φιλέ- ω , μισθό- ω , perispomena.

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mutes, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as λείπ- ω , πλέκ- ω , πείθ- ω .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as ἀγγέλλ- ω , νέμ- ω , φάλν- ω , φθείρ- ω .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in μ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs which after the disuse of the ending μ became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as τιμάω-, φιλέω-, βουλεύω-, and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the μ , as αἰρέω.

3. The primitive pure verbs in μ which retain that ending in the common dialect.

Obs. Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in ω do not form.

Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs are the changes which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses:

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as τύπ-τ- ω root ΤΥΠ, κρίζω root ΚΡΑΓ: or even of an entire syllable, as ἀμαρτ(άν)ω root ΑΜΑΡΤ.

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as φεύγω root ΦΥΓ, λήθω root ΛΑΘ, τήκω root ΤΑΚ.

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses, τρέφω, ἐτρέφην, τέτροφα: so in English, *bear*, *bare*, *born*.

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the ori-

ginal and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which is found in the pres. and imp.; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found :

Aor. II.	ξ-τύπ-ον	Pres.	τύπ-τ-ω	Fut.	τύψω (τύπ-σω)
—	ξ-λίπ-ον	—	λείπ-ω	—	λείψω (λείπ-σω)
—	ξ-κράγ-ον	—	κράζ-ω	—	κε-κράξομαι (γ-σομαι)
—	ξ-φάν-ην	—	φαίν-ω	—	φαν-οῦμαι
—	ξ-φθάρ-ην	—	φθείρ-ω	—	ξ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes : so ETP or EΤΠΕ is the root of εύρίσκω, whence the future εὑρήσω, &c.; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root φεύγ, fut. φεύξω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present : thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εύρίσκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

Strengthening of the root.

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root :

τύπτω, aor. II. p. ξ-τύπ-ην
τάσσω, - - - ξ-τάγ-ην.

Obs. 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf.; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns : as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. ἔτυπτον, aor. II. pass. ἐτύπην, fut. τύψω (for τύπ-σω) but also τυπτ-ήσω; this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened : as,

ǣ into η in	Mute verbs, as	(ξ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω
- - αι -	Liquid -	(ξ-φάν-ην) φαίνω
- - ει -	-	(ξ-φθάρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω
ε - ει -	-	(ᾠφελ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω
ι - ī -	Mute -	(ξ-λίπ-ον) λείπω
ι - ī -	-	(ξ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω
υ - ū -	-	(ξ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω
υ - ευ -	-	(ξ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.

Obs. 2. In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, as *φεύγ-ω*, *φεύξω*, *λείπ-ω*, *λείψω*.

Obs. 3. Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aorist II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. Except such verbs as *τρέπω*, where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as *ἔτρεπον*, *τέτροφα*, by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf. *ἔτρεπον*.

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a Π letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding τ or lengthening the vowel ; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	π Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
ἔ-τυπ-ον	π	adding τ	πτ	τύπτ-ω
ἔ-λιπ-ον	π	lengthening the vowel	π	λείπ-ω
wanting	π	unchanged	π	βλέπ-ω
β				
ἔ-κρυβ-ον	β	adding τ	πτ	κρύπτ-ω
ἔ-λιβ-ον	β	lengthening ι into ει	β	λείβ-ω
ἔ-τρεβ-ον	β	..... ῑ into ῑ̄	β	τρεβ-ω
φ				
ἔ-ταφ-ον	φ	adding τ	φτ=πτ	θάπτ-ω
wanting	φ	unchanged	φ	γράφ-ω

Obs. 1. In (*θάπτω*, *ταφ-ω*) φ is changed to its lenē π (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient τ is changed to θ.

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a K letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of σ, to which the radical consonant assimilates itself; the σσ is sometimes modified into ζ, and afterwards replaced by ττ, which in many verbs is the only form used :

κ				
πέ-φρικ-α II. Perf.	κ	adding σ	κς=σσ	φρίσσ-ω
wanting	κ	unchanged	κ	πλέκ-ω
γ				
ἔ-πραγ-ον	γ	adding σ	{ γς=σσ ττ γς=ζω γγς=ζω γ γ	πράσσ-ω
ἔ-κραγ-ον	γ	adding σ		πράττ-ω
ἔ-κλαγ-ον	γγ	adding σ		κράζ-ω
wanting	γγ	unchanged		κλάζ-ω
ἔ-φυγ-ον	γ	lengthening υ̅ into ευ̅	γ	τέγγ-ω
			γ	φεύγ-ω
χ				
wanting		adding σ		
(βήχς)	χ		χς=σσ	βήσσ-ω
wanting	χ	unchanged	χ	βρέχ-ω

Obs. 2. There is one verb whose radical letter is κ , which is strengthened by τ , $\piέκτω$; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding σ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	τ	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	τ	unchanged	τ	$\deltaνύτ-ω$
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	$\piλάττ-ω$

δ

Strengthened by

$\tau-φραδ-ων$	δ	adding σ	$\delta\sigma = \zeta$	$\phiράζ-ω$
wanting	δ	unchanged	δ	$\epsilonρείδ-ω$

θ

$\tau-λαθ-ων$	θ	lengthening a to η	θ	$\lambdaήθ-ω$
$\tau-πιθ-ων$	θ	lengthening i to ϵ	θ	$\πείθ-ω$

Obs. 3. One verb with θ adds σ to its root, and is assimilated to it, $\kappaορύσσω$, Ep. $\kappaε-κόρυθ-μαι$.

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid λ , μ , ν , or ρ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with λ by doubling the liquid; and in some in μ and ν the root remains unchanged:

$\tau-σφάλ-ην$	λ	adding λ	$\lambda\lambda$	$\sigmaφάλλ-ω$
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wanting	μ	unchanged	μ	$\νέμ-ω$
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$\tau-φάν-ην$	ν	lengthening a into α	ν	$\phiαίν-ω$
$\kappaέ-κρί-κα$	ν	lengthening i into ϵ	ν	$\κρίν-ω$
wanting	ν	lengthening ϵ into ϵ	ν	$\τείν-ω$
wanting	ν	unchanged	ν	$\μέν-ω$

$\tau-σπάρ-ην$	ρ	lengthening ϵ into ϵ	ρ	$\sigmaπείρ-ω$
$\delta\rho-όμην$	ρ	lengthening a into α	ρ	$\αῖρ-ω$

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication of the form in μ , as $\gammaεν$, $\gammaι-γεν$, $\gammaιγένω$ contracted $\gammaίγνω$, Latin *gigno*, $\tauεκ$, $\tauι-τεκ$, $\tauιτεκω$, contracted $\tauίτκτω$.

Obs. 4. Two verbs in μ are strengthened by the addition of ν : aor. II. $\epsilonκαμον$, pres. $\kappaάμνω$, fut. $\kappaαμούμαι$; aor. II. $\epsilonταμον$, pres. $\τέμνω$, fut. $\τεμῶ$.

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as $\kappaαλύπτω$ from $\kappaαλυβή$, $\deltaπτω$ from $\deltaφή$: for which purpose the following observations may be useful.

1. All verbs in πτω have for their root a Π letter (π, β, φ) : πίπτω is only an apparent exception ; see Anomalous Verbs.

2. Verbs in σσω or ττω have for their radical a Κ letter (κ, γ, χ), except the following :

ἀρμόττω (ἀρμόζω), fut. -όσω.

βλίττω, fut. ίσω.

βράσσω (βράζω).

ἐρέσσω, ττω, fut. έσω.

πάσσω, fut. άσω.

πλάσσω, fut. άσω.

πτίσσω, fut. ίσω.

ιμάσσω, άσω, κνώσσω, ώσω.

λεύσσω, fut. λεύσω, aor. έλευσα, but both forms are doubtful.

λίσσομαι, Hom., λίτομαι, aor. έλίσάμην, έλιτόμην.

νίσσομαι, νείσσομαι, fut. νείσομαι.

So also verbs in ώττω (Ion. ώσσω) : as, λιμώττω, δνειρώττω, ύπνώττω, though δνειρωγμός, δνειρωξίς seem to point to a κ letter as the radical.

3. The following in σσω fluctuate between the κ and the τ sound :

νάσσω, fut. νάξω &c., pf. pass. νένασμαι, verbal adj. ναστός.

ἀφύσσω (poet.), fut. ύξω, aor. ήφύσα, ήφυσάμην.

κορύσσω, fut. κορύξω, Ep. pft. κεκορυθμένος, aor. I. midd. έκορυσάμην.

4. Of verbs in ζω, with a Τ letter (generally δ), there are but few primitives :

έζομαι poet., καθέζομαι : ζζω, καθίζω : σχίζω, χέζω ; but there are many derivatives in άζω and ίζω, as έθίζω, εικάζω, &c.

5. Most verbs in ζω with a Κ letter, (generally γ,) for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopoetica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice ; as,

αιάζω, fut. αιάξω ; ἀλαλάζω : (ηὐδάξατο, αὐδάξασθαι from ΑΥΔΑΖΟΜΑΙ in Ion.) ; κοίζω, fut. κοίξω ; κράζω, κρώζω ; μαστιζω ; ὀδάζω ; οἰμώζω (fut. ξω and ξομαι) ; ὀλολύζω ; ῥυστάζω ; στάζω, σταλάζω ; στενάζω ; στήριζω ; στίζω ; συρίζω ; σφάζω (Att. σφάττω) ; σφύζω ; τρίζω ; φλύζω ; βάζω, fut. βάξω, III. pf. midd. or pass. βέβακται ; βρίζω (βρίζαι) ; δαίζω ; λελείζω ; έναρίζω, spolio ; ρέζω.

6. The following six in ζω fluctuate between a τ and κ sound :

ἀρπάζω, Att. fut. ἀρπάσομαι, σω : aor. ήρπασα, ήρπάσθην, &c. : (Epic and common dialect, ἀρπάξω and -άσω, &c. : aor. II. pass. ήρπάγην).

βαστάζω, fut. άσω : aor. έβαστάχθην.

διστάζω, hence the verbal subst. δισταγμός and διστασις.

μύζω (poet. and dial.), aor. έμυξα ; έμυσα, Hippocr.

νυστάζω, fut. άσω and άξω.

παίζω, fut. παιξοῦμαι and παίξομαι : aor. Att. έπαισα : pf. pass. Att. πέπαισμαι.

Obs. Συρίζω cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, συνρίττω. The older form, συρίζομαι, belongs to συρίζω, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, συρίσω, to συνρίττω.

7. The following three in ζω have γγ for their pure character. :

κλάζω, perf. κέ-κλαγγ-α : fut. κλάγξω : aor. έκλαγξα.

πλάζω, fut. πλάγξω, &c. : aor. pass. έπλάγχθην.

σαλπίζω, fut. ίγξω, &c. : (later also -ίσω, &c.)

Change of Vowels.

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it, whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. *ä* in the root.

Present.		Aor. II. <i>ä</i>	Perf. II.
<i>η</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as <i>λήθω</i>	<i>ἐλαῖον</i>	<i>η</i> : <i>λέληθα</i>
<i>α</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	- { <i>θάλλω</i>	<i>ἐθαῖον</i> post.	<i>τέθηλα</i>
<i>αι</i> }	- { <i>φαίνω</i>	<i>ἐφᾶνην</i>	<i>πέφηναι</i>
<i>ε</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	- <i>τρέφω</i>	<i>ἐτραῖον</i>	<i>ο</i> : <i>τέτροφα</i>
<i>ε</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	- { <i>στέλλω</i>	<i>ἐσταῖον</i>	— —
<i>ει</i> }	- { <i>φθείρω</i>	<i>ἐφθαῖον</i>	<i>ἐφθορα</i>
2. <i>Υ</i> —aor. 2. <i>Υ</i> .			
<i>ει</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as <i>λείπω</i>	<i>ἐλιπον</i>	<i>οι</i> : <i>λέλοιπα</i>
3. <i>υ̃</i> —aor. 2. <i>υ̃</i> .			
<i>ευ</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as <i>φεύγω</i>	<i>ἐφύγον</i>	<i>ευ</i> : <i>πέφευγα</i>

Remarks on the Change of Vowels.

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is *ε*, change it into *α* in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

<i>τρέπ-ω</i> , aor. II. <i>ἔ-τραπ-ον</i>	<i>στέλλ-ω</i> , aor. II. <i>ἔ-σταῖλ-ην</i>
<i>τρέφ-ω</i> - <i>ἔ-τράφ-ην</i>	<i>φθείρ-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-φθαῖρ-ην</i>
<i>στρέφ-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-στράφ-ην</i>	<i>κτείν-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-κταν-ον</i>
<i>βρέχ-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-βράχ-ην</i>	<i>τέμν-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-ταμ-ον</i>
<i>δέρ-ω</i> , - <i>ἔ-δάρ-ην</i> .	

But not polysyllables, as *ἡγγέλην*, *ᾠφελον*, *ἀγερίσθαι*.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the *ε* in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the impft., as

βλέπω, imp. *ἔ-βλεπ-ον*, aor. II. pass. *ἔ-βλεπ-ην*.
λέγω, (in compos.), aor. II. pass. *κατα-λέγ-ην*. So also
λέπ-ω, *ἔ-λεπ-ην*.

πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.

ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels :

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην ;

τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην

ἔξε-πλάγ-ην

κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II. ; as,

στελλω, fut. στείλ-ω pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην

φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔ-φθαρ-μαι aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγελα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγέριμαι, ἡγέρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι* ; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δέδορκα

δέρω, δέδορα

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα

φθείρω, ἔφθορα

λείπω, λείλοιπα

πείθω, πέποιθα

σπείρω, ἔσπορα

στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel :

(ἔθω, Ep.), εἴωθα (for εἶθα), εἰωθῆναι, εἰωθώς : plpft. εἰώθειν.

ἴδω, οἶδα.

ἔϊκω, ἔϊκα, plpf. ἐῴκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), ἔλοπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.

ἔργω, ἔοργα : plpf. ἐώργειν.

ῥήγνυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκλεμμαι (also κέκλαμμαι).

λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξείλοχα : but pft. midd. συνειλεγμαι.

πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα : but πέπεμμαι.

τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα ; (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω).

Obs. 3. So also ἀγήροχα (ἄγω), ἐδήδοχα (ἔδω), ἐτήνοχα (ἐνέκω), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ἔωκα Dor. for εἴκα from ἵημι, βεβόλημαι (βάλλω) δεδοκημένος (δέκομαι), ἄωρτο (ἀείρω), ἔοργα (βέω), ἐπώχατο Il. μ. 340, form ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, *α* in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass. : as,

στρέφω, pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι, but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην } ἀφθην Ion. and
τρέπω - - - τέτραμμαι, but - - - ἐτρέφθην } Dor.

τρέφω, - - - τέθραμμαι, but - - - ἐθρέφθην

κλέπτω, see 6.

Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as *ἐλπι-ον*, but *ἐπαίδευ-σ-α*: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as *στρέφω*, *ἐστράφ-ην*, *στραφ-ήσομαι*, but *ἐ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, *ι* into *ῑ*, *α* into *η* or after *ρ* or a vowel into *ᾶ*, and the diphthongs *αι* into *η*, *ει* into *οι*, *υ* into *ευ*, see §. 213.

κράζω	aor. II. <i>ἔ-κραγ-ον</i>	II. pft. <i>κέ-κρᾶγ-α</i>
φρίσσω	root ΦΡΙΚ (ῥ)	- - <i>πέ-φρικ-α</i>
βάλλω	fut. <i>βαλ-ῶ</i>	- - <i>τέ-θηλ-α</i>

So *πέφηνα*, *πέφενγα*, *λέληθα*.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, *εύω*, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *ύνω* &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.; and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in *νω*, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impft.: as

γράφω	impf. <i>ἔγραφον</i>	aor. II. act. wanting	aor. pass. <i>ἐγράφη</i>
κλίνω	- <i>ἔκλινον</i>	- - - -	- <i>ἐκλίην</i> .

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and of the aor. II. except *τρέπω*.

<i>ἔτραπον</i>	<i>ἐτραρόμην</i>	<i>ἐτράπη</i>
<i>ἔτρεψα</i>	<i>ἐτρεψάμην</i>	<i>ἐτρέφθην</i> ;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγὴν*. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as *ἔτυπον* and *ἐτύπην*, *ἔλιπον* and II. π, 507 *λίπεν* (*ἐλίπησαν*), *ἤγγελον* and *ἤγγελην*, Ep. *ἔμαγον* and *ἐμάγην*.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

a. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass.^a, the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II., for example, *ταχθῆναι* and *ταγήναι*. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

<i>ἀπηλλάχθην</i> and <i>ἀπηλλάχην</i>	<i>συνελέχθην</i> and <i>συνελέγην</i>
<i>ἐβλάφθην</i> - <i>ἐβλάβην</i>	<i>ἐφλέχθην</i> - <i>ἐφλέγην</i>
<i>ἐβρέχθην</i> - <i>ἐβράχην</i>	<i>ἐστρέφθην</i> - <i>ἐστράφην</i> .
<i>ἔφθην</i> - <i>ἔφθασα</i>	<i>ἤξα</i> - <i>ἤγαγον</i>

Thucyd. and Xen.

^a R. P. Phœn. 986, Valck. Phœn. 979.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἔλιπον, later ἔλειψα	ἔλισθον later ὀλίσθησα
εἶλον - ἤρησα	ἔβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα
ἐβίωον - ἐβίωσα	

On the other hand, of βλάπτω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἐβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose: as,

	Prose.	Poetry.
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγείλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκτανον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἔπεισα	ἔπιθον, ἐπιθόμην
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἁλλομαι	ἡλάμην	ἡλόμην
αἶρω	ἦρα, ἡράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἀρωμαι, ἀρέσθαι.

Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π *letter*, Κ *letter*, Τ *letter*), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

Mute Verbs.

2. The mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρίβ-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλάπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ).

φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω
(=βσ, πσ, φσ)
Perft. φα
(=βά, πά)

2. Verbs with a Κ letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσω-ω

(ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσω-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω
(=γσ, κσ, χσ.)
Perft. χα
(=γά, κά.)

3. Verbs with a Τ letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, ττ, θ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as δσ, φράζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσσομαι

(ΛΙΤ.), θσ, κορύσσω-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω, (the τ
letter being
dropped.)
Perfect κα.

Obs. 1. It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , which have a κ letter, and those which have a τ letter, as the one form their future $\xi\omega$, pft. in $\chi\alpha$, the others in $\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 2. These double letters are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4.), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a Π or K sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the T sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.)

2. The future ending is always $\sigma\omega$, with which the radical letter coalesces in Π and K verbs, but is dropped in T verbs, as may be seen above.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding δ , $\epsilon\iota\nu$ (aspirated) to the K and Π , $\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ to the T verbs; but before κ the T letter is dropped: before μ and τ in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes σ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with σ ; $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$; $\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$; but $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$, (except the Homeric $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ from $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.)

4. The vowels a , i , u , of T verbs are short before the σ or κ of the tense endings; $\alpha\sigma$, $\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\phi\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\phi\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$; $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, fut. $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$; $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$; $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with σ , θ , μ , τ , and the aspirated endings δ , $\epsilon\iota\nu$, are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

Obs. 1. The characteristic π , when preceded by μ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\mu\psi\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\mu\tau\alpha\iota$ &c., inf. $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$: so $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$). So when $\gamma\gamma$ precedes μ , one of them is dropped: $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$), $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\zeta\alpha\iota$, $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ &c. inf. $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; so $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\xi\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\xi\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$), $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\zeta\alpha\iota$ &c.

Obs. 2. In the old poetic dialect the T letter is retained before the μ of the pft. midd., as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 3. In the verbs ending in *-ένθω* or *-ένθω*, the T letter and the *ν* are both dropped, to compensate for which the *ε* becomes *ει*, as *σπένθ-ω*, fut. (*σπένθ-σω*), *σπείσω*, aor. *ἔσπεισα*, pft. *ἔσπεισμαι*. So *πενθ-* forms *πέισμαι*, fut. of *πάσχω*.

Obs. 4. Verbs with 'a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as *φράζω* (ΦΡΑΔΩ), aor. II. *ἑπέφραδον*.

Obs. 5. The root of *ψύχω* is *ψυγ* not *ψυχ*, whence the aor. II. is formed with *γ*: *ἔψύγην*, *ψυγήναι*.

Obs. 6. On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

Obs. 7. On the Attic fut. of verbs in *άζω* and *ίζω*, as

βιβάζω fut. *βιβάσω*=*βιβῶ*, *ῥε*, *ῥι*, *ῶμεν* &c.

κομίζω .. *κομίσω*=*κομῶ*, *ίεις*, *ίει*, *ιούμεν*, see §. 203. 1.

Obs. 8. *Σάω* has in Attic the pft. *σέσωμαι*, from the Epic *σάω*.

Obs. 9. Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with *σ* drop the *σ* if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

κεκρύφθαι for *κεκρύψθαι* *πεπλέχθαι* for *πεπλέξθαι* *ἔσφαλθε* for *ἔσφαλσθε*.

Obs. 10. The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. *νται*, *ντο*, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of *εἰμί* (*εἰσι*) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. *ἦσαν* for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the *ν* is exchanged for *δ*, throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

<i>τρίβ-ω</i>	<i>τέ-τριμ-μαι</i>	III. pl. <i>τετρίφεται</i> (for <i>τέτριβνται</i>)	pl. pft. <i>ἑτετρίφато</i>
<i>πλέκ-ω</i>	<i>πέ-πλεγ-μαι</i>	.. <i>πεπλέχεται</i> (for <i>πέπλεκνται</i>)	
<i>τάσσ-ω</i>	<i>τέ-ταγ-μαι</i>	.. <i>τετάχεται</i> (for <i>τεταγνται</i>)	
<i>σκευάζω</i>	<i>ἐ-σκεύασ-μαι</i>	.. <i>ἑσκευάδαται</i> (for <i>ἑσκευάνδνται</i>)	
<i>χωρίζω</i>	<i>κε-χώρισ-μαι</i>	.. <i>κεχωρίδαται</i> (for <i>κεχώριδνται</i>).	

The periphrasis with *εἶναι* is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. vii. 62 *ἑσκευάδατο*, Id. 66 *ἑσκευασμένοι ἦσαν*.

Obs. 11. The following perfects in *δαται* are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not *δ*: *ἔρράδαται* from *ράινω*, *ἐληλάδατο* from *ἐλάω*, *ἀκηχέδαται* from *ἄχομαι*, where others read *ἀκηχέσται*.

Obs. 12. *Ἀπίκαται* from *ἀφίγμαι*, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before *αται*.

Obs. 13. The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form it from the simple root.

§. 219.

Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

Radical letter—Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is *π*, *β* *φ* or *πτ*: Fut. *ψω* (*π-σω*, *β-σω*, *φ-σω*): Pft. *φα* (*π-ά*, *β-ά*): Pft. Pass. or Midd. *μαι* or *μμαι*:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
Pres.	Ind. <i>τρίβ-ω</i>	Imper. <i>τρίβ-ε</i>	Conj. or Opt. <i>τρίβ-ω</i>	Inf. <i>τρίβ-ειν</i>	Part. <i>τρίβ-ων</i>
Perft. I.	<i>τέτριψ-α</i>	wanting	<i>τετριψ ω</i>	<i>τετριψ-έναι</i>	<i>τετριψ-ώς</i>
Plpft.	<i>έτετριψ-ειν</i>		<i>τετριψοιμι</i>		
Fut.	<i>τρίψ-ω</i>		<i>τρίψοιμι</i>	<i>τρίψειν</i>	<i>τρίψων</i>
Impft.	<i>ετριβ-ον</i>		<i>τρίβ-οιμι</i>		
Aor. I.	<i>ετριψα</i>	<i>τρίψον</i>	<i>τρίψω</i> <i>τρίψαιμι</i>	<i>τρίψαι</i>	<i>τρίψας</i>
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	<i>τρίβ-ομαι</i>	<i>τρίβ-ου</i>	<i>τρίβ-ομαι</i>	<i>τρίβ-εσθαι</i>	<i>τρίβ-όμενος</i>
Pft.	<i>τέτριμμαι</i> (<i>τέ-τριβ-μαι</i>)	<i>τέτριψο</i> (<i>τέ-τριβ-θο</i>)	<i>τετριμμένος ε</i>	<i>τετριφθαι</i>	<i>τετριμμένος</i>
S. 1.	<i>τέ-τριμ-μαι</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τρι-ψαι</i>	<i>τέ-τρι-ψο</i>			
3.	<i>τέ-τριπ-ται</i>	<i>τε-τρίφ-θω</i>			
D. 1.	<i>τε-τρίμ-μεθον</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τριφ-θον</i>	<i>τέ-τριφ-θον</i>			
3.	<i>τέ-τριφ-θον</i>	<i>τε-τρίφ-θων</i>			
P. 1.	<i>τε-τρίμ-μεθα</i>				
2.	<i>τέ-τριφ-θε</i>	<i>τέ-τριφ-θε</i>			
3.	<i>τε-τριμ-μένοι εισί</i> <i>οι τε-τρίφ-αται</i>	<i>τε-τρίφ-θωσαν</i> <i>οι τε-τρίφ-θων</i>			
Plpft.	<i>έτετριμην</i>		<i>τετριμμένος εην</i>		
S. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μην</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τέ-τρι-ψο</i>				
3.	<i>έ-τέ-τριπ-το</i>				
D. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τέ-τριφ-θον</i>				
3.	<i>έ-τε-τρίφ-θην</i>				
P. 1.	<i>έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα</i>				
2.	<i>έ-τέ-τριφ-θε</i>				
3.	<i>τε-τριμ-μένοι ησαν</i>				

* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τρίψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τρίψόμενος
Impft.	ἐτρίβ-όμην		τρίβοίμην		
Aor. I.	ἐτρίψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι	τρίψᾶσθαι	τρίψάμενος
			τρίψαίμην		
Fut. III.	τετρίψομαι	τ	τετρίψοίμην	τετρίψεσθαι	τετρίψόμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἐτρίφθην (ἐτρίβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τρίφ-θω Opt. τρίφ-θείην	τρίφ-θῆναι	τρίφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τρίφ-θήσομαι		τρίφ-θήσοίμην	τρίφ-θήσεσθαι	τρίφ-θήσόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τρίβ-ῶ τρίβ-εῖην	τρίβ-ῆναι	τρίβ-είς
Fut. II.	τρίβ-ήσομαι		τρίβ-ήσοίμην	τρίβ-ήσεσθαι	τρίβ-ήσόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τρίβ-τός=)τριπτός, (τρίβ-τέος=)τριπτέος.

Radical letter—K sound.

§. 220. 1. The Present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ά, γ-ά or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	ἔσφιγγα	ἔσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πέ-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν or πε-πλέχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος δ Inf. πέ-πλεχ-θαι Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἶην
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην		
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἔ-πε-πλέγ-μην		
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἔ-πλεξάμην		
Ft. III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἔ-πλέκ-θην) ἔ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἔ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective : πλεκ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony ; as, *τέγγω, τέτγμαι, τέτγξαι* &c. So

ἔσφιγμαι	ἔσφιγξο
ἔσφιγξαι	ἔσφιγθω
ἔσφιγκται	ἔσφιγχθον
ἔσφίγμεθον	ἔσφιγχθον
ἔσφιγχθον	ἔσφιγχθων
ἔσφιγχθον	
ἔσφίγμεθα	ἔσφιγθε
ἔσφιγχθε	ἔσφιγθωσαν or ἔσφιγχθων
ἔσφιγμένοι εἰσὶ	

2. The Present characteristic is σσ, ττ, or sometimes ζ: Fut. ξω (γσω, κσω): Pft. χα (γά, κδ): Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι:

σσω	} τάσσω	τάζω	*τέταχα	τέταγμαi
ττω				
ζ	σφάζω	σφάζω	*ξσφαχα	ξσφαγμαi

declined like τάσσω, and through the moods like τριβω. The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	τάσσ-ω, Att. τάττ-ω	τάσσ-ομαι		
Impf.	ἔ-τασσ-ον	ἔ-τασσ-όμην		
Perf.	(τέ-ταγ-ά) τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι τέ-ταξ-αι τέ-τακ-ται τε-τάγ-μεθον τέ-ταχ-θον τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάγ-μεθα τέ-ταχ-θε τε-ταγ-μένοι εἰσί	Imper. τέ-ταξ-ο τε-τάχ-θω τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάχ-θων τέ-ταχ-θε τε-τάχ-θωσαν or τε-τάχ-θων	Conj. τεταγμένος ο Inf. τέ-ταχ-θαι Part. τε-ταγ-μένος

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	ἔ-τε-τάχ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τάγ-μην	Opt. τεταγμένος εἶην
Fut.	(τάγ-σω) τά-ξω	τάξ-ομαι	
Aor.	ἔ-τα-ξα	ἔ-ταξ-άμην	
Ft. III.		τε-τάξ-ομαι	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	(ἔ-τάγ-θην) ἔ-τάχ-θην
Future I.	ταχ-θήσομαι
Aorist II.	ἔ-τάγ-ην
Future II.	ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective: τακτός, ἡ, όν, τακτέος, έα, έον.

Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The Present characteristic is τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι:

τ	ἀνυτω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
σσ				
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τρέβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.).

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἔ-ψευδ-όμην	ἔ-φραζ-ον	ἔ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φρα-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἔ-ψεύ-κειν	ἔ-ψεύσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φρά-κειν	ἔ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω) ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φρά-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἔ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φρά-σα	ἔ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its character. were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσσάμην.

PASSIVE.		
Aor. I.	(ἔ-ψεύδ-θην) ἔ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἔ-φράδ-θην) ἔ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I.	ψευσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective : (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τία, τέον φραστέος.		

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.					
Ind.	Sing.	1. ἔφηνσ-μαι	Imper. ἔψεν-σο ἐψεύσ-θω	Inf. ἐψεῦσ-θαι Part. ἐψενσ-μένος, η, ον.	
		2. ἔψενσ-σαι			
		3. ἔψενσ-ται			
	Dual	1. ἐψεύσ-μεθον	ἔψενσ-θον ἐψεύσ-θων		
		2. ἔψενσ-θον			
		3. ἔψενσ-θον			
	Plur.	1. ἐψεύσ-μεθα	ἔφενσ-θε ἐψεύσ-θωσαν or ἐψεύσ-θων		
		2. ἔψενσ-θε			
		3. ἐψενσ-μένοι εἰσὶ			

Liquid Verbs.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ , but the pft. has the tense characteristic κ ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

Obs. The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -έσω, έω, ῶ, -ίσομαι, έομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-έσω, σφαλ-έω=σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in έω. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ϵ) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ , as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure charact., as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ένω, ένω, έρω, κρέν-ω, άμύν-ω, κτείν-ω, φαίν-ω (ΣΦΑΛ, TEM, KPIN(ι), 'AMTN(υ), KTEN, ΦAN), but μέν-ω, νέμ-ω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and mid. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἐ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλ-ήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφήλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρμαι, aor. I. ἐ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τίλ-ῶ, midd. τίλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τίλ-α, inf. τίλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes :

Class I. (ä in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -έλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, αίνω.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ξ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οὔμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ξ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ξ-φην-α.

Class II. (ε in the Fut., ε in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -είνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ξ-μειν-α
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἥγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ξ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ξφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ι in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ίλλω, ίνω.

τίλλ-ω	τίλ-ῶ	ξ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	ξ-κρίν-α.

Class IV. (υ in the Fut., υ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῶρω, -ῶνω.

σύρ-ω	σῦρ-ῶ	ξ-σῦρ-α
ἀμύν-ω	ἀμύν-ῶ	ἥμυν-α.

Obs. 1. The following verbs of Class I. take α instead of η, in the aor. I.,—in αίνω, ἰσχναίνω, ἰσχνᾶναι, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι, κοιλαίνω, (ἐκοιλᾶνα), λενκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω ;—all in -ραίνω, as περαίνω, fut. περανῶ, aor. ἐπέρᾶνα, inf. περᾶναι (except τιτραίνω, τιτρήναι), ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὑφᾶνα, ὑφρηνα),—-ιαίνω, as πιαίνω, πιάναι, μαιίνω (μῆναι, seldom μᾶναι). The verb σημαίνω has σημήναι (the usual Attic form) and σημάναι. So also αἶρω, ἄλλομαι have the form in ā, ἔραι, ἄλασθαι, which, however, is in the indicative η, as ἦρα, ἤλάμην. The verbs of this class in Doric have α, in Epic and Ion. η.

Obs. 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., in which the σ of έσσω is retained and the ε dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is σω, σα : κέλλω (poet.), κέλσω, ἔκελσα—κίρω (poet.), κύρσω, ἔκυρσα—'ΟΡΩ (δρ-νυμι), ὄρσω, ὤρσα, always—φύρω, old Greek and poetic φύρσω, ἔφυρσα, fut. πεφύρσομαι ; but aor. II. pass. ἐφύρην Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) πέφυρμαι, in prose φυράσω, ἐφύρασσα, ἐφυρασάμην, ἐφυράσθην, πεφύραμαι. So also αἰρέση Panyas. from αἰρίω,—ἦρσα from ἄρω,—ἔρσα Hippocrat. from εἶρω,—ἔρσαι (Hom. ἀπέρσα) from ἔρρω,—κέρσω from κείρω,—τέλσαι from τέλλω,—φθέρσω, Hom. for φθερῶ.

Obs. 3. The futures φᾶνῶ, ἄρῶ, in Attic poetry, are contractions from φαενῶ from φαείνω, and ἀερῶ from αἰρίω : the α in φᾶνούμαι is always short.

§. 223. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic ν, ought end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίλαγ-κα (from μαιίνω for με-μίαν-κα), πέ-

φαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώφυγκα (from παροφύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the *ν* sound entirely, as κεκέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ἐνω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ἦσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κεκέρδηκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in ἐω; but as ἦσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in ἐω, as ἐψήσω, τυπήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with *ν* for the characteristic drop the *ν* in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	— ἐκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλικα	κέκλιμαι	— ἐκλίθην
πλύνω	πέπλυκα	πέπλυνμαι	— ἐπλύθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the *γ* and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτακα	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην
ἐκτάκα (and ἔκταγκα)	ἐκτάμαι	ἐκτάθην (ἐκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. ἔκτονα for ἔκτακα, τέθνηκα and ἀπέθανον (with ὑπό and a gen.) for ἔκταμαι and ἐκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, πλύνω and κτείνω sometimes retain the *ν* in the aor. I. pass., as ἐκλίνθην, ἐπλύνθην: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

a. When σθ follows a liquid the *σ* is dropped as in mute verbs, as ἡγγέλθαι (for ἡγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the *ν* is generally dropped before endings beginning with *μ*, and *σ* inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ραίνω ῥρασμαι—παχύν-ω πεπάχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι εισίν—μαίνω μεμασμαι; but in some of these verbs the *ν* sound remains, being assimilated to the *μ*, as ξηραίν-ω, ἐξήραμ-μαι (and ἐξήρασμαι) (for ἐξήραν-μαι); παροφύνω, παρώφυσμαι, αισχύν-ω ἥσχυμμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the *ν* is dropped without the insertion of *σ*, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυνμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the *ν* remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι, πέφαν-σαι, πέφαν-ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -ανται, ἥσχυμμαι, -υνσαι, -υνται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

Obs. 3. *Κεχρίμανται* for *ννται* Pind. Pyth. ix. 32, and *κίκραν-ται* for *αννται* Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with *εἰσι*.

Obs. 4. On the change of *ε* into *α* in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with *ε* in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as *ἀγγέλλω*, *ὀφείλω*, *ἀγείρομαι* retain the *ε*; as, *ἤγγελον*, *ἤγγελόν*, *ἤγγελκα*, *ἤγγελθην*—*ὀφελον*—*ἀγγήρομαι*, *ἤγερθην*. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the verbs above mentioned, which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed from only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as *φαίνω*, aor. I. *ἔφην-α*, pf. II. *πέφην-α*; except in verbs with *ε* in the fut. which change the *ε* to *ο*, as *σπείρω*, fut. *σπερ-ῶ*, pf. II. *ἔσπορ-α*.

§. 224. *Paradigm of Liquid Verbs : ἀγγέλλω.*

ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἤγγελ-κα		ἤγγελ-κα	ἤγγελκέναι	ἤγγελκώς
			Optative.		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ		ἀγγελοίμ or ἀγγελοίην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν,
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοίης		οὔσα, οὖν
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοίη		
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοίμεν - ἀγγελοῖήμεν		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοῖήτε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οὔσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοῖεν		
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-ον		ἄγγελλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἤγγελ-κειν		ἤγγελ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἤγγειλ-α	ἄγγειλον	ἄγγειλω Conj. ἄγγειλαμι Opt.	ἄγγειλαι	ἄγγειλ σ
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω			-	
Plpft.	ἔ-φθορ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-ον	ἄγγελε	ἄγγέλω Conj. ἄγγέλοιμι Opt.	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν, οὔσα, ὄν

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι Opt.	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι		ἡγγελ-μένος ὦ	ἡγγέλ-(σ)θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος
2.	ἡγγελ-σαι	ἡγγελ-σο			
3.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγέλ-θω			
D. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθον				
2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον			
3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγέλ-θων			
P. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθα				
2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε			
3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἡγγέλ-θωσαν or ἡγγέλ-θων			
Pipft.	ἡγγέλ-μην		Opt. ἡγγελλόμενος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εἶσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἰ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον		ἀγγελ-οῖμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἴσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εἴσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα		ἀγγελ-οῖμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἴσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῖντο		
Aor. I.	ἡγγεῖλ-άμην	ἀγγεῖλαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγεῖλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἡγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγίλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-εῖην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-είς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ησοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ä* in the Fut., σφάλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἔ-σφαλλ-όμεν	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμεν
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πί-φαι-κα)	πί-φασ-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-κειν	ἔ-σφάλ-μην	(ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-πε-φην-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οὔμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-θην	ἔ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἔ-σφάλ-ην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τέα, τέον, φαν-τέος.				

Inflection of the Perfect Middle.

§. 226. With σ, φαίν-ω : with μμ, ξηραίν-ω : with ἄ, τείν-ω.

Ind. S. 1.	πί-φασ-μαι	ἔ-ξήραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾶ-μαι
2.	πί-φαν-σαι	ἔ-ξήραν-σαι	τέ-τᾶ-σαι
3.	πί-φαν-ται	ἔ-ξήραν-ται	τέ-τᾶ-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾶ-μεθον
2.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾶ-μεθα
2.	πί-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶ	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S. 2.	(*πί-φαν-σο)	(*ἔ-ξήραν-σο)	τέ-τᾶ-σο
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἔ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D. 2.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P. 2.	πί-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθωσαν or τε-τά-σθων
Inf.	πε-φάν-θαι	ἔ-ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.	πε-φασ-μένος	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾶ-μένος

§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., ἱμείρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στείλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμείρ-ω	ἱμείρ-ομαι	στείλλ-ω	στείλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἱμειρ-ον	ἱμειρ-όμην	ῥ-στελλ-ον	ῥ-στελλ-όμην
Perf. I.	*ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ῥ-σταλ-κα	ῥ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἱμέρ-κειν	ἱμέρ-μην	ῥ-στάλ-κειν	ῥ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ῥ-φθορ-α from φθείρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ῥ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμειρ-α	ἱμειρ-άμην	ῥ-στειλ-α	ῥ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ῥ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ῥ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἱμερ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected as ἡγγελμαι.

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ῥ in the Fut., τιλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. Midd. κλῖν-ω.

Pres. A. & M.	τιλλ-ω τιλλ-ομαι	κλῖν-ω κλῖν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-κα τέ-τιλ-μαι	κέ-κλῖ-κα κέ-κλῖ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	τιλ-ῶ τιλ-οῦμαι	κλῖν-ῶ κλῖν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ῥ-τιλ-α ῥ-τιλ-άμην	ῥ-κλῖν-α ῥ-κλῖν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ῥ-τιλ-θην	ῥ-κλῖ-θην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλῖ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ῥ-κλῖν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλῖν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, ὄν τιλ-τέος, τέα-τέον κλι-τός, ἡ, ὄν κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected as ἡγγελμαι, κέκλιμαι as τέταμαι, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., *σῦρω, μολύνω* : and where the *ν* is wholly dropped in the Pft. Midd., *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῦρ-ω σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυγ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῦρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολῦν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῦρ-α ἔ-σῦρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-α ἔ-μολύν-άμην	ἔ-πλύν-α ἔ-πλύν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἔ-μολύν-θην	ἔ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἔ-σῦρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	σῦρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives : <i>συρ-τός -τέος, μολυν-τέος, πλυ-τός πλυ-τέος.</i>			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. *σέσυρμαι* is inflected as *ἡγγελμαι, μεμόλυσμαι* as *πέφασμαι, ἥσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) as *ἐξήραμαι, πέπλυμαι* as *τέταμαι*.

§. 230.

Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract or Perispomena.

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μ* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μ* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

§. 231.

Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings, *σω* fut., *σα* aor., *κα* pft., are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παιδεύ-σω, πεπαίδευ-κα*.

2. The short character. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι, υ* in baryton pure verbs, and *ᾱ, ῔, ὄ*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened :

ι into ι, as τίω, τί-σω, ξ-τίσα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into υ, as κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλῶ), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθῶ), μισθώ-σω, με-μίσθω-κα

α into { η, as τιμά-ω, (τιμῶ), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα
 ᾱ, as ἐάω (ἐῶ), ἐά-σω A. εἶᾱ-σα.

Obs. ᾱ is lengthened into ᾱ only when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἐά-ω ἐᾶ-σω—μειδιᾶ-ω μειδιᾶ-σομαι—φωρᾶ-ω φωρᾶ-σω: but ἐγγυᾶ-ω ἐγγυῖ-σω—βοᾶω βοήσομαι ἐβόησα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοᾶ-σω, but later ἀλῶ-σω: ἀεροῶμαι, fut. ἀεροῶσομαι, aor. ἠεροῶσάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χράω, χρήσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κέχρησμαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

Baryton pure Verbs.

1. ι in the tenses.

ἐπαίω, aor. ἐπήϊσα(ι), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple δῖω is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (graze), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρῖσα, inf. χρίσαι, pft. pass. κέχρισμαι, inf. κεχρίσθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, χρίω (anoint), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρῖσα, inf. χρίσαι, midd. ἐχρίσάμην, pf. pass. κέχρισμαι, κεχρίσθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

2. υ.

a. The following in υῶ retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut. act. and middle:

ἀνύω (old Attic ἀνύτω), fut. ἀνύσω: aor. ἤνυσσα: pass. with σ.

ἀρύω (old Attic ἀρύτω), ἀρύσω, ἤρυσσα, ἤρυσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μύσω: aor. ἔμυσσα: pf. μέμυκα.

πτύω, fut. πτύσω: aor. ἔπτυσσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανύσω: pass. with σ.

ἐρύω, εἰρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρύσω (Epic ἐρύω): pf. pass. εἰρύμαι: middle ἐρύομαι, fut. ἐρύσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἰρύσάμην: but ῥύομαι (υ), ῥύσομαι, ἔρρυσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥύσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρύσασατο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλῶσω, εἰλῶμαι, but εἰλῶσα Ath. vii. p. 293 D.

ἰδρύω, (later ἰδρύσω, ἰδρύσα): usually fut. ἰδρύσω: aor. ἰδρύσα: pf. pass.

ἰδρύμαι: aor. ἰδρύθην, seldom ἰδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἠφύσα,—ἐλκίω

(ἐλκω), aor. ἐλκῦσα,—κύνω, (κυνίω), ἔκῦσα,—μεθύω (μεθύσκει, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), μεθύσω,—γάνυμαι, fut. γανύσσειται.

b. Some dissyllables in *υ* lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω fut.	θύσω	aor.	ἔθῦσα	pf.	τέθυκα τέθυμαι	aor. pass.	ἐτέθην
λύω -	λύσω -		ἐλύσα -		λέλυκα λέλυμαι -	-	ἐλθην
δύω -	δύσω -		ἔδῦσα -		δέδῤυκα δέδῤυμαι -	-	ἰδέθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as λεύδσομαι.

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut. &c.*

1. *δω*, fut. *άσω*, aor. *άσα*.

a. The verbs in *άω* preceded by λ, retain the short *a* in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

γελάω, fut. γελάσομαι (seldom γελάσω): aor. ἐγέλῃσα: passive with σ.

ἐλάω, (generally ἐλαύνω), fut. ἐλάσω (Att. ἐλῶ), &c.

θλάω, θλάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κλάω, κλάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

χαλάω, χαλάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

And the following:

δαμάω (generally δαμάζω), *domo*: aor. ἐδάμασσα.

περάω, *I bring to sell*, fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα (but περάω, *I pass through*, intrans., fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα).

σπάω, σπάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

σχάω, σχάσω, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, *άάω*, *άγάομαι*, *άφάω* (*άφάσσω*) aor. ἤφασα Hdt., *Οάομαι*. So verbs in *άννυμι*, as *κεράννυμι*, *κεράσω*; in *ημι*, as *πέρημι*, *περάσω*, *περώ*; and *βαίνω*, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. *έω*, fut. *έσω*.

a. αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἡδεσάμην: aor. pass. ἡδέσθην.

ἀκέομαι, ἀκείσομαι, ἡκεσάμην; perf. ἤκεσμαι.

ἀλλέω, ἀλίσω, Att. ἀλῶ: pf. pass. ἀήλυσθαι (§. 177. 2.).

ἀρκέω, ἀρκέσω: pass. with σ.

ἐμέω, fut. ἐμέσω, &c. ἐμήμεκα: pass. ἐμήμεσμαι (§. 177. 2.).

ζέω (generally intrans. and ζέννυμι trans.), ζέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κοτέω, κοτέομαι (poet.).

νεικέω (poet. and Ion.), νεικίσω, &c.

ξέω, ξέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

τελέω, fut. Att. τελῶ: pass. with σ.

τρέω, τρέσω, &c.

χέω, fut. χέω and χέομαι, aor. ἔχεα.

b. Here also belong ἀρί-σκω, fut. ἀρίσω: ἀχθομαι, ἀχθίσομαι: μάχομαι, μαχίσομαι: νέμω, aor. pass. ἐνεμέθην and -ήθην: and those in *έννυμι*, as σβέννυμι, σβέν-σω.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel:

αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἠνέθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.
αἰρέω, pf. pass. ἤρέθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγάμηθην.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἐδησάμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι, which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut. III. κεκλήσομαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήθην : fut. midd. καλούμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf. πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονέσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὐρίσκω—ἐκρίδομαι, ἐκδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα—ῥέω.

3. ὄω, fut. ὄσω.

ἀρώ, fut. ἀρώσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἤρόθην.

§. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in *ᾰ* or *ᾱ* take in their tenses *av* :

καίω, Att. κάω (not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκανσα : pf. pass. κέκανμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστός, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with *ev* :

θέω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσούμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι : aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστέος.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥνήσομαι, ἐρρήν, pf. ἐρρήκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not generally follow this analogy : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χεῶ), ἔχσα, ἐχεάμην, κέχυκα : pf. pass. κέχυμαι : aor. ἐχύθην. The forms in *ev* are only Epic ; fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The *v* in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft., Pass.

§. 235. General Rule : Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass. or midd. immediately to the root.

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert σ between the root and the tense ending: as,

τιμά-ω		τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην	τε-τίμη-μαι	ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην	τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τιμή-θήσομαι	ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

§. 236.

Exceptions.

1. α. Verbs with a long vowel which insert σ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λεύω	νέω (un-Att. νήθω)	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σειώ	

ῥω, aor. ῥσθην, fut. ῥσομαι (in use for ῥσθήσομαι).

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χρώ	χρώω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without σ :

γέω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eurip.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεῦμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δράσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυσμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἐθραύσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κεκόλουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω, (*I hear*), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήθην and σθην.

γ. The following take σ in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι,	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω,	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω,	πεπόθημαι	ἐποθέσθην
χράωμαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert σ .

δύω, θύω, λύω, (§. 232. 2. b.), εἰλάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρώ (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs. 1.), σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἔσσυσθην &c.

Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

§. 237. 1. Verbs without σ, and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

Τίω, I honour (poet.)

Active.

Principal Tenses.		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	Fut.	τίσω		τίσοιμι	τίσειν	τίσων
	Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετίκηναι	τετικός
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιον		τιόμι		
	Plpft.	ετετίκειν		τετίκοιμι		
	Aor.	έτισα	τίσον	{ τίσαιμι τίσω	τίσαι	τίσας

Middle.

Principal Tenses.						
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίον	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιόμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τίσοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τίσόμενος
	Pft.	τέτιμαι	τέτισο	τετιμένος	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Imp.	έτιόμην		τιόμην		
	Plpft.	ετετίμην		τετίμένος		
	Aor.	— σο &c.		εἶην		
Historic Tenses.	Aor.	έτισάμην	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τίσαιμην	τίσασθαι	τίσόμενος

Passive.

Aor.	έτίθην	τίθητι	{ τίθῶ τίθειν	τίθήναι	τίθεις
Fut.	τίθήσομαι		τίθησώμην	τίθήσεσθαι	τίθήσόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like τίω, without σ, except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, λέλυκα, ἐλελύκειν, λέλυμαι, ἐλελύμην, ἐλύθη, λυθήσομαι.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like *τίω* in all tenses except the following :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Pft.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκέλευσμέ- νος ᾧ	κεκελεύσθαι	κεκέλευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	ἐκεκελεύσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	ἐκελεύσθην	κελεύσθητι	{ κελεύσθω κελευσ- θείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθησώ- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like *κελεύω*, with σ ; the other tenses, like *τίω*, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

Contract Verbs.

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α, ε, or ο, with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, which follows the rules of the uncontracted pure verbs (§. 234.).

I. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ῆς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ῇ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ῆς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ῇ	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φιλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τω	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-των	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-των	μισθ-ο-έ)οῦ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Inf.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		G. τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ού-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)ού-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)ού-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ-(ο-ον)ουν
	2.	ἐτιμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφιλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-ε)α	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ῶ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῶ φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-ται μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶμαι τιμ(ά-η)ῶ τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῶ φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθωσαν οἱ τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθωσαν οἱ φιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθωσαν οἱ μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένου φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένου μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένης
IMPERFECT.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οῦ ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-το ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθον ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἶ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οῦ ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-το ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθον ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντο

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οἷς	μισθ(ό-οις)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τον	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τον	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Attic Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-η
	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ητον	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ητον	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ητον
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ητε	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ητε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Conjugation of the other tenses.				
φωρά-ω, tenses with α.	Ind. Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφόρᾱκα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plpft.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἔπεφωράκειν	ἔπεφιλῆκειν	ἔμεμισθῶκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθῶσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφόρᾱσα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjective: τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. σ.
τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-ο | τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-το τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μεθον τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-σθον τιμ(α-οί)ψ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)-ψ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.		
τετίμημαι πεφώραμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
έτετιμήμην έπεφωράμην	έπεφιλήμην	έμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι	φιλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
έτιμησάμην έφωρασάμην	έφιλησάμην	έμισθωσάμην
III. Fut. τετιμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.		
Fut. I. | τιμηθήσομαι φωραθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητός, τέα, τέον μισθωτός, τέα, τέον.		

ACTIVE.

2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτελ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπᾱκα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἔσπᾱκειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἤρόκειν
Future	σπᾶσω	τελέσω(Att. τελῶ.)	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπᾱσα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἔσπα-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τέ-ος, τέα, τέον			

REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from έει or εε) is in use : as,

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλείουσι(ν).

Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Impr. πλεί : inf. πλείν : part. πλέων.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλαις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλέοιμι.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλέομεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι : part. πλέομενος : impf. ἐπλέομην.

3. The verb δέω^a, *I bind*, admits the contractions in all its forms : as τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν ; but δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *I am in want*, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., as τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δέισθαι ; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι^b. So the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλείει Thucyd. iv. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. vi. 2. 27^c. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class^d ; but κατέχεε Arist. Nub. 74 is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction :

a. Ae and aei into η and η (instead of α and ρ) :

ἴ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ῆ, ἦτον, ἦτε : inf. ζῆν : impr. ζῆ : impf. ἔζων, ἦς, ἦ, ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦτε.

πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινῆν, &c.

διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c. : inf. διψῆν.

κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνῆν.

σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμῆν.

ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι : so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρησθαι.

ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρῆ, Ion. ἀποχρᾶ), ἀποχρῆν, impf. ἀπέχρη.

χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν ; so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians said σμάται, κνάν, χρᾶσθαι.

^a Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.

^b Schæfer Greg. p. 431.

^c Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.

^d Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.			
Character. α.	Character. ο.	Character. ε.	
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἔσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἔσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c. σπᾶσομαι ἐσπασάμην	τελ(ί-ο)οῦ-μαι ἐτελ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c. τελέσομαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι ἤρ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c. ἀρ-ήρόμην, σο, το &c. ἀρόσομαι ἤροσάμην	
PASSIVE.			
Future	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τός		ἀρο-τός.	

b. Οο and οε into ω (instead of ου), and ση into ῶ instead of οἷ :
 ριγ(ό-ω)ῶ, inf. ῥιγῶν : part. ῥιγῶντος and ῥιγῶσα : conj. ῥιγῶς, ῥιγῶ, &c. :
 impf. ἔρριγων : opt. ῥιγῶην. So the Ionic verb, ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶσι, ἰδρῶην,
 ἰδρῶσα, ἰδρῶντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λοῶ, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the ending of which there is ε or ο : as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλούμεν for ἐλούομεν : midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, ἐλούντο, &c., as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence in Homer λοίσσαι, λοίσσασθαι λοίσσεσθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remarkable, άειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf. being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by all the contract forms of futures in έω §. 203. 1, and 244—all II. persons in εαι, ηαι, εο : inf. aor. II. act. in έειν—conj. aor. pass. in έώ, είώ.

Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.

Verbs in αω.

1. The open form αε, αο is used only in some particular words and forms :

- In διψάων, διψάοντα, πεινάων, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- Forms in αον preceded by a short syllable : as πέραον, κατεσκίαον.
- Verbs with monosyllabic roots : as, ἔχραε, ἔχραετο, ἐπύχραον, λάε, λάων, φάε.

d. Some other forms, especially ναιετάω, as ναιετάουσι, ναιετάων, ναιετάοντες (except ναιετάασκον, σκε). And also, αοιδιάει, αοιδιάουσι, διάνονται, κραδάων, δημοστιάει, οὔταε, ὕλαει, ὕλαον, ὕλάνουσιν, ὕλάνοντο.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of α into ε is found : as, μενοίνεον from μενοινάω, ἤντεον from ἀντάω, δμόκλειον from δμοκλάω.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and lengthened : \bar{a} into $\bar{a}a$ or $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ — ω into $\omega\omega$ or $\omega\omega$; (but \bar{a} before a personal ending beginning with τ is never thus resolved, as $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\omega$, never $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota\omega$) :

($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\omega$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}$
($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha$
($\mu\epsilon\upsilon\iota\omega\iota\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$)	$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\iota\omega\bar{\alpha}$	$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\iota\omega\bar{\alpha}$	($\beta\omicron\bar{\alpha}\upsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$)	$\beta\omicron\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$	$\beta\omicron\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$
($\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\eta\varsigma$)	$\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\iota\omega\mu\iota$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\mu\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\mu\iota$
($\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta$)	$\mu\acute{\eta}$	$\mu\acute{\eta}$	($\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\upsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$)	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$

Irregular : $\nu\alpha\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\sigma\alpha$ for $\acute{\omega}\omega\sigma\alpha$, $\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\mu\iota$ for $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\mu\iota$, $\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\tau\omega$ III. sing. imp. : the form $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\omega\bar{\nu}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ is from $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$, not $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ^a.

4. In the following dual forms $\alpha\epsilon$ is contracted into η instead of α : $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\alpha\upsilon\delta\eta\tau\eta\eta$, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\eta\tau\eta\eta$, $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\tau\eta\eta$, $\phi\omicron\iota\tau\eta\tau\eta\eta$ for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\eta$.

5. In the following forms, in which ω is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript, \omicron is introduced after the ω , the ι subsc. (if there is one) being annexed to the \omicron , so that ω becomes $\omega\omicron$, φ becomes $\omega\omicron\iota$: as, $\eta\beta\acute{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$ for $\eta\beta\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$, $\eta\beta\acute{\omega}\omicron\mu\iota$, for ($\eta\beta\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\iota$) = $\eta\beta\eta\mu\iota$.

6. On the Epic inf. $\eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$, $\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, of verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ and $\alpha\omega$, see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form $\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$, is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never by the Attics), is that of $\omicron\eta$ into ω , but not in the present tense : as, $\beta\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\tau\iota$ for $\beta\omicron\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\iota$ from $\beta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omega$: so $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\omega\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ — $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ for $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\omicron\eta\sigma\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ from $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\omicron\acute{\omega}$ — $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta\gamma\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta\gamma\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, Hdt. ; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also in Ionic, $\beta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omega$, fut $\beta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omega\sigma\alpha$, pf. pass. $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, aor. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omega\sigma\theta\eta\eta$ — $\nu\acute{\omicron}\acute{\omega}$, pf. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta\acute{\nu}\omega\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta\omicron\acute{\omega}\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta\omicron\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta\omega\varsigma$, plpf. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta\omega\tau\omega$. Cf. $\delta\gamma\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha$ for $\delta\gamma\delta\omicron\eta\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha$.

Verbs in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

§. 241. 1. The forms in which ϵ is followed by ω , φ , $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, are not contracted, as $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\mu\iota$. The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but $\epsilon\omicron$ is contracted into $\epsilon\upsilon$: as, $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\upsilon$; except $\epsilon\pi\omicron\theta\rho\beta\omicron\upsilon$ II. δ , 308, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho\rho\iota\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon$ Od. ν , 78.

2. The ϵ is sometimes lengthened into $\epsilon\iota$ instead of being contracted : as, $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\epsilon\upsilon$, $\phi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$, $\delta\kappa\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omicron$, $\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\kappa\epsilon$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon$.

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd. $\epsilon\epsilon$ is either contracted into $\epsilon\iota$, as in the III. sing., as $\mu\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\iota$ = $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$, like $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$, $\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$, like $\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$, or one ϵ is elided, as $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$, $\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$. This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as $\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$, $\alpha\iota\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$, for $\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon$, &c. ; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\acute{\omega}$.

4. In the following two, $\epsilon\epsilon$ is contracted into η instead of $\epsilon\iota$: $\delta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\tau\eta\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\tau\eta\eta$.

Verbs in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$ are found in the Epic dialect :

a. The regular contraction, as $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

β . The uncontracted form $\omicron\omega$ lengthened into $\omega\omega$, becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ (§. 240. 5.), $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$, $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\omicron\sigma\alpha$, $\iota\pi\acute{\nu}\omega\omicron\tau\alpha$ (so $\eta\beta\acute{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$).

^a Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong ου (from οο or οου) into ωω, and of οι into ωφ, (after the analogy of verbs in άω §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been ω instead of ου, and φ instead of οι: as, (άρωσαι) άρῶσαι άρώσαι (cf. όρώσαι)—δηϊόντο δηϊόντο δηϊώντο (cf. όρώντο), (δηϊοίεν) δηϊοίεν δηϊόφεν (cf. όρώφεν).

Obs. All these lengthened forms ωω, ωω, ωφ, are limited to the cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript. Thus άροίς, άροϊ, άρούτε, and the inf. άρούν, do not admit them.

Ionic Dialect.

§. 243. 1. The verbs in έω are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of εο and εον into εν: as, φιλέυμεν for φιλέομεν= φιλοῦμεν, έφίλευν for έφίλειον=έφιλουν, φιλεῦ for φιλέου=φιλοῦ. So also Doric φιλεῦντι for φιλοῦσι.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, δου, as φιλέη, τιμάη, μισθόη—έφιλείου, έτιμάου, έμισθόου, are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contract forms of verbs in άω and όω, as τιμᾶ, μισθοῖ, τιμῶ, μισθοῦ; but in verbs in έω (as also in the baryton verbs) not the η, ου, but the εαι, εο (§. 196. 3.), as τύπτ-εαι, έτύπτ-εο, φιλέ-εαι, έφιλέ-εο.

3. In the verbs in άω the regular contract forms are used: but in the open forms α is changed to ε, as όρέω, όρέομεν for όράω—χρέται, χρένται for χράεται, &c.

4. The open form αο is often lengthened to εω, as χρέωνται, έκτέωντο, όρέωντες, πειρώμενος for (χράονται) χρώνται, &c.

5. From this change of α into ε, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted αο and οον into εν, like εο and εον, as εirώτενν for εirώταον, γελεύσα for γελάουσα, αγαπεῦντες for αγαπάοντες. So often in Doric, γελεύντι for γελάουσι. This contraction εν for ου obtained also in verbs in όω, as δικαιοῦσι for (δικαιόουσι) δικαιοῦν, εδικαίενν from δικαίώω, στεφανεύνται from στεφανόω.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use η for α, as όρην, &c.; but Herodotus always retains the α, except where ι precedes it, as θυμῖται for θυμῖται.

7. The Epic lengthened form ωω of verbs in άω, is but seldom found in prose, as κομώωσι, ήγορώωντο, Herodotus.

Doric Dialect.

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, αε and αει are contracted into η without the ι, subsc., as τιμῆτε for τιμάετε=τιμάτε, όρην for όρᾶν, έτίμη.

2. The infinitives of verbs in άω and όω have the forms αις and οαις besides ην (Dor. for αν) and ουν, as γέλαις for γελᾶν, ύψοις for ύψοῦν (the s of the inf. ήμεις Dor. for ελναι, is analogous to this). The verbs in έω have two inf., the old shorter form έν from έμεν, like other verbs, as ποιένν for ποιείν—or ην after the analogy of verbs in άω, as φιλήνν for φιλέειν=φιλείν. The form ην is not found in Pindar^a.

^a Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. 1. 260.

3. The contraction of *αο*, *αου*, *αω*, into *ᾱ*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινᾶμες* for *πεινώμεν* (*πεινάμεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πεινῶ(ᾱ-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ᾱ-ων)ᾶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ᾱ-ο)ῶντες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ᾱ* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *ῥω*, as *ἐπόνᾱσα* for *ἐπόνῃσα* from *πονέω*, *ἐφίλᾱσα* for *ἐφίλησα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely^b; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οἰκέω*, *μυθέω*, never admit the *α*. For the Doric *εν* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.

Future.

§. 245. 1. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic *σ*; as, *τυψῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἰ*, *οὔμεν*, *εἴτε*, *οὔντι*, *τυψοῦμαι*: and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

<i>πλέω</i>	Fut. <i>πλευσοῦμαι</i> and <i>πλεύσομαι</i>
<i>πνέω</i>	.. <i>πνευσοῦμαι</i> .. <i>πνεύσομαι</i>
<i>νέω</i>	.. <i>νευσοῦμαι</i> .. <i>νεύσομαι</i>
<i>θέω</i>	.. <i>θευσοῦμαι</i> .. <i>θεύσομαι</i>
<i>κλαίω</i>	.. <i>κλαυσοῦμαι</i> .. <i>κλαύσομαι</i>
<i>φεύγω</i>	.. <i>φευξοῦμαι</i> .. <i>φεύξομαι</i>
<i>παίζω</i>	.. <i>παιξοῦμαι</i> .. <i>παίξομαι</i>
<i>χέζω</i>	.. <i>χεσοῦμαι</i>
<i>πίπτω</i>	.. <i>πεσοῦμαι</i> (<i>ΠΕΤΩ</i>)
<i>πυνθάνομαι</i>	.. <i>πενσοῦμαι</i> (usually <i>πεύσομαι</i>).

Homer also uses *ἑσσεῖται* for *ἔσsetai*.

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic *σ*. This is declined as the present:

<i>ἔθ-ω</i> , Epic (common form, <i>ἐσθίω</i>), fut. <i>ἔθ-ομαι</i>
<i>πίν-ω</i> (<i>ΠΙΩ</i>), fut. <i>πί-ομαι</i>
<i>χέ-ω</i> , fut. <i>χέω</i> , <i>χεῖς</i> , <i>χεῖ</i> . Fut. midd. <i>χέομαι</i> .

Obs. So Epic *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, *I shall live*, II. pers. *βήη*, perhaps from *βαίνω*, *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So *ἐκγεγόνται* fut. from *ΓΑΩ*: and so from *ΔΑΩ*, *δήω*, *δῆεις*, *δήομεν*, *δήετε*, and from *ΚΕΙΩ* (*κεῖμαι*), *κεῖω* or *κέω*, *κεῖμεν*, *κείων*, *κέων*, both Homeric.

3. The fut. in *οῦμαι* without *σ* is used in

<i>μάχ-ομαι</i> , fut. <i>μαχ-οῦμαι</i> (formed from the Ion. <i>μαχ-έσομαι</i>)
<i>ἔζομαι</i> (<i>ΕΔΩ</i>), fut. (<i>ιδ-οῦμαι</i>) <i>καθεδ-οῦμαι</i>
So <i>θανοῦμαι</i> from <i>θνήσκω</i> (<i>ΘΑΝ</i>).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in *ῥω*, directly from the strengthened pres., as *τυπτήσω* from *τύπτ-ω*, the regular fut. from the root being *τύπσω* = *τύψω*.

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

^a Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. i. 258.

θνήσκω, *I die*. Pft. τέθνηκα, *I am dead*. Fut. III. τεθνήξω or ξομαι, *I shall be dead*.
 κλάζω, *I sound*. . . κέκλαγα, *I sound*. . . . κεκλάγξω - ξομαι, *I shall sound*.
 ἵστημι, *I place*. . . ἵστηκα, *I am standing*. . . . ἐστήξω - ξομαι, *I shall stand*.

So in Epic from χαίρω, κεχάρηκα, κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι, *I shall rejoice*.

§. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in ω have not the tense characteristic σ, in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I. ἔ-χε-α. Conj. χέω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χεάτω &c. Aor. I. midd. ἐ-χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἤνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I. ἔ-κη-α Epic, and abbreviated ἔ-κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in ει are Epic: κεῖαι, κεῖον, κείμεν, κείαντο, κείαντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I. ἔσ-σεν-α (Epic σεῦα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλεύασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πέτω, has an aor. I. ἔπεσα, (the σ being dropped after τ, as in ἤνυσσα from ἀνύω,) in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα, and Alc. 471 πέσειε^a, and perhaps Hdt. vi. 21.

b. Aorist II.

3. Χέζω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic σ, ἔχεσον: in ἔπεσον the σ is not the tense character, but is the τ of the root as found in the Doric aor. II. ἔπετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐρρύην, ἐφύην from καίω, δαίω, ῥέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in μι.

c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have εν shorten it to υ̅ in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πέυθωμαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.), midd. and pass. ἔσσυμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐσσυθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμαι, aor. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. πεφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγ-νυμι (aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην). Pft. ἔζεινυ-μαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχϋκα, κέχϋμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find υ̅ in πέπνυμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form

^a Cf. Monk ad loc.

their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with *ᾶ* and *εἶν* :

κτά-ομαι, *I acquire*. Pft. *κέκτημαι*, *I possess*. Conj. *κέκῶμαι*, *η*, *ηται*. Plpft. *έκεκτήμην*. Opt. *κεκτήμην*, *κέκτηρο*, *κέκτητο* οἱ *κεκῶμην*, *ῶο*, *ῶτο*. *μιμνήσκω* (MNAΩ), *I remind*. Pft. *μέμνημαι*, *I remember*. Conj. *μέμνωμαι*, *η*, *ηται*. Plpft. *έμενήμην*. Opt. *μενήμην*, *ηο*, *ητο* οἱ *μενῶμην*, *ῶο*, *ῶτο* (Ion. *μεμνεῶμην*) and Xen. Anab. i. 7. 5 *μέμνοιο*. *βάλλω* (BAA). Perf. *βέβλημαι*. Conj. only *διαβέβλησθε*. *τέμνω* (TMA). Pft. *τέτμημαι*. Conj. only *έκτέμνησθον*. *καλέω*. Pft. *κέκλημαι*. Plpft. *έκεκλήμην*. Opt. *κεκλήμην*, *ηο*, *ητο*.

In Homer also is found the form *λέλυτο* (III. pers. opt.) for *λελύιτο*, after the analogy of *πήγνυτο*, *δαίνυτο*.

Obs. 2. These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as *κεκῶμαι*, *κεκτήμην*, *κεκῆσο* &c. ; but as no contraction has taken place either in *κεκῶμαι* or *κεκτήμην*, which are formed from *κέκτημαι* and *έκεκτήμην*, as *τύπτωμαι*, *τυπτοίμην* from *τύπτομαι*, *έτυπτόμην*, this accentuation seems erroneous.

Obs. 3. The *ι* subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel : this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication ; as,

a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for *γι-γένομαι*, root *ΓΕΝ*.

ἴσχω (*σέχω*), for *σι-σέχω*, the *σ* being dropped.

μῖμνω, poet. for *μι-μένω*.

πιπράσκω, for *πι-περάσκω* from *περάω*.

πίπτω, for *πι-πέτω*, root *ΠΙΕΤ*.

b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, BAA : pft. *βέβληκα*. Pft. midd. *βέβλημαι*. Aor. pass. *έβλήθην*.

δαμάω (*δαμάζω*) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. *δαμάσω*. Aor. *έδάμασα*. Pft. *δέδμηκα*. Pft.

midd. or pass. *δέδμημαι*. Aor. pass. *έδμήθην*, *έδάμην*.

δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. *έδειμα*. Midd. *έδειμάμην*.

Pft. *δέδμηκα*. Perf. midd. or pass. *δέδμημαι*.

θνήσκω (*θάν-σκω*), aor. *έθανον*. Pft. *τέθνηκα*.

καλέω (poet. *κυκλήσκω*, like *θνήσκω*). Fut. *καλώ*. Pft. *κέκληκα*.

κάμνω, aor. *έκαμον*. Pft. *κέκηκα*.

μέλω, *cura sum*, Epic *μέμβλεται* for *με-μέ-λγται*. See §. 29.

πετάννυμι, *πέπταμαι*.

τέμνω, aor. *έτεμον*. Pft. *τέτμηκα*.

c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic *έκεκλόμην*.

τέτμον, *έτετμον* defective Epic aorist, conj. *τέ-τμης*, from *ΤΕΜΩ*.

ΦΕΝΩ, Epic *έπεφνον* for *έπέφενον*.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic) :

πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλόμενος—it is however found also in prose.

πέτομαι, fut. πτήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι.

ἀγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγρέσθαι also prose).

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγερύσθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.

ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἦλθον inf. ἔλθειν &c. from ἙΛΕΥΘΩ.

ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἑσπόμην, σποῦ &c.

ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.

Obs. Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σέπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, as in ἔξ, σε, ὕς, εἰς. And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΣΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἑσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participles, ἑσπείσθαι, ἑσπομαι; but the original syncopated form σπείσθαι for σέπεισθαι was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπείσθαι, not ἐφεσπείσθαι. So also ἔχω (ἔχω), σέχω, ἑσεχον, ἔσχον.

Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.—(See §. 29.)

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect :

σκέλλω, σκελέω, pft. ἔσκεληκα. Fut. σκελήσομαι.

τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτλην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry :

ἀμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἤμαρτον; Epic ἡμβροτον (for ἡμροτον), see §. 29. 5.

βλάσσω (for μλάσσω = μόλε-σσω), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μέμβλωκα (for μέμλωκα).

δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.

δέρκομαι (δέδορκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην.

θρύσσω (θόρε-σσω), root ΘΟΡ-, like aor. II. ἔθορον.

πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπαρθον.

ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.

τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτάρπην and ἐτρέπην.

Obs. When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs :

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κερά-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρίσμαι (Ion. κέρρημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).

πιπράσσω (for πιπρέασσω from περάω whence) fut. περάσω : Pft. πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσσομαι (Ion. η for ᾱ).

στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στορέ-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρώθην.

πελάζω, αρρηγορίνquo, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet. Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic πέπλᾱμαι.

And in the present : θράττω (ταράσσω, θραάσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θράττον. So πράσσω (περάσω, πρεάσσω, πράσσω), πρᾶττον, πρᾶγμα^a.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 491.

Irregular Verbs^a.

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.

2. Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.

a. Anomala.—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον: or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

β. Defectiva.—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα.

γ. Abundantia.—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσα.

Obs. 1. The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—*M. (Middle)* signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—*D.* signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—*D. M. Middle deponent*, that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and *D. P. (Passive Deponent)* a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

Obs. 2. The abbreviation, &c., after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.

Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*
See §. 211.

1. πέκτ-ω, *shear, comb*; Att. πεκτέω (Aristoph.), Epic πέκω (ΠΕΚ), fut. πέξω &c. In the former sense κείρειν, in the latter φαίνειν or κτενίζειν is generally used; but a present πέκω or πέκω is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

^a Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCCXLI. Buttm. Irregular Verbs. Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. *τίκτ-ω*, *bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget^a* (of the father) (TEK); fut. *τέξω^b*, generally *-ομαι*, aor. II. *ἔτεκον*, pft. *τέτοκα*, fut. midd. *τεκείσθε*.

Obs. In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably^c, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middle^d the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget^e*; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. *τέτεγμαι*, later *τέτογμαι*. Aor. I. pass. *ἐτίχθην^f* un-Attic. Aor. I. *ἔτεξα* is very rare. *τέξασθαι*, Hesiod, where *τέξεσθαι* is another reading: Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form *τεκείσθαι*, and Arat. 124 *τεξείσεθε*.

§ 252. Verbs whose Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of *v*.

Obs. *a* has been lengthened to *αι* in *βαίνω*, *αν* in *ελαίνω*.

1. *βαίνω* (BA, *βῶσιν* Od. xiv. 86. Thuc. v. 77 *ἐκβῶντας*), fut. *βήσομαι* (Doric *βασεύμαι*). Pft. *βέβηκα*: another form is Plur. *βεβάμεν*, *βεβάασι*, *βεβάσι*. Inf. *βεβάναι*. Part. *βεβαώς*, *βεβώς*. Plpft. plur. *ἐβέβᾶμεν*, *ἐβέβᾶτε*, *ἐβέβᾶσαν* Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as *παραβέβαμαι*. Aor. *παρεβάθην*, verb. adj. *βαρός*. Aor. II. *έβην*. Hom. *βάτην*, *βάσαν*, for *ἐβήτην*, *έβησαν*. Aor. I. *έβητα* and Fut. *βήσω* in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. *έβήσετε*, sometimes *έβήσατο* Od. o, 475. Imper. *βήσεο*.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is *βιβάζω*. Another form is *βιβάω* or *βίβημι*, *I step*: *βιβᾶ*, *βιβῶν*, *βιβάς*, and also *βάσσω*, which is both neuter and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. *ἐπιβήτην* Od. ψ, 52: *καταβαίνει* Pind. Pyth. viii. 78. On *βαίνω πόδα*, see §. 558. 2.

2. *δύνω* (ΔΥ), *enter*, *put on*, (synonymous with *δύομαι*), fut. *δύσω*, midd. *δύσομαι*, aor. *έδυσα*, midd. *έδυσάμην*, pft. *δέδυκα* (intrans.). midd. *δέδύμαι*, aor. I. pass. *έδυθην*, aor. II. *έδυν*, opt. *δύην* (*έκδύμεν*, 1st plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. *δύσκειν*, Epic aor. I. midd. *έδύσετε*, imper. *δύσεο*, fut. midd. *δυσόμενος*. Later aor. I. *έδυνα*: Hdt. iii. 98 *ένδυνέουσι*, for *ένδυνούσι*.

3. *ελαίνω* (ΕΛΑ), also *ελάω*, *ῥs*, *ῥ*, (*άπέλα* imper. Xen. Cyrop. viii. 3, 32: *έλων* II. ω, 696: *έλῥ* Pind. Nem. iii. 74: *έλα* Eur. Hero. Fur. 819), *ελάσω*, *έλω*, *ῥs*, *ῥ*, Att. prose (Ep. *ελάσσω*), 3rd pl. *έλώωσι*, for *έλωσι* Xen. Aor. *ήλασα*, poet. *έλασα* (*έλασσα*), pft. *έλήλακα*, midd. *έλήλαμαι* (un-Attic *έλήλασμαι*), aor. pass. *ήλάθην* (un-Attic *ήλάσθην*).—Midd. aor. *ήλασάμην*.

^a Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975. ^b Arist. Thesm. 509. Eur. Troad. 742. Æsch. P. V. 868. ^c Il. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc. ^d Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc ^e Herm. Trach. 831. ^f Elms. Heraclid. 634.

4. *θύω* (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. *θύσω*, later aor. I. *ἔθυνα* &c., aor. II. part. *θύμενος*.

5. *πίνω* (ΠΙ), fut. *πίνωμαι*, later *πιούμαι*, aor. II. *ἔπιον*, imp. *πῖθι* (Epic and later also *πέε*), syncopated inf. *πῖν* or *πέιν*. Pr. midd. *πίνωμαι* (for *πίνω*) Pind. Ol. vi. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. *πέπωκα*, pft. midd. *πέπομαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπόθην*, fut. *ποθήσομαι*, verb. adj. *ποτός*, *ποτέος*. The *ι* of *πίνωμαι* is long in Aristoph., elsewhere short.

6. *τίνω* (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenger*, fut. *τίσω*, aor. *ἐτίσα*, pft. *τέτικα*, perf. midd. *τέτισμαι*, aor. *ἐτίσθην*, verb. adj. *τιστέος*. The *ι* of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms *τίσειν*, *τίσαι*, *τίσεσθαι*, *τίσασθαι*, both in the simple and compound verbs, the *ι* is long. Ionic bye form *τίνυμι* (Eur. Orest. 323 ὕ).

7. *φθάω* (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. *φθήσομαι*, late *φθάσω*, Dor. *φθάξω*, aor. I. *ἔφθασα*, Dor. *ἔφθαξα*, aor. *ἔφθην*, *φθῆναι*, *φθάς*, pft. *ἔφθακα*. Epic aor. midd. part. *φθάμενος*. *ā* Epic, *ā* Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. *φθῆθι*, *φθῶ*, *φθαίην*, are not commonly used. Epic conj. *φθήη*, *φθέωμεν*, *φθέωσι*. Il. κ, 346 *παραφθαίησι* 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. *φθίνω* (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*^a), fut. *φθίσω*, aor. *ἔφθισα*, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. *φθίσομαι*, pass. *ἔφθιμαι*, III. plur. *ἔφθυνται*, plpft. *ἐφθίμην* (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in *μι*), conj. *φθίωμαι*, poet. *φθίωμαι*, opt. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο*, inf. *φθίσθαι*, part. *φθίμενος*, verb. adj. *φθιτός* (see 301. c.): bye form *φθίω*, always intransitive. *φθίνω* is found as intransitive in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are *φθινήσω*, aor. *ἐφθίνησα*, pf. *ἐφθίνηκα*: ὦ Ep. ὦ Att. ὦ *ἔφθιμαι*, *ἐφθίμην*, *φθιτός* always short.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening *ν* is added:

1. *δάκνω* (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. *δήξομαι*, aor. II. *ἔδακον*, pft. *δέδηχα*, pft. midd. or pass. *δέδηγμαι*, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. *δέχηθην*, fut. *δηχθήσομαι*.

2. *κάμνω* (ΚΑΜ), fut. *καμύμαι*, aor. II. *ἔκαμον*, conj. aor. *κεκάμω* Hom., pft. *κέκμηκα* (*κεκάμηκα*), Epic part. pft. *κεκμηώς*, *ότος*, *ώτος*. Midd. aor. II. *ἐκαμόμην*.

3. *τάμνω* (ΤΕΜ), fut. *τεμῶ*, aor. II. *ἔτεμον* and old Attic *ἐταμον*, pft. *τέτμηκα*, midd. *τέτμημαι*, conj. dual *τέτμησθον*, aor. pass. *ἐτμήθην*, fut. *τμηθήσομαι* Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. *τετμήσομαι*, verb. adj. *τμητέος*. M. Epic and Ionic present *τάμνω*, Hom. *τέμω* Il. ν, 707. Apoll. Rhod. *τετμηότι*. Epic bye form *τμήγω*, *ἐτμηξα*, *ἐτμαγον*, *ἐτμάγην*.

^a Theocr. xxv. 122. Herm. Soph. El. 1414.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root has been strengthened by the insertion of ν before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἐβύσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβυνόνται.

2. ικνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι, fut. ἔξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, pft. ἔγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι, III. pl. pft. Ion. ἀπίκатаι. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἰκτο (part. ἰκμενος Soph. Phil. 494!). The root ἰκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἰκον, aor. ἔκον. The pres. ἰκνούμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἰκω, ἰκάνω, in tragic the latter, and in prose ἀφικνούμαι: so ἦκω, *veni*, *I am here*, is post-homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἰκω, (as σκήπων and σκίπων), aor. ἦκα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek.

3. κυνέω (ΚΥ), fut. κύσω, Eur. Cycl. 172 κυνήσομαι, aor. ἐκύσα, but προσκυνέω, *I salute*, is προσκυνήσω, προσεκύνησα, poet. also προσέκυσα, inf. προσκύσαι.

4. ὑπισχνέομαι (ὑπίσχομαι Ion.) fut. ὑποσχέσομαι, pft. ὑπέσχημαι, but aor. II. ὑπεσχόμην, imp. ὑπόσχου. In Plat. Phædr. p. 235 D ὑποσχέθῃτι (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture: so ἀμπισχνούμαι and ἀμπίσχομαι (ἀμπέχω), ἀμφέξομαι, ἡμπισχόμην, and with double augm. ἡμπειχόμην.

5. So also the dialectic forms οἰχνέω (οἰχομαι), ἐνδυνέω Ion. (ἐνδύω).

§. 255. *Verbs whose proper root is in the Pres. and Imp. strengthened by the insertion of $\alpha\gamma$ or $\alpha\omega$ before the termination.*

Obs. The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple root in the usual way: the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination ἥσω (see §. 184. 5.) instead of ἔσω. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become ἦσα, ἦκα. The α of $\alpha\omega$ is short, except ἰκάνω.

1. αἰσθάνομαι, dep. mid., *I feel*, imp. ἦσθάνομην, fut. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. II. ἦσθόμην, αἰσθέσθαι, I. aor. αἰσθηθῆναι LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise αἰσθομαι as a present.

2. ἀλιταίνω, fut. ἀλιτήσω, aor. II. ἤλιτον: midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. ἀλιτήμενος, *sinning*; or it may come from an obsolete pres. ἀλίτημι.

3. ἀλφάνω^a, aor. II. ἤλφον.

^a Elms. Med. 285.

4. ἀμαρτάνω, fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον, Ep. ἤμβροτον, with a lene breathing, (as ἀλτο from ἀλλομαι,) pft. ἡμάρτηκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἡμάρτημαι Soph., aor. I. pass. ἡμαρτήθην Thuc., verbal ἀμαρτητέος Demosth.

5. ἀπεχθάνομαι, (poet. ἐχθομαι, aor. ἡχθόμην), Theocr. ἀπέχθομαι, fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, aor. II. ἀπηχθόμην^a, pft. ἀπήχθημαι.

6. αὐξάνω, αὐξω, fut. αὐξήσω (αὐξανῶ LXX.), aor. I. ἠύξησα, pft. ἠύξηκα, pass. and midd. pft. ἠύξημαι, fut. αὐξήσομαι, aor. ἠύξήθην, fut. αὐξήθήσομαι: Ep. ἀέξω Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impft.

7. βλαστάνω, fut. βλαστήσω, aor. ἐβλαστον, pft. ἐβλάστηκα, aor. I. ἐβλάστησα Hippoc.: Æsch. Choeph. 589 βλαστοῦσι (?).

8. δαρθάνω, fut. δαρθήσομαι, aor. II. ἐδαρθον (poet. ἐδραθον), pft. δεδάρθηκα, aor. pass. κατεδάρθην Aristoph., κατέδραθεν for -ήσαν Apoll. II. 1229, Od. ε, 471 καταδραθῶ.

9. κιχάνω and κιχάνομαι (κίχω, κίχημι), in tragedy κιγχάνω, fut. κιχήσομαι, aor. II. ἔκιχον, conj. κίχω &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic ἐκίχασατο: impf. ἐκίχεις from ΚΙΧΗΜΙ, aor. (ἐκίχην) ἐκίχημεν, -ήτην, κιχῆναι, κιχήμεναι, conj. κιχείω, opt. κιχείην, part. κιχείς: midd. κιχημένος: Dor. aor. I. ἔκιξα, *I pushed away*, comes from ΚΙΧΩ: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att., ᾶ Ep. ᾶ Att.

10. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ᾤδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ᾤδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοἰδησαν.

11. δλισθάνω (-αίνω un-Attic^b), fut. δλίσθήσω, aor. II. ὠλισθον, pft. ὠλίσθηκα, aor. I. late ὠλίσθησα^c.

12. ὀφλισκάνω, *I am guilty of*, fut. ὀφλήσω, aor. II. ὤφλον^d, pft. ὤφληκα, pass. ὤφλημαι, aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι, Her. ὤφλεε for ὤφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the ισκ and the αν is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical α into αι :

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθήσω, midd. ἐρυθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεύθω, ἐρεύσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθηνε Apoll.

3. κερδαίνω, in Attic, regular.; Ion. and late fut. κερδήσω, aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation; Herod. has both forms of the aor.: pft. κεκέρδαγκα and κεκέρδακα^e.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφραῖσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι, aor. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. i. 80, aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθήναι, late.

^a Elms. Med. 293.

^b Porson Phœn. 1398.

^c Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

^d Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

^e Lobeck Phryn. 34.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

Obs. The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as *λανθάνω*, *λήσομαι*, except *μανθάνω*.

1. *ἀνδάνω* (ΑΔ), fut. *ἀδήσω* Hdt. v. 39, impft. *ἐάνδανον* Hdt. (*εἴηνδανον*, *ἦνδανον* Hom.^a), aor. II. *ἔαδον* Hdt., *ἄδον* Hom., pft. *ἔαδα*, Theocr. *ἔαδε*, Dor. midd. aor. *ἀδέσθαι*.—Homer. aor. *εὔαδον*, that is *ἔφφαδον*.

2. *ἔρυνγάνω*, ἘΡΥΓ, (for *ἐρυνγάνω*), fut. *ἐρεύξομαι*, aor. II. *ἤρυνγον*—a bye form is *ἐρεύγω* and *ἐρεύγομαι*, but not in Attic Greek—and *ἐρευζάμην*, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. *θινγάνω*, ΘΙΓ, (for *θινγάνω*) fut. *θίξομαι*, aor. II. *ἔθιγον*.

4. *λαγχάνω*, ΛΑΧ, (for *λανχάνω*), fut. *λήξομαι*, Ion. *λάξομαι*, aor. II. *ἔλαχον*, Hom. aor. *λέλαχον*, conj. *λελάχω* (trans.): pft. *εἶληχα* (sometimes *λέλογχα* from ΑΕΓΧ, as *πέπονθα* from ΠΕΝΘ) pft. midd. *εἰληγμαι*, aor. *ἐλήχθην*, verbal *ληκτέος*.

5. *λαμβάνω*, ΛΑΒ, (*λανβάνω*), fut. *λήψομαι*, Ion. *λάμψομαι*, Dor. *λαψούμαι* and *λαψεύμαι*, aor. II. *ἔλαβον*, *ἔλλαβον* Hom., imper. *λάβε* and *λαβέ*, pft. act. *εἶληφα*, Ion. and Dor. *λελάβηκα*, pft. pass. *εἶλημμαι* and *έέλημμαι*^c, Ion. *λέλᾱμμαι*, *λελάμφθαι*, Dor. *λέλᾱμμαι*, *λελάφθαι*, aor. I. pass. *ἐλήφθην*, un-Attic *εἰλήφθην*, Ion. *ἐλάμφθην*, aor. II. midd. *ἐλαβόμην*, Hom. *ελλαβόμην*, Ep. *λελαβέσθαι*: verb. adj. *ληπτέος* and Ion. *λαμπτέος*.

6. *λανθάνω*, ΛΑΘ, (Homeric present *λήθω*, sometimes in Attic), fut. *λήσω*, aor. II. *ἔλαθον*, *λελάθω* Trag., pft. *λέληθα*. Midd. *λανθάνομαι*, *I forget* (*I lie hid from myself*), *λάθομαι*, sometimes *λήθομαι*, fut. *λήσομαι*, fut. III. *λελήσομαι* Eur., *λασεύμαι* Theocr., pft. *λέλησμαι*, (*λέλᾱσμαι* Ep.) aor. II. *ἐλαθόμην*, *ελαθέσθαι* Ep., aor. I. *ἐλησάμην* Moschus, *λησάμενος* Pind.: Theocr. *λασθήμεν* aor. I. pass. = *λαθέσθαι*—*λησόμενος* Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten*—*ἐπιλήθω*, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. *ἐπέλησα*: in Pind. *ἐπιλέλᾱθα*, *I have forgotten*, instead of *ἐπιλέλησμαι*, *ἐπιλασθέν* aor. I. pass. part. Theocr.—*ἐκληθάνω* Hom., *ἐκέλαθον* Hom., Theocr. *ἐκλάσας*^d.

7. *μανθάνω*, ΜΑΘ, fut. *μαθήσομαι*, *μαθεύμαι* Theocr., aor. II. *ἔμαθον*, pft. *μεμάθηκα*.

8. *πυνθάνομαι*, ΠΥΘ (poet. *πύθομαι*), fut. *πεύσομαι*, very rarely *πενσοῦμαι*, aor. II. *ἐπυνθόμην*, Ion. imper. *πύθεν*, *πεπύθοιτο* Epic opt., pft. *πέπυσμαι*, *πέπῦσαι* Plat., *πέπυσσαι* Ep.: verb. adj. *πενστός*, -τέος.

9. *τυγχάνω* (ΤΥΧ), fut. *τεύξομαι* (from lengthened root ΤΕΤΧ), aor. II. *ἔτυχον*, pft. *τετύχηκα* Thuc. I. 32, Ion. *τέτευχα*, plpft. *έτε-*

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad loc.
876. Eur. Ion. 1112. Aristoph. Eccl. 1090.

^b Lobeck Phryn. p. 63, 64.

^c Æsch. Ag.

^d Henh. Gaisf. p. 16.

τεύχεε, part. τευχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχῃσα : active form τεύχω, *I make to be* ; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμα (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic III. fut. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός : (τετεύχατον, supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι.

Obs. The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τετύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθῃ for ἔτυχε.

10. χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι), aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν, pft. pass. κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνδειν Il. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character. of the root is a Vowel (except κυ-ισκω, χρη-ισκομαι) ; ισκ, when it is a Consonant.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι, aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἦλων, Att. ἐάλων, conj. ἄλῳ (ἀλώω Hom.), φς &c., opt. ἀλοίην, ἀλψήν Hom., inf. ἀλῶναι, ἀλώμεναι Hom., part. ἄλους, pft. ἦλωκα and ἐάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic^a and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic^b poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλῶω^c (ΑΜΒΑ or ΑΜΒΑΟ), fut. ἀμβλώσω, aor. I. ἤμβλωσα, pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι, aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακίσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβιώσκομαι (ΒΙΟΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίωv, *b. I restore to life* ; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιωσάμην.

Act. ἀναβιώσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristoph., aor. I. ἐβιώσας, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 486.

5. ἀνάλισκω (ΑΛΟ), (old Attic ἀναλῶω), imp. ἀνήλισκον (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment), fut. ἀνᾶλῶω, aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα (κατηνάλωσα), pft. ἀνάλωκα, Attic^d ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι, aor. I. ἀνᾶλῶθην and ἀνηλῶθην (always ᾶ).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦΟ, palpor), fut. ἀπαφήσω, aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν, aor. ἤπαφον, midd. ἀπάφοιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω : so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἡπάτησα &c.

7. ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ or ΑΡΟ), trans. ; fut. ἀρῶ and ἄρσω, aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραρών, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ἄραρα, Ion. and Ep. ἄρηρα.—Ep. part. ἀράρυνία, plpft. ἡράρειν, pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρμένος, aor. I. midd. ἀρσάμενος Hesiod.

^a Hdt. i. 83.

^b Æsch. Ag. 30.

^c Eur. Androm. 356.

^d Moeris p. 25. Valck. Phoen. 591. Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049. Herm. Aj. 1028.

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. Electr. 147), fut. ἀρέσω, aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἤρεσσα, pft. (ἀήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἤρέσθην.

9. βεβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἔδομαι or ἐσθίω and aor. II. ἐφαγον were used), pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς, II. pft. opt. βεβρώθοις (but see §. 261. 3.), pft. midd. βέβρωμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην, Ep. aor. ἔβρων, fut. βεβρώσομαι Od. β, 203.

10. βλώσκω (MOA), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολίω, μολέσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοέσκω, βλοέσκω, βλώσκω.)

11. γεγωνέσκω (γεγωνέω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. εἰ), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω, aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, whence both the presents are formed: inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνώς, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γεγώνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητέον, ἐγγέγωνον, aor. Hom. (†).

12. γηράσκω (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. γηράσομαι (seldom γηράσω), aor. I. ἐγήρασα (trans. Æsch. Supp. 901.), inf. γηράσαι: also γηράναι (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. ἐγήραν from γήρημι, Epic part. γηράς II. ρ, 197, Hes. ε, 188, pft. γέγηρακα.

13. γινώσκω (later γινώσκω), ΓΝΟ, fut. γνώσομαι, aor. II. ἔγνω, III. pl. ἔγνω and ἔγνω Pind. γνώθι, γνώτην, συγγνώμη (?) Æsch. Suppl. 230, γνώ, γνώναι, Epic γνώμεναι, γνοῖς—pft. ἔγνωκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἔγνωσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἔγνώσθην, verb. adj., γνωστός (old form γνωτός) γνωστός: aor. act. in compounds ἔγνωσα.

This verb is formed from the root γνούς, γνω (Engl. know) by a reduplication: γιγνώ-σκω.

14. διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ), Ion. διδρήσκω &c.: generally compounded as ἀποδ-, διαδ-, ἐκδ-, fut. δράσομαι, pft. δέδρακα, aor. II. ἔδραν, (δράλην, δρώ, δράναι, δράς,) aor. I. ἔδρασα, common dialect; this is also a reduplicated word.

15. ἐπαυρίσκομαι (ΑΥΡ), (ἐπαυρίσκω Theogn. ἐπαυρέω Hesiod), aor. ἐπαύρον Pind., conj. ἐπαύρη, inf. ἐπαυρεῖν -έμεν Hom., *I reap the fruit of*; fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι: aor. midd. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαυρέσθαι: by e form of aor. II. inf. ἐπαυράσθαι: aor. I. ἐπαύρασθαι non-Attic.

16. εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), fut. εὔρήσω, pft. εὔρηκα, pft. pass. εὔρημαι, aor. II. εὔρον, imp. εὔρέ, aor. I. pass. εὔρέθην, verb. adj. εὔρετός and εὔρη-τέος, aor. II. midd. εὔρόμην, later εὔράμην: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. ἡβάσκω (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (ἡβάω, *I am a man*), aor. ἥβησα: in compounds the form in αω has the sense of “to grow:” ἀνηβάν, *to grow young again*.

18. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ,) ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; fut. ἀποθανούμαι, (poet. θανοῦμαι), aor. II. ἀπέθανον, poet. ἔθανον, θανών, (οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose), pft. τέθνηκα, I. pl. τέθναμεν &c.

(see 305) III. pl. *τεθνᾶσιν* in poetry and prose, opt. *τεθναίην*. inf. *τεθνάναι*, often in present sense, (probably from *τέθνημι* : Ep. *τεθνάμεν* : Æsch. Agam. 539 *τεθνᾶναι*, contracted from *τεθναέναι*, part. *τεθνηκώς* and *τεθνεώς*, fut. III. *τεθνήξω* (old Attic) and *τεθνήξομαι*.

καταβήσκω, poet. always *καταβαίνω*, *καταβάνω*, imp. *κάτθανε* but seldom.

19. *θρόσκω* (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ), fut. *θοροῦμαι*, aor. II. *ἔθορον*, pft. II. *τέθορα*.

20. *ιδάσκομαι* (ΙΑΑ), Ep. also *ιδάομαι*, Æsch. *ιλέομαι*, fut. *ιδάσομαι*, Dor. *ιδάφομαι*, aor. I. *ιδασάμην*. Poet. active forms, *ιληθι* Ep., *ιδᾶθι* Dor. : (*be favourable*) *ιλήκω*, *ιλήκοιμι*.

21. *κικλήσκω*, bye form of *καλέω*.

22. *κύσσω*, *I conceive*; inchoative of *κύω* : aor. *ἔκυσα*—M. *ἐκυσάμην*.

23. *μεθύσκω* (ΜΕΘΥ), *I make drunk*, fut. *μεθύσω*, aor. *ἐμέθυσα* : *μεθύω*, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, *ἐμεθύσθην* &c.

24. *μυμήσκω* (ΜΝΑ), *I remember*; fut. *μνήσω*, aor. *ἐμνησα*, midd. *ἐμνησάμην*—midd. *μυμήσκομαι*, *I remember or mention*; pass. aor. *ἐμνήσθην*, fut. *μνησθήσομαι* : pft. with present sense *μέμνημαι*, imp. *μέμνησο*, conj. *μεμνώμαι* : plpft. *ἐμεμνήμην* with impft. sense : opt. *μεμνήμην*, Att. *μεμνολίμην* and *μεμνόμεν^a*, fut. III. *μεμνήσομαι*, *I will be mindful*; in trag. also *I will mention* : fut. *μνησθήσομαι*, *I will mention* : *μνάομαι* Ion. (in the sense of "woo," also in the other dialects) : hence the Ionic forms *μνέεται*, *μνεώμενος*, *μνώντο* Hom. μνώεο Apoll. In Hom. we find *μέμνη* for *μέμνησαι*, imp. *μέμνεο* for *μέμνησο*.

25. *πάσχω* for *πάθσκω* (ΠΑΘ), aor. *ἔπαθον*, fut. *πέλομαι* from a root ΠΕΝΘ, as seen in *πένθος*. (So *σπείλομαι* from ΣΠΕΝΔ, *χέλομαι* from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. *πέπονθα*. Syncop. II. plur. *πέποσθε*, Hom. part. *πεπαθυῖα* from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. *πήσας* : verb. adj. *παθηγρός*.

26. *πιπίσκω* (ΠΙΠ) fut. *πίσω*, aor. I. *ἐπίσα*.

27. *πιπράσκω* (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by *ἀποδώσομαι*, *ἀπεδόμην*.) Pft. *πέπρᾱκα* (from *πεπέρᾱκα*), pft. midd. *πέπρᾱμαι*, inf. *πεπρᾶσθαι*, often used as the aor. : aor. *ἐπρᾶθην*, fut. III. *πεπράσομαι*, often used as simple fut. *πραθήσομαι*. The Ionic forms have η : *πιπρήσκω*, *ἐπρήθην* &c. Epic and old form *πέρηνμι*, fut. *περάσω* (*περῶ*, *περᾶν*, *περάν*), aor. *ἐπέρᾱσα*.

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive*; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα, Hom. (?) ἐστέρεσα pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημαι, aor. ἐστερήθην: στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived*; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. as well. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι: hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερεῖσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. πτρώσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι: Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ἔφασκον, fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα, aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαύσκω or φώσκω, *I appear*; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in the Greek scriptures; πιφαύσκω, *to shew*; which has only the pres. and impft.

32. χάσκω (ΧΑΝ, χαίνω later) aor. II. ἔχανον, fut. χανοῦμαι, pft. κέχηνα, *to have one's mouth open*, plpft. ἐκεχήνειν; (imper. κεχήμετε Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical κ of the root is strengthened by σ.

1. διδάσκω (ΔΑΚ, doc-eo, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. διδάξω, Ep. διδασκήσω, aor. ἐδίδαξα Ep. ἐδιδάσκησα, pft. δεδίδαχα, Pass. δεδιδάγμαι aor. I. pass. ἐδιδάχθην.—Midd.

2. ἴσκω (ΙΚ, εἴκω), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form ἴσκειν, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. λάσκω (ΛΑΚ^a), ληκέω Ion., λακέω Dor., fut. λακήσομαι, aor. ἐλάκησα, aor. II. ἔλακον, midd. -άμην, Ep. λελάκοντο, pft. λέλακα, Ep. λέληκα, part. Ep. λελάκνυα.

4. τυύσκω, (ΤΥΚ)=τεύχω, only in prose in the same sense as τεύχειν, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as τυχεῖν, *to acquire*.

§. 260. The two verbs following form their tenses from the present strengthened by σκ, retaining the κ and dropping the σ:

1. ἀλθήσκω, ἀλθίσκω, fut. ἀλθήξω, midd. ἀλθομαι, impft. ἤλθετο, fut. ἀλθήσομαι.

2. ἀλύσκω, fut. ἀλύξω, aor. I. ἤλυξα, Hom. impft. ἀλύσκανε, like ὀφλίσκάνω: (simpler form ἀλεύομαι?)

§. 261. Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with ι, sometimes ε.

Obs. 1. The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense.

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.

1. ἀκαχίζω (AX), *I vex* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἠκάχησα, aor. II. ἤκαχον, midd. ἀχομαι, ἀχυνμαι, *I vex myself*; pft. ἀκήχηναι (so ἀρήρεμαι, δρώρεμαι) and ἀκάχημαι, III. pl. ἀκηχέσθαι, part. ἀκαχήμενος. (On the accent, see §. 205. Obs. 2.) Pr. part. ἀχέων, ονσα, vexed. (On the change of χ into κ, see §. 30. 1.)

Obs. 2. In this verb *a* is repeated with the consonant, not *ε* or *ι*; the *ι* belongs to the ending ιζω.

2. ἀτιτάλλω, Ep. and Ion. aor. ἀτίτηλα.

3. βεβρώθω (BPO) only occurs II. δ, 35, βεβρώθοις: βρώω, βρώθω, so κνίω, κνήθω—ἀλίω, ἀλήθω.

4. βιβάζω (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ῥς, ῥ: but βιβῆ also from βιβάω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. γίγνομαι (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. *gigno, genui*), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω=μμένω), fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενιθήσεσθαι (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E), pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαώς, gen. γεγαώτος for αώτος) and γεγέννημαι: aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, fut. III. ἐκγεγάδονται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, *a. γείνομαι, I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN—τείνω. *b. γεννάω, to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense—I *have been born and am*, like πέφυκα.

6. δειδίσσομαι (also ττ) (ΔΙΤ), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δεδίσκομαι.

7. ληλαίωμαι (ΛΑ λάω, *volō*), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λελήμαι.

8. μίμνω (MEN)=μμένω, bye form of μένω.

9. δειπτεύω, *I look around*.

10. πίπτω (PIET)=πιπέτω, imper. πίπτε, fut. πεσοῦμαι, Ion. πεσέομαι, aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers: κάπετον Pind. for κατέπεσον, aor. I. (very rare) ἔπεσα, opt. πέσειε Eur. Alc. 465 (see §. 240. 2.), pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς.

11. τιτράω (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, aor. -ῆνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. τετραμαίνω (TREM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. τιταίνω (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μι.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μι, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.

§. 262. As the expression of complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; as, *δέδοικα*, *δεδοίκα* Theocr., fut. *δεδοικήσω*. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms:

1. *ἀνήνοθα*, rise up ('ANETHΩ); impft. *ἀνήνοθε* in Homer^a.
2. *ἐνήνοθα*, lie upon ('ENEΘΩ); impft. *ἐπενήνοθε*, *κατενήνοθε* Homer.
3. *ἀνωγα*, command; *ἀνώγει* III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. vii. 104: *ἀνώγετον* indic. Homer: *ἤνωγον* or *ἀνωγον* impft. Hom. and Hdt. iii. 81: *ἤνωγε* Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms *ἀνώξω*, *ἤνωξα*.
4. *γέγωνα* (whence *γεγωνίσκω*), call; *ἐγέγωνε(ν)* and *γέγωνεν* Epic impft., also with aoristic sense; the latter form is also used as a present. Imp. *γέγωνε* trag., *γέγωνε* conj. CEd. Col. 213. From a present in *έω* are formed imper. *γεγωνείτω* Xen. Ven. vi. 24, inf. *γεγωνείω* poet., impft. *έγεγώνεν* Hom., *έγεγώνει* III. sing. impft. or plft., fut. *γεγωνήσω* Eur. Ion., aor. *γεγωνήσαι* Æsch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. *γεγωνητίον* Pind. Ol. ii. 10.
5. *δέδασα*, learn (ΔΑΣΩ), whence *δεδάσθαι* from *δεδάσμαι* Hom.
6. *δεΐδω*, fear; Epic impft. *δεΐδω*.
7. *έστηκα*, stand; Ion. pr. *έστήκω*, fut. *έστήξω*, *έστήξομαι*.
8. *κέκληγα*, scream (ΚΛΑΖΩ); Epic pres. part. *κεκλήγοντες*.
9. *λέληθα*, forget; *έκλελάθω*, I make to forget; *έκλελάθοντα* Theocr.
10. *μέμηκα*, bleat; Epic impft. *έμέμηκον*.
11. *έρριγα*, shudder; *έρρίγοντι* Hesiod.
12. *πέφυκα*, I am (begot); *έπέφυκον* Hesiod.
13. *κέχλαδα*, (ΧΛΑΔΔ), *κεχλάδοντος* Pind. (*swelling*).

§. 263. *Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a bye form in θω.*

Obs. 1. Another sort of bye form is found in the aor. and impf. in *αθον* and *θον*^b, which are found even in Attic prose, as if from presents in *θω* and *άθω*: the forms in *ήθω* passed also into the common dialect.

1. *ἀγείρω*, I collect; Epic *ήγερέθονται*.
2. *αίρω*, *αἶρω*, I raise; Epic *ήερέθονται*: in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. *ἀλέξω*, I ward off; trag. inf. aor. *αλάθειν* (ΑΛΕΩ).
4. *αλήθω*, late bye form of *αλέω*.
5. *ἀμύνω*, impf. and aor. *ήμύναθον*, *αμυνάθειν*, *αμυνθανοίμην* &c.
6. *διώκω*, impf. and aor. *εδιώκαθον* &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. *εἴκω*, impf. and aor. *είκαθον*.
8. *είργω*, impf. and aor. *είργαθον*.
9. *έχω*, aor. II. *έσχον*: whence *έσχεθον*, *σχεθείην* Hom., *σχεθεῖν*, *σχήθω* (as present in Æsch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of *πέφνω*.
10. *θάλλω*, aor. II. *έθαλον*: whence *θαλέθω*.
11. *κίω* (poet.), Epic impft. *μετεκίαθον*.
12. *κνάω*, *κνήθω*.

^a Buttm. Lex. p. 112.

^b Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin* ; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. bye form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), πλήθω.
17. πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift* ; (whence σώσι,) Hdt. σήθω.
19. φάω, φαίθω.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, ομαι poet.

Obs. 2. Of the forms in άθειν the indicative is not found ; in πελάθω, which seemingly contradicts this, the α belongs to the root.

§. 264. Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting α as their characteristic, and change the radical ε into ω.

1. βρέμω, only pres. and impft. : βρωμάομαι, *I shriek* ; only pres. and impft. : δέμω, δωμάω : νέμω, νομάω : πέτομαι, πατάομαι, and, contrary to the rule, with ο, ποτάομαι : στρέφω, στρωφάω Ion. and poet. : τρέπω, τρωπάω : τρέχω, τρωχάω Epic.

2. So of many dissyllabic barytons with ε for their radical letter, a bye form arises by the insertion of ε before the final ω, and the change of the radical ε into ο : βρομέω, δομέω, πορθέω, ποτέομαι, τρομέω (τρέμω), φοβέω (φέβω), φορέω (φέρω) : hereto must be referred the pft. forms δεδοκημένος (*expecting*) from δοκέω (δέχομαι), βεβόλημαι from βολέω (βάλλω), ἐκτόνηκα from κτονέω (κτείνω), μεμόρηται from μορέω (μείρω), ἐόλητο from εόλέω (εἶλω).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of ε to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb : αἰδομαι αἰδέομαι, πέκτω πεκτέω, εἶλω ειλέω, ῥίπτω ῥιπτέω, κύω κνέω &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which the formation in έω obtains ; as,

βάλλω, συμβαλλέόμενος, υπερβαλλέειν Hdt.—πιέζω, πιέζειν for ἐπιέζειν Hom., πιεζέμενος Hdt.—δύνω, ἐνδυνέουσι Hdt., and some others.

αἰρεύμενος Hesiod. ε, 474 for αἰρόμενος from αἶρω,—πινεύμενος Hippocr. for πινόμενος,—φειδεύμενος Ion. for φειδόμενος,—ὀφειλεούση Ion. for ὀφειλούση,—εἰρεύσαι Hesiod. Theog. 38, for εἰρυνσαι from the Ep. εἶρω, &c.

Further in Herodotus : εῖψε (inf. ἐψέιν in Hippocr.), ἐνείχεε and ὠφλεε for εῖψε, ἐνείχε and ὠφλε from εῖψω, ἐνέχω and ὠφλον, and also the three perfects in εε for ε :

οἰχώκεε pft. and plpft. from οἰχομαι,—ὀπώπее for ὀπωπε,—εἴωθεε for εἴωθε (Att. εἴωθε), Hdt. iii. 37, ii. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft. ; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert ε.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of ε :

1. ἀγαίομαι, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of ἀγάομαι : the fut. ἀγάσομαι and aor. I. ἡγασάμην : also in the sense of *I wonder*, like ἀγαμαι.

2. δαίω, *I divide* (poet.) ; fut. δάσομαι, and aor. I. ἐδασάμην, both also in prose : pft. pass. δέδασμαι (III. pl. δεδαίταται Od. α, 23).

3. δαίω, *I burn* ; midd. am burnt ; aor. II. conj. δάηται, pft. δέδηα, pft. midd. δεδαυμένος (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. *καίω* (Att. *κάω* uncontracted) (ΚΑΨΩ), fut. *καύσω* &c.
5. *κεδαίω*, *κεραίω*, for the common forms *σκεδά-ννυμι*, *κερά-ννυμι*.
6. *κλαίω* (ΚΛΑΨΩ), fut. *κλαύσω*.
7. *μαίομαι*, fut. *μάσομαι*, aor. *ἐμάσάμην*.
8. *ναίω* (poet.), aor. *ἔνασσα*, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; *νάσσομαι* Apoll., *ἀπενασσάμην* Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, *ἔνασσα*, *ἐνάσθην*—*νένασμαι* late.

§. 265. *Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding σω to the root, but which form it in ἦσω, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in ἦσω.*

Obs. It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in *έω*, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. *Obs.* 3.) In the three verbs *αἰδομαι*, *ἄρχομαι*, *μάχομαι*, the future is *έσω* not *ἦσω*.

1. *αἰδομαι*, *have reverence* (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect *αἰδέομαι*); impft. *αἰδόμεν* (§. 172.), fut. *αἰδέσομαι* (Epic *-έσσομαι* and *-ήσομαι*), aor. *ᾗδεσάμην*, *I pardoned* (an offender), pft. *ᾗδεσμαι*, aor. I. pass. *ᾗδέσθην*. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. *ἀλέξω*, fut. *ἀλεξήσω*. Midd. *ward off from myself*; fut. *ἦσομαι*: (rarely and only poet. *ἀλέξομαι* from *ἀλέκω*,) aor. *ἤλεξάμην*. In Hom. aor. I. act. *ἀλεξήσειεν* and *ἀπαλεξήσαιμι*; poet. aor. II. *ἤλαλκον*, *ἀλαλκείν*, *ἀλαλκών* (from *ἈΛΚΩ*), whence the poet. fut. *ἀλαλκήσω* and the trag. inf. aor. II. *ἀλάθειν*, §. 257.

3. *αὔξω*, see *αὐξάνω* (§. 249.)

4. *ἄρχομαι*, fut. *ἄρχέσομαι*, aor. *ἤχθέσθην*, fut. *ἄρχεσθήσομαι* in the same sense as *ἄχθέσομαι*.

5. *ᾄω*, aor. *ᾄεσα* and *ᾄσα* Hom.

6. *βόσκω* (trans.), fut. *βοσκήσω*, aor. *έβόσκησα*: Midd. intrans.

7. *βούλομαι*, fut. *βουλήσομαι*, pass. *βεβούλημαι*, aor. *έβουλήθην* and *ἤβουλ*. Augm. §. 171. *Obs.* 1.

In Homer pft. *προβίβουλα*, *I prefer*; inf. pr. *βόλεισθαι* (whence *volo*) for *βούλεισθαι*.

8. *γράφω*, pft. *γεγράφηκα* for *γέγραφα* rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. *ΔΑΩ*, *a. I teach*; Fut. *δαήσομαι*, pft. midd. or pass. *δεδάμην*. Epic aor. II. *δέδει* Hom. Od., *ἔδει* Theocr. and Apoll. *b. I learn*; *δεδάως* Hom., *δεδάσι* other writers: aor. II. *ἰδάην*, *have been taught, learnt*. On *δεδάσθαι*, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. *δήω* §. 238. 2., *δαήμεναι* inf. is a relic of the old form *δάμμι*.

10. *δέω*, *I want*; generally imp. *δεῖ*, *it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing* (whence to the performance of our duty=*it ought*); fut. *δεήσει*, aor. *έδέησε*, conj. *δέη*, part. *δέον*,

inf. δεῖν, impft. ἔδει, conj. δέοι. Midd. δέομαι, fut. δεήσομαι, aor. ἐδεήθην.

Homer forms from the root ΔΕΥ (ΔΕF) *ἐδεύσεν* (only Od. ε, 540.), *δεύομαι*, *ἐδεύετο*, *δενύσομαι*. In the sense of "*oportet*" Hom. almost always uses *χρή*, only once (Il. ι, 337.) *δεῖ*, and once (Od. σ, 100.) *ἐδησεν*.

11. *ἐθελω* and *θελω*, inf. *ἤθελον* and *ἔθελον*, fut. *ἔθελήσω* and *θελήσω*, aor. *ἠθέλησα* and *ἐθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* in good writers.

12. *ΕΙΔΩ*, *videō*, fut. *εἶσομαι* (rarely *εἰδήσω*; late poetry *ἰδησῶ*, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

13. *εἴλω* (*εἴλλω*, *εἴλλω*, *ἴλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, *εἰλέω*), fut. *εἰλήσω*, perf. midd. *εἰλημαι*, aor. pass. *εἰληθείς*.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from *εἰλεῖν* and part. *εἰλόμενος*, the other tenses from *ἔΛ*: namely, *ἔλσαν*, *ἔλσαι*, *ἔλσαι*, *ἔλσας* (*νήα*), pft. midd. *ἔελμαι*, *ἐελμένος*: aor. II. pass. *ἐάλην* (III. pl. *ἄλεν* without augm.), *ἄληναι*, *ἄλημεναι*, *ἄλεις*, *ἄλέν* or aspirated as *ἐάλην* &c. In Pind. Pyth. iv. 414, there is an impft. *ἔόλει*, and a plpft. *ἔόλητο* for *ἔελοτο*, Apoll. iii. 471, (both in the sense of "*to press down*") after the analogy of *τρομέω* from *τρέμω*.

14. *ἐλκω*, *I draw*, fut. *ἐλξω* (which is preferred to the other form *ἐλκύσω* from *ἔΛΚΥΩ*), but Hom. *ἐλκήσω*, *ἤλκησα*, *ἐλκηθείς*, aor. I. *ἐἴλκυσα*, more usual than *ἐἴλφα*: aor. pass. and pft. midd. only *ἐἰλκύσθην* and *ἐἴλκυμαι*.—Midd.

15. *ΕΙΡΟΜΑΙ*, fut. *ἐρήσομαι*, aor. *ἠρόμην*, *ἐρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *ἐροίμην*, *ἐροῦ*, *ἐρόμενος*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἐρωτάω*.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. *ἔρεσθαι*; in Hom. and Ion. are *εἶρομαι*, *εἶρεσθαι* &c., impft. *εἰρόμην*, fut. Ion. *εἰρήσομαι*, oftener *ἐπειρήσομαι*.—Aor. I. late *ἠρησάμην*. Ἐρ. *ἐρέω* (*ἐρελομεν* for *ἐρέωμεν*), *ἐρέομαι* (*ἐρέεσθαι*, *ἐρέοντο* &c.), and *ἐρεείνω*.

16. *ἐρρω*, *I go forth to ill*, fut. *ἐρρήσω*, aor. *ἤρρησα*.

17. *ἔδω*, *to eat* (old form of *ἐσθίω*), pf. *ἐδήδοκα* &c. See §. 177. 2.

18. *εὐδω*, generally *καθεύδω*, *I sleep*; fut. *εὐδήσω*, *καθευδήσω*. Augm., see §. 173.

19. *ἐχω*, imp. *εἶχον*, fut. *ἐξω* and *σχήσω*, connected with aor. II. *ἔσχον*, imp. *σχές* (*παράσches*), after verbs in *μι* (also *πάρασχε*), conj. *σχῶ*, *ῆς* (*παράσχω*, *παράσχεις*) &c., opt. *σχολήν*, inf. *σχεῖν*, part. *σχών*, midd. *ἐσχόμην* (*παρασχέςσθαι*, *παράσχου*), pft. *ἐσχγκα*, pft. midd. *ἐσχγμαι*, aor. pass. *ἐσχέθην*, verb. adj. *ἐκτός* and *σχετός*.

The pres. ἵσχω, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from *σιείχω*), fut. *σχήσω*, aor. *ἴσχον*: the imper. *σχέ* is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phœn. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. *ἴσχεθον*, Ep. pft. *ἔχωκα* (*συνοχωκότε* Il. β, 218), Hom. plpft. *ἐπώχατο*. The fut. *σχήσω*, and aor. II. *ἴσχον*, are formed from an old verb *σέχω*, (fut. *σεχήσω*,) contracted into (*σχῶ*, *σχήσω*); like *ἐσπόμην* from *ἐπομαι*, *σέπομαι*, Lat. *sequor*.

20. *ἔψω*, *I cook*; fut. *ἐψήσω*, verb. adj. *ἐφθός* or *ἐψητός*, *ἐψητέος*.

21. *ἵω*, generally *καθίζω* (ΕΔΩ^a, *ἔδος*, *sedeo*), *I place* or *sit*; fut. *καθιῶ*, aor. *ἐκάθισα*, pft. *κεκάθικα*: midd. intr. fut. *καθιζήσομαι*: aor. *ἐκαθισάμην*, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms since Aristotle: *ἰζάνω*, *καθιζάνω*.

22. *κέλομαι* (poet.=*κελεύω*), fut. *κελήσομαι*, aor. *έκελησάμην*, aor. II. *έκελόμην* Hom.

23. *κῆδω*, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. *κηδήσω*, aor. I. *έκηδισα* (*άκηδέω*, *άκηδεσα* Il. ξ, 427.) pft. *κέκηδα*, *I am in care*; *κήδομαι*, *I care for*; Æsch. imper. *κήδεσαι*: Ep. fut. *κεκαδήσομαι* Il. θ, 353, from *κέκηδα*, the η being shortened, like *τίθηλα*, *τεθαλνία*.

24. *κλαίω* (ΚΛΑΦ), Att. *κλάω* uncontracted, fut. *κλαύσομαι* (Arist. *κλαυσούμαι*), (sometimes *κλαιήσω* or *κλαήσω*), aor. *έκλανσα*, midd. *έκλانسάμην*, pft. pass. or midd. *κέκλαυμαι*: verb. adj. *κλαυστός*, *κλαυτός*, *κλαυτέος*: fut. in active form *κλαύσω* Theocr. xxiii. 38: fut. III. *κεκλαύσομαι*.

25. *κύνω* (old form *κνέω*), *κνήσω* &c. (poet.) *έκῦσα*, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. *υποκυσάμενη*, *concupiens*.

26. *μάχομαι*, *I fight*; fut. *μαχοῦμαι* (f. *μαχέσομαι*), aor. *έμαχεσάμην*, pft. *μεμάχημαι*, verb. adj. *μαχετέος* and *μαχητέος*.

Ion. pres. *μαχέομαι*;—Hom. part. pres. *μαχειόμενος* and *μαχεούμενος*, fut. *μαχίσσομαι*, aor. *έμαχισσάμην*, or *ησάμην* in some editions ^b.

27. *μέλλω*, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. *έμελλον* and *ήμελλον*, fut. *μελλήσω*, aor. *έμέλλησα*, only in the sense of "*delay*."

28. *μέλω* (*μοί*), *it is a care to me* (the personal *μέλω* is seldom found); fut. *μελήσει*, aor. *έμέλησε*, pft. *μεμέληκε*, midd. *μέλομαι*, generally *έπιμέλομαι* and less good Att. *έπιμελοῦμαι*, fut. *έπιμελήσομαι*, aor. *έπεμελήθην*, fut. pass. *έπιμεληθήσομαι*.

The compound *μεταμέλει* is only impersonal: Ep. pft. *μέμηλε*, Dor. *μέμαλε*—and in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, *μέμηλα curo, curavi*; part. *μεμηλώς*: also in poetry *μέλομαι* for *μέλω*, *I am a care to*; *μεμέληγτό σοι*, *it was a care to you*, Theocr.; Ep. pr. *μέμβλεται* for *μεμέληται*. (see §. 29.)

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

^b Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.

29. μύω, fut. μυζήσω &c. Late pr. μυζάω, μυζέω : Ep. pft. μεμυζότε.

30. ζῶ, fut. ὀζήσω, aor. ὤζησα, pft. II. ὄωδα with a pres. sense. Ion. and late ὀζέσω, ὄζεσα.

31. οἶμαι, οἶμαι, *I think* ; II. pers. οἶει, I. φόμην, ῥμην, fut. οἰήσμαι, aor. ῥήθην, οἰηθῆναι. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms οἶμαι, ῥμην, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think* ; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony : οἶμαι on the contrary is used as a governing verb ; Ep. ὄω, ὀόμαι, *I suppose, anticipate* ; aor. ὀώσαμην and ὀώσθην (οἰσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἰήσασθαι.

32. οἶχομαι, *abii* ; imp. ῥχόμην, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. ῥχηκα Ep. ῥχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρῥχημαι,) οἶχωκα ῥχωκα Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἰχώκεα, part. οἰχωκώς.

The Homeric οἰχέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense : οἶχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. ῥχόμην sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was going forth* ; pft. παρῥχηκεν, Il. κ. 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo* ; fut. ὀφειλήσω, aor. ὠφείλησα, plpft. ὠφειλήκειν, aor. II. ὠφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὠφέλετε Il. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing ; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφέλλω is used in two significations : α. in the same as ὀφείλω ; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν : aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὀφελον, ες, ε, Ep. ὀφελλον, ὀφελλον, and Hesiod ὀφείλον, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παίήσω in Aristoph.), aor. ἐπαισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρδω, aor. ἐπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. (πετήσομαι, Aristoph.) generally πτήσομαι, aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι, pft. πεπότῃμαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτέονται) and πωτάομαι (πωτῶνται) ; Att. poet. ποτάομαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch., aor. ἐποτάθην Dor., also in Aristoph., pft. πεποτάμαι Dor., also in Æsch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμην ; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose : ἵπταμαι late ; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην, pft. πέπηκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκᾶλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλησόμαι, aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr. : Ep. aor. I. ἔσκηλα from σκάλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπήσω, τυπησόμαι, pft. τετύπημαι, verb. adj. τυπτητός.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαιρήσω, aor. I. ἐχαίρησα late, midd. ἐχηράμην Il. xiv. 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην, pft. κεχάρηκα part. κεχαρηώς, and κεχάρημαι :

Epic. red. aor. II. M. *κεχάροντο* : *κεχαρμένος* perf. midd. part., III. fut. *κεχαρήσομαι*, verb. *χαρτός*.

Here also belong those in *άνω* (§. 249, 250.) *φθίω* §. 246. and *ὑπισχνέομαι* §. 248. : *ἀλθίσκω*, *ἀμπλακίσκω*, *ἀκαφίσκω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *γεγωνίσκω*, *ἐπαυρίσκομαι*, *εὐρίσκω*, *διδάσκω*, *λάσκω*, from §. 252. : *ἀκαχίζω*, *γίγνομαι*, *δεδοίκα*, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs, have other tenses as if from a theme in *έω* :

1. *βάλλω*, fut. *βαλῶ*, (sometimes *βαλλήσω* Arist.) aor. II. *έβαλον*, pft. *βέβ(α)ληκα*, pft. pass. *βέβλημαι* (conj. *διαβέβλησθε*), aor. I. *έβλήθην*.—Midd.

Ep. aor. *έβλην*, *έβλήμην*, fut. *βλήσομαι*, Ep. pft. *βεβόλημαι*.

2. *κάμνω*, (§. 247.).

3. *μένω*, fut. *μενῶ*, aor. *έμεινα*, pft. *μεμένηκα* (Eur.), verb. adj. *μενετέος*.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495 II. pft. *μέμονε* for *μένει*.

4. *νέμω*, fut. *νεμῶ* (late *νεμήσω*), aor. *ένειμα*, pft. *νενέμηκα*, aor. *ένεμήθην* and *-έθην*, verb. adj. *νεμητέος*.

5. *τέμνω*, (§. 247.)

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in *ήσω* and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. *πίθω*, aor. 1. *έπιθον*, fut. *πιθήσω*, aor. *έπίθησα*, to trust; Ep. aor. II. *πέπιθον*, fut. *πεπιθήσω*, to persuade.

2. *φείδομαι*, Ep. aor. *πεφιδέσθαι*, whence fut. *πεφιδήσομαι*.

3. *χαίρομαι*, aor. Ep. *έκακον*, fut. *κεκαδήσω*.

4. *χαίρω*, aor. II. *έχάρην*, *κεχαρήσω*, -*σομαι* Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs with an impure root, which have tenses and forms not usually found in Pure Verbs; an *a* or *ε* has been added to the impure root in the Present and Impft.

1. *ἀπαιρώ*^a (Ep.), imp. *ἀπηύρων*, as, *a*, aor. I. part. *ἀπούρας*, aor. I. midd. *ἀπήυρατο*, part. (Hesiod *a*, 173.) *ἀπουράμενος*.

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been *ἀπέφραν* (as *ἀπιδραν*) part. *ἀπόφρας* (like *ἀποδράς*); hence the pres. *ἀποφράω*, *ἀπαυράω*, and lastly *ἀφαιρέω* : so *ἀπουράμενος* = *ἀποφράμενος*.

2. *ἀράομαι* (ᾶ Att., ᾗ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. *ἀρήμεναι*.

3. *βρυχάομαι* (BPTX), poet. pft. *βέβρυχα*, with pr. sense (II. *ρ*, 54 *ἀναβέβρυχεν*, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain^b.)

^a Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.
ad voc.

^b Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Liddell and Scott.

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), *duco* fut. γαμῶ, Ion. γαμέω, aor. ἐγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. *νυδο*; fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἐγημάμην, pft. γεγάμημαι. Pass. in *matrimonium ducor*; aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. II. ι, 394 γαμέσσεσθαι, *give to wife*: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander^a. Theocr. viii. 91 γαμεθεῖσα, (γαμηθεῖσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθέω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present, γέγηθα, fut. γηθήσω, aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἐδάμην.

7. δατέομαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι,) aor. I. Hesiod δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

9. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω, aor. ἔδοξα, pft. δέδογμαι, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*), δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also Hdt.

9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΑΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.

10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἦσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθαλνία), aor. II. ἔβαλον rare. Dor. θαλίω, late Ep. θαλίω, prose θάλλω.

11. κελადέω (ΚΕΛΑΔ), fut. ἦσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor., which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.

12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἦσω, II. ψ, 337 κένσαι.

13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.

14. κυρέω, KYP (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρσω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἔκτυρον and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.

15. λιχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hesiod pft. part. λελειχμότες: so μέμηκα, μέμνυκα from μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι.

16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμηκα with pr. sense, μεμακνία: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμηκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακῶν.

17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμνυκα, aor. ἔμυκον.

18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι, aor. ἐξυράμην, but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.

19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπασάμην, pft. πέπασμαι: comp. δατέομαι.

20. ριγέω (ΡΙΓ), fut. ριγήσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἐρρίγοντι see §. 256.

21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἦσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον, Hom.; aor. I. ἔστυξα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.

22. τορέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα, but II. ἔτορον.

23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, imp. φίλαι, conj. φίλωνται.

24. ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω, aor. ἐχραισμησα.

25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ἐώθουν, fut. ὤσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὠσαι, pft. ἔωκα, pft. midd. ἔωσμαι, aor. ἐώσθην.

Obs. The form γοῆμεναι, must be a relic of the old verb γόημι, and the poet. ἔγοον aor. II. is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

^a Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1. αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω, pft. ἤρηκα, aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. ('ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶδον, εἰλεῖν: fut. midd. ἐλούμαι, very rare, aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην, ἀφαιρήσομαι pass.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, εἶλαι, midd. εἰλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common dialect, but ἐξηρήσατο also in Aristoph.: Ion. pft. ἀραίρηκα, ἀραίρημαι: Ep. γέιντο is used for εἶλετο, as κέντο for κέλετο, the γ^a representing the aspirate.

2. ἔρχομαι, *I come or go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from εἶμι, ἔω, ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών: imp. ἤρχόμην rare, and only in poetry, usually ἦειν or ἦα, opt. ἴοιμι. ('ΕΛΕΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος, see §. 36. 4), fut. ἐλεύσομαι poet., (generally εἶμι with a fut. force;) pft. ἐλήλυθα, Ep. εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν for -θαμεν (ἐλήλυμεν comedy), part. εἰληλουθώς, ἐληλουθώς II. ο, 81, plpft. ἐληλύθειν, aor. ἦλθον (for ἦλυθον Hom.), Dor. ἦνθον, Lacon. ἦλσον, conj. ἔλσω, verbal adj. ἐλευστέος. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in ἔρχομαι: the former is the one generally expressed by ἐλθεῖν, the latter by εἶμι. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. ἐσθίω, *I eat* (Ep. ἔδω, *edo*, ἔσθω), fut. ἔδομαι, late comedy ἐδοῦμαι, pft. ἐδήδοκα, Ep. pft. II. ἐδηδώς, pft. midd. ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι Homer, aor. pass. ἠδέσθην ἀπεδέσθην, also in Plato Com.: verb. adj. ἐδεστός. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν.

4. ὁράω, *I see*; impft. ἐώρων, pft. ἐώρακα (poet. ἐόρακα), pft. midd. ἐώρᾶμαι (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aorist. I. pass. ὁραθῆναι Plato. fut. supplied by ὄψομαι, ('ΟΠ-) ὄψει, pft. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι &c., inf. ὠφθαι, aor. I. pass. ὠφθην, ὀφθῆναι, fut. ὀφθήσομαι. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. εἶδον, ἔω, ἔδοιμι, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, ἰδε, Att. ἰδέ. Midd. ὀράσθαι and εἰδόμην, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and, in the sense of *ecce*, ἰδοῦ), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. ὁρατός and ὀπτός.

Ion. pr. ὁρέω, impft. ὤρειον—Ep. II. sing. midd. ὄρηαι or -ῆαι for ὀρᾶ, ὀρητο or ὀρήτο for ὀράτο—Ion. and poet. pft. ὤρωπα (ὀπώπει). The compound ἐπιώψομαι has the force of *selecting*; aor. ἐπιώψατο: ἐπόψομαι, fut. in the sense of ἐφοράω, aor. ἐπόψατο Pind. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, *videor*: and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., εἰσάτο, εἰσάμενος, Pind. εἰιδόμενος. The pft. of εἶδω, οἶδα has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future εἴσομαι, rarely εἰδήσω: verb. ἰστίον, f. ἴσημι. Later poetry has the pr. εἶδω, *I see*; fut. ἰδήσω from ἰδεῖν.

5. τρέχω, *I run*; (Dor. τράχω) fut. θρέξομαι, aor. ἔθρεξα very rarely.

^a Butt. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

(ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, δραμοῦμαι (ὑπερδραμῶ comed.), aor. II. ἔδραμον, pft. δεδράμηκα, pft. II. Ἐρ. δέδρομα.

6. φέρω, *I bear*, 1. (ΟΙ), fut. οἶσω, aor. imp. οἶσε, οἶσέτω Aristoph. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. ἤνεγκα, aor. II. ἤνεκον of which ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνεγκών, ἐνεγκε were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout the opt. the usage fluctuated between *ον* and *α*, *αἰμι* and *οἰμι*). The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (ἤνέγκαμεν, κατε, καν—ἐνεγκάτω—ἐνεγκαι—κασθαί—κάμενος.) (ΕΝΕΚ-) Pft. ἐνήνοχα (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. ἐνήνεγμαi, (-γξαι, γκται on ἐνήνεκται.) Aor. pass. ἤνέχθην, fut. ἐνεχθήσομαι and οἰσθήσομαι.—Verb. adj. οἰστός, οἰστέος (poet. φερτός).

Ion. format : aor. ἤνεικα, ἐνείκαι &c., ἤνεικάμην, pft. ἐνήνεγμαi, aor. pass. ἤνείχθην.—Pres. συνενέικεται Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, ἀπηνέγκω with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. οἰσέμεν. In late writers, aor. I. οἶσαι.—ἀνψσαι Hdt. i. 157, (cf. vi. 66 ἀνδίστοσ for ἀνδίστος).—Perf. προσίσται Lucian. Paras.—φέρετε Epic for φέρετε §. 242.

7. φημί, *I say* ; impft. with aor. force ἔφην, hence φάναi. (ΕΡ) fut. ἐρῶ (Ion. ἐρέω). From the Ep. pr. εἶρω, pft. εἶρηκα, pft. midd. εἶρημαι. (ΕΠ) aor. II. εἶπον, εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ (compos. πρόειπε), εἶπειν, εἶπών, aor. I. εἶπα, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. Ion. rather than Att., but the Attics especially use εἶπας, εἶπατε, εἶπάτω, as well as εἶπες, εἶπετε, εἶπέτω (but rarely the imper. εἶπον, or inf. εἶπαι ; part. εἶπας, ασα, αν Ion. (PE-) aor. pass. ἐρρήθην (ἐρρέθην seemingly un-Attic), ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθéis, fut. ῥηθήσομαι, for which the fut. III. εἰρήσομαι is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. ἀπεροῦμαι and aor. I. ἀπέπασθαι, *to disclaim*, as ἀπειπεῖν.—Verb. adj. ῥητός, ῥητέος.

In composition, ἀπαγορεύω, *I forbid*, ἀπείπον, *I forbade*, ἀντιλέγω, *I contradict*, ἀντείπον, *I contradicted*, are more usual than ἀπηγορεύεσα and ἀντέλεξα : so ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς, but ἀντείπον κακῶς.

A strengthened form of the root ΕΠ is ἐνέπω (ΕΜΠ, so ΟΡΓ and ὀρέγω). Imp. with aor. force ἔνεπον, ἔνεπον : aor. ἐνισπον from ἐνίσέπω (cf. ἐσπόμεν from ἔπομαι), ἐνισπεῖν, ἐνίσπω, ἐνισποιμι : impr. ἔνισπε (ἐνίσπες at the end of the line is doubtful) : fut. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω.

Verbs in μι.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in μι are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in ω.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in μ are said to be derived from verbs in ω . Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in μ to that of ω , while those that remain in μ are mostly primitive verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in μ ; and the *Æolic* dialect has some in other conjugations.

Obs. 1. The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs, which generally has an intransitive sense. This aor. II., afterwards called passive, was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II., which is also intransitive, in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare ἐκπλήττω, *I alarm*, ἐξέπληξα, *I alarmed (some one)*, ἐξεπλάγχην, *I am alarmed*, with ἵστημι, *I place*, ἔστησα, *I placed*, ἔστην, *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in ω form an aor. II. act. in $\etaν$ with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in $\etaν$ arose, by the insertion of θ , a lengthened form in $\theta\etaν$ (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as ἐξεπλάγχην, *I am in alarm (neuter)*, ἐξεπλήχθην, *I was alarmed (passive)*; ἔστην, *I stood*, ἐστάθην, *I was placed*.

3. Most verbs in μ with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

α . When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with ι (*Proper*).

β . When with $\pi\tau$, $\sigma\tau$, or an aspirated vowel, ι with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as ἵστημι *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ ἵ-στη-μι	ΔΕ (δῖ-δῆ-μι) διδέασι
ΧΡΑ κῖ-χρη-μι	ΘΕ τί-θη-μι
ΒΑ (βῖ-βῆ-μι) βιβάς	Ἑ ἵ-η-μι
ΠΤΑ ἵ-πτα-μαι	ΔΟ δῖ-δω-μι
ΠΛΑ πῖ-μ-πλη-μι	
ΠΙΡΑ πῖ-μ-πρη-μι	

Obs. 2. This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-'t' āmi*, root ST'A (ἵστημι). Also Zend *histāmi* (ἵστημι), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the μ has become ω this reduplication is retained; as, γίγνω = γιγένω.

Obs. 3. Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication: φημί (ΦΑ-), εἰμί (Ε), εἶμι (Ι).

Obs. 4. Few verbs in μ are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι,

ἦμι, are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in ω.

Obs. 5. The only instance of the redupl. in the future is διδώσῃς, διδώσομεν Od. ν, 358., ω, 314.

Classes of Verbs in μι.

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending μι immediately to the root, which ends in

- a. α, as ἵσσημι, root ΣΤΑ-
- b. ε, ... ῥέθημι, root ΘΕ-
- c. ο, ... δέδωμι, root ΔΟ-
- d. ι, only εἶμι, root 'Ι-
- e. υ, as ἔρῃμαι, root 'ΕΡΥ-

II. Those which annex the personal ending μι to the root by the addition of ννυ or νυ or poet. νη. The original root ends,

a. In α, ε, or ο, and takes ννυ.

- a. α, as σκεδά-ννυμι, root ΣΚΕΔΑ.
- b. ε, ... κορέ-ννυμι, root ΚΟΡΕ-
- c. ι, only ῥέ-ννυμι, root ΤΙ- (Ion. Att. ῥέννυμι)
- d. ο, as στρώ-ννυμι, root ΣΤΡΟ-

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form εἶννυμι for ἔννυμι the former ν is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable ννυ is analogous to the Indian verbs of the ν conj. which in like manner annex nu to the root, as *su-nu-ma*, "we witness," from *su*,—*ap-nu-mas*, *adipiscimur*, from *āp*.

b. Or in a consonant to which νυ or poet. νη, is attached: the final letter is either

- α. a mute, as δέικ-νυμι, root ΔΕΙΚ-
- β. a liquid, ... ὄμνυμι, root ΟΜ.

Obs. 3. In ὄλνυμι (ΟΛ) the ν is assimilated to the λ, and the verb becomes ὄλλυμι.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a Κ sound, as

- αἶ-νυμαι AIP (cf. αἶρ-ω, αἶρ-νυμαι)
- δαί-νυμαι ΔΑΙΤ (cf. δαίς, δαιτ-ός)
- καί-νυμαι ΚΑΙΔ or ΚΑΔ (cf. pf. κέκαδ-μαι, κέκασμαι)
- κτεί-νυμι ΚΤΕΙΝ or ΚΤΕΝ (fut. κτεν-ῶ);

but δέικ-νυμι, εἶργ-νυμι, ζεύγ-νυμι, οἶγ-νυμι).

Obs. 5. In the verbs γάννυμαι, κίννυμαι, ἔρνυμαι, εἶρνυμαι, λάζνυμαι, and some other, the ν belongs to the root.

The verbs in *νμ* (Class. II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation ; and even in these tenses the active form *ύω* is as much in use as that in *νμ* : in the sing. impft. the forms from *ύω* prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb *σβέννυμι* is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., *έσβην* from ΣΒΕ ; but many verbs in *ύω*, of which there is no form in *νμ*, from an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as *δύω*, *έδυν*.

Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class. I. the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened in the active voice—*α* and *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*.

Of these lengthened vowels, *η* (from *ε*) and *ω* however are retained only in the singular indic. and in the conj. ; *η* from *α* is shortened again in the plur. of the indic. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but runs throughout the persons of the indic. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 272.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in *ε* lengthen it to *ει*, in *ο* to *ου*, as *θεΐναι*, *δοῦναι*. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

Obs. 1. Exceptions :—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.—*ἄημι* (ΑΕ), III. pl. *ἄεισι*, *ἄημαι*, and *διζήμαι* (ΔΙΖΕ), *διζήται* &c., but the II. sing. is *μετρι grat. διζέαι*, *διζέο*.

Obs. 2. The sing. of aor. II. *ἔδων*, *ἔθην*, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., *ἔδωκα*, *ἔθηκα*.

Obs. 3. Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of *ἔστην* ind., *στήθι*, imp., *στήναι* inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in *νμ* which annex *νν* to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in *ο*, as *στρώ-ννυμι* (ΣΤΡΟ) : and those in which *νν* is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel ; thus

α becomes *η*, as *πήγ-ννυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐπᾶγ-ην*.

πλήγ-ννυμι

ρήγ-ννυμι

α *αι*, ... *αἶ-ννυμαι* for *ἄρννυμαι*, root 'ΑΡ, 'ΑΙΡ

καἶ-ννυμαι for *καλδννυμαι*, root ΚΑΔ, ΚΑΙΔ

ε *ει*, ... *εἶργ-ννυμι* root 'ΕΡΓ (ΉΕΡΓ)

δεῖκ-ννυμι root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. *ἔδεφα*

υ *ευ*, ... *εὐγ-ννυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐζύγ-ην*

3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as

κίδ-νῃ-μι root ΚΕΔ but πέρ-νῃ-μι root ΠΕΡ

κίρ-νῃ-μι ... ΚΕΡ

πίτ-νῃ-μι ... ΠΕΤ

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some byē form; as, δάμνημι (seeming root δάμ-νῃ), aor. II. ἐ-δάμ-ην, κίχ-ημι, ἔ-κίχ-ον, so στορέ-ννυμι and στόρ-νυμι.

Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

ἵστα-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν
ἵστα-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ἔ-δό-μεθα.

2. The conj. has the same modal vowels as the verbs in ω , namely ω and η , but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

ἀη and ἄη into ῆ and ῇ, not, as in contract verbs in ᾶω, into ᾶ and ῆ̄. ὄη into ῶ, not, as in the contract verbs in ὶω, into οἰ; as,

ἵ-στά-ω=ἵ-στῶ	ἵ-στά-ης=ἵ-στῆς	ἵ-στά-η-ται=ἵ-στῇ-ται
στά-ω=στῶ	στά-ης=στῆς	
τι-θέ-ω=τι-θῶ	τι-θέ-ης=τι-θῆς	τι-θέ-ω-μαι=τι-θῶ-μαι.
δι-δό-ω=δι-δῶ	δι-δό-ης=δι-δῶς	δι-δόη=δι-δῶ.

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this as analogy, τυφθῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ, &c. from τύπτω, σταθῶ from ἵστημι.

Obs. 1. All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as στή-ης naturally becomes στῆς, δῶ-ης=δῶς.

Obs. 2. The conjunctive of verbs in $\nu\mu$ is the same as of those in $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, as δεικνύω, ὕψς &c.

3. The opt. has, like the verbs in ω , the modal vowel ι , with this difference, that in the latter the ι coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses o or a , whereas in the verbs in μ the ι is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

ἵ-στα-ι-ην=ἵ-σταί-ην	ἵ-σταί-μην	σταί-ην
τι-θε-ι-ην=τι-θεί-ην	τι-θεί-μην	θεί-ην
δι-δο-ι-ην=δι-δοί-ην	δι-δοί-μην	δοί-ην.

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in ε (τίθημι), as σταθείην, τυφθείην, τυπέην.

Obs. 3. The opt. of verbs in νμι follows the analogy of verbs in ύω, as δεικνύοιμι. There are however some optatives of verbs in νμι, formed after verbs in μι, in όην for νίην (like αίην &c.) and in the middle voice ύμην for νίμην. In the conj. the ν coalesces with the η and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 D μή διαφύσῃ καὶ διασκεδανύσῃ (for διασκεδαννίη): Ibid. B όπως μή διασκεδανύται (for -ύηται): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 ἐπιδεικνύται (for -ύηται).

Obs. 4. This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; as, Il. π. 99 ἐκδύμεν (for -νίμεν): Theocr. φήη from ἔφυν (for φνίη): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 A ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πήγνυτο (for πηγνύοιτο): Lucian. Harmonid. iii. ἐπιδεικνύμεν.—Epic: Il. ω, 665 δαίνυτο: Od. σ, 248 δαυνάτο, so Hom. φθίο, φθίτο opt. from ἐφθίμην ind.

Personal Endings.

§. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μι	ἴ-στη-μι
2.	ς (properly σι)	ἴ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἴ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἴ-σῃ-τον
3.	τον	ἴ-σῃ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἴ-σῃ-μεν
2.	τε	ἴ-σῃ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασω)	(ἴ-στα-ντι ἴστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. ντι is found only in Doric; ντι was weakened to νσι, and the ν changed to α (ασι), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in α, as

ἴστα-νσι	becomes (ἴ-σῃ-ασι) ἴ-σῃ-ασι
τί-θε-νσι	Att. τι-θέ-ασι, commonly τί-θει-σι
δί-δο-νσι	... δι-δό-ασι, δι-δοῦσι
δείκνυ-νσι	... δεικνύ-ασι δεικνύσι.

Obs. 1. The open forms εἴασι, ὄασι, ὑασι, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms εἴσι, οὔσι, ὕσι, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of ἴστημι the Ionic inserts its ε, as ἰστιάσι for ἰσῃασι pres., ἰστιάσι for ἰσῃασι pft. The III. pl. of ἵημι (root 'Ε) is, in Attic, ἰῃασι, contr. from ἰ-έ-ασι.

2. The personal endings of the conj. pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in ω.

3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἵ-στη-ν	ἑ-τί-θη-ν
2.	s (final i dropped)	ἵ-στη-s	ἑ-τί-θη-s
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἵ-στη	ἑ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. ἑ-στη-τον	ἑ-θε-τον
3.	την	ἑ-στή-την	ἑ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. μες)	ἑ-στη-μεν	ἑ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἑ-στη-τε	ἑ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἑ-στη-σαν	ἑ-θε-σαν.

So ἑ-τόπ-ην (ἑ-τύφ-θην), ης, η, ητον, ἦτην, ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the imperf. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἱ-σταί-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

Obs. 2. In the Attic dialect the η of the imperf. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. ησαν is always shortened to εν; as,

τιθεί-μεν = τιθείμεν ἵσται-ητε = ἵσταίτε
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν διδοί-ησαν = διδοίεν.

Except εἶησαν which is sometimes used instead of εἶεν from εἰμί *sum*.—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as θείμεν, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as δοίησαν, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as παιδευθείμεν = παιδευθεῖμεν.

Obs. 3. We find also διδῶην and δῶην for διδοίην, δοίην. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 εἰ μὲν ἀντιδῶην. So βιῶην, ἀλῶην Hom. for βιοίην, ἀλοίην.

5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἵ-στα-θι)	(τί-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἱ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		or στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

Obs. 4. In the II. sing. pres. the θι is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, α into η, ε into ει, ο into ου, υ into ῡ,

ἵ-στα-θι = ἵστη τί-θε-θι = τίθει
δί-δο-θι = δίδου δίκνυ-θι = δίκνυ.

Obs. 5. Very few verbs retain θι in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as δίδωθι Od. γ. 380 Ep. for δίδου, φάθι from φημί, ἴσθι from εἰμί, ἴθι from εἴμι, in Ep. ἴληθι, Dor. ἴλᾱθι, later ζῆθι from ζῶω for ζῆ; and ἐμπίπληθι Pl. φ. 311, ἐπόμνυθι Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in ω, as τέθναθι.

Obs. 6. In the aor. II. of τίθημι and δίδωμι the *θι* is abbreviated to *ς*, as *θεί-θι* becomes *θείς*, *δίδ-θι* becomes *δίδς*. So *σχε-θι*, the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*, becomes *σχές*, and *ἔ-θι*, aor. II. of *ἔμμι*, becomes *ἔς*. The aor. II. of ἵστημι retains the *θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τίπηθι*, *παιδεύθῃτι* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *σῆθι* may be abbreviated to *σῆ*, as *παράσῆ*, *ἀπόσῆ*, so *βῆθι* aor. from *βαίρω* becomes *παράβῆ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. ἰ-σά-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νύ-ναι
A. II. στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι.	

So also both the aor. pass. like *σῆναι*, as *τυπῆ-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*.

Obs. 7. The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ήμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 13, or *έμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θέμεν*, *θέμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντς*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

ἰ-σά-ντς = ἰ-σάς, ἰ-σῶσα, ἰ-σάν	σάς, σῶσα, σάν
τι-θέ-ντς = τι-θείς, εῖσα, έν	θείς, θείσα, θέν.

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ε*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπεῖς*, *εῖσα*, *έν*, *βουλευθείς*.

Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impft. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ἰσά-ω-μαι* = *ἰσῶμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι* = *τιθῶμαι*, *τιθέ-η* = *τιθῆ*, *τιθέ-η-ται* = *τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the opt. is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ι-μην*, *διδο-ι-μην*, *ἰστα-ι-μην*.

Obs. 1. These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθεῖο* &c., but *τιθειο*, for the diphthongs *ει*, *οι*, *αι*, are optative, answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοιω* not *τυπτοιό*; so in *δυναμαι*, the only verb besides *δίδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *δυναο*.

Conj. δύνωμαι, δύνῃ, δύνηται &c.	Opt. δυναίμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο
ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστη, ἐπίστηται &c.	ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπίσταιτο.

4. On the personal endings we may remark :

a. Verbs in *α*: the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *σαι*; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστη* from *ἐπίσταμαι* Æschyl., *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύνει* for *δύνη* Soph. and Eur. In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form *ω* was used in the common dialect, as *ἴστω*, (ind. and imper.) *ἔδυνω*, for *ἴστασο*, *ἔδυνασο*.

b. Verbs in *ε*: both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεται* and *τίθῃ*, *ἐτίθετο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου*; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in *ε* or *ο* the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θεύ*, *ἔδου*, *δού*.

c. Verbs in *ο*: the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

d. The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the *σ* is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θέο*, *ἐνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first *α* of *σαι* for *σαι* is changed to *ε*, as *ἐπίσται*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

Obs. 3. The Epic duplication of the *σ* in the endings *σαι*, *σο*, as *ἔρασσαί*, *πέτασσαί*, *δνοσσο* from *ἔραμαι*, *πέταμαι*, *δνομαι*, is very rare.

Obs. 4. The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι*, *ἵμι*, *δίδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in *ω*, as if from *ΤΙΘΩ*, *ΙΩ*, *ΔΙΔΩ*: the characteristic *ε* or *ο* being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in *ω*; and the opt. of *ἵμι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic *οι*; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι*, *τίθῃ*, *τίθηται*, *τίθησθον*, *τίθησθε*, *τίθωνται*

... Impf. *τιθοίμην*, *τίθοιο*, *τίθοιτο*, *τιθοίμεθον*, *τίθοισθον* &c., not *τιθείμην*
So *ἵωμαι*, *ἵῃ*, *ἵηται* &c.: *λοίμην*, *λοιο*, *λοιτο* &c.

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι*, *πρώωμαι*, *πρήῃ*, *πρήηται* &c.

Opt. ... *προσθοίμην*, *προοίμην*, *πρόοιο*, *πρόοιτο*, *προοίμεθον* &c.

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι*, *δίδῃ*, *δίδωται*, *ἀπόδωμαι* &c.

Obs. 5. The conjunctive *ιστάμαι*, *ιστή* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ἵσταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation; as,

<i>ἐπίστωμαι</i>	<i>ἐπίστη</i>	<i>ἐπίστηται</i>
<i>δύνωμαι</i>	<i>δύνη</i>	<i>δύνηται</i> .

Obs. 6. So also the following poetic forms: Od. ρ, 317 *δίοιο* from *δίαμαι*, Od. λ, 512 *μαρνοίμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and Aristoph. Vesp. 298 *κρέμοισθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

Obs. 7. There are two instances of this form in the active: *ἀφίετε* Plat. Apol. p. 29, *ἀφίῃ* not *ἀφίῃ* Xen. Cyr. viii. 1. 2, but both readings are doubtful.

Bye forms of Verbs in μι borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* are in Attic poetry sometimes *τιθεῖς*, *εἶ*, *λεῖς*, *εἶ* (ΤΙΘΕΩ, ΙΕΩ), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impft. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *δίδωμι* is generally formed from *τιθίω* and *διδόω*, with the usual contraction *τίθει*, *ἐδίδου*, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in *μι* to *ω* which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of *ἵστημι* seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. iv. 103, we find *ιστῆ* for *ἵστησι*. A remarkable form is the Homeric (II. α, 291) *προθίονσι* for *προτιθίσαι*, from ΘΕΩ.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *η* (except in the pft. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* into *ει*), *ο* into *ω*, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵκῃμι* here also have *ει*.

2. The aor. I. of *δίδωμι* and *τίθῃμι*, *ἵκῃμι*, have the character. *κ* instead of *σ*, as

ἔ-θη-κ-α, *ἦ-κ-α*, *ἔ-δω-κ-α* (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 *παρεδῶκατε*, but just before *παρέδοτε*. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs *ἔθην*, *ἦν*, *ἔδων*, are never used. The aor. I. midd. *ἔθηκάμην*, *ἔδωκάμην* and part. *θηκόμενος* are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form *δωκόμενος* are unknown.

3. The verb *ἵστημι* forms its aorist regularly with *σ*: *ἕστησα*, *ἕστησάμην*. The aor. II. midd. *ἕσταμην* is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπιδάμην*.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of *ἵστημι*, *ἐστήξω* old Attic and *ἐστήξομαι*.

5. We may remark of the verb *ἵστημι*, that the pres., impft., fut.,

aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: *ἵστην* I did place, *ἕστην* I stood, *ἕστησα* I have placed, *ἕστηκα* I stand, *ἕσθηκειν* I was standing. The midd. signifies to place oneself or for oneself or to be placed. Instead of the pft. *ἕστηκα*, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: *ἕστακα*, *ἕστακειν*; and on the contrary *ἕσθην* Call. Min. 83.

§. 278.

Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense, Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-	
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵ-στη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νύ-μι ^a
		2.	ἵ-στη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νύ-ς
		3.	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νύ-σι
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σῶ-τον	τι-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νύ-τον
		3.	ἵ-σῶ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νύ-τον
		P. 1.	ἵ-στα-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	δείκ-νύ-μεν
		2.	ἵ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νύ-τε
		3.	ἵ-σῶ-σι(ν) (fr. ἵσῶ-σι)	τι-θεί-ασι(ν) & τι-θεί-σι(ν)	δί-δό-ασι(ν) & δι-δοῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νύ-ασι(ν) & δεικ-νύ-σι(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	ἵ-σῶ	τι-θῶ	δί-δῶ	δείκ-νύ-ω
		2.	ἵ-σῶ-ς	τι-θῶ-ς	δί-δῶ-ς	δείκ-νύ-ης
		3.	ἵ-σῶ-ῃ	τι-θῶ-ῃ	δί-δῶ-ῃ	&c.
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σῶ-τον	τι-θῶ-τον	δί-δῶ-τον	
		3.	ἵ-σῶ-τον	τι-θῶ-τον	δί-δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	ἵ-σῶ-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	δί-δῶ-μεν	
		2.	ἵ-σῶ-τε	τι-θῶ-τε	δί-δῶ-τε	
		3.	ἵ-σῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δί-δῶ-σι(ν)	

^a and δεικνύ-ω, eis &c., especially δεικνύουσι(ν). See §. 265. c.

6. Verbs of the second class in *νμι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *νμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-νν̄-μι*, *ζώ-νν̄-μι*, *ῥώ-νν̄-μι*, *χών-νν̄-μι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *ζεύγ-νν̄-μι*.

Verbs in *μι*.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σᾶ-μαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
ἴ-σᾶ-σαι	τί-θε-σαι or	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
(ἴ-σᾶ poet.)	τί-θη		
ἴ-σᾶ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νῦ-ται
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	δεικ-νῦ-μεθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	δεικ-νῦ-μεθα
ἴ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νυ-νται
ἴ-σᾶ-μαι	τι-θῶ-μαι ^a	δι-δῶ-μαι ^a	δεικνύ-ωμαι
ἴ-σῆ	τι-θῆ	δι-δῶ	δεικνύ-η
ἴ-σῆ-ται	τι-θῆ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	&c.
ἴ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον	
ἴ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	
ἴ-σῆ-σθε	τι-θῆ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	
ἴ-σῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	

^a Attic: *τίθωμαι*, *τίθη*, *τίθηται* &c., *δίδωμαι*, *δίδω*, *δίδονται* &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Imperative.	S. 2.	ἴ-στη (for ἰσῆθαι)	τί-θει (for τίθεθαι)	δί-δου (for δίδοθαι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δεικνῦθαι)
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω
		D. 2.	ἴ-σῶ-τον	τι-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-των	τι-θε-των	δι-τό-των	δεικ-νῦ-των
		P. 2.	ἴ-σῶ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-τωσαν & ἴ-σῶντων	τι-θέ-τωσαν & τι-θέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & δι-δόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσον & δεικ-νύντων
Imperfect.	Inf.		ἴ-σῶ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι
			ἴ-σῶς, ἄσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἶσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δεικ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος ^a
	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἴ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν gen. ἐτίθουν	ἐ-δί-δω-ν gen. ἐδίδουν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν gen. ἐδεικνῦον
		2.	ἴ-στη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς gen. ἐτίθεις	ἐ-δί-δω-ς gen. ἐδίδους	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς gen. ἐδεικνύες
		3.	ἴ-στη	ἐ-τί-θη gen. ἐτίθει	ἐ-δί-δω gen. ἐδίδου	ἐ-δείκ-νυ gen. ἐδεικνύε
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἴ-σῶ-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		P. 1.	ἴ-σῶ-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἴ-σῶ-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
	Optative.	S. 1.	ἴ-σταί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	&c.
		3.	ἴ-σταί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ητον gen. ἴσταιόν	τι-θεί-ητον gen. τιθείτον	δι-δοί-ητον gen. διδοίτον	
		3.	ἴ-σταί-ήτην gen. ἴσταιήτην	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		P. 1.	ἴ-σταί-ημεν gen. ἴσταιμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοί-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν	
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ητε gen. ἴσταιτε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείτε	δι-δοί-ητε gen. διδοίτε	
		3.	ἴ-σταί-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν	

^a Generally δεικνύ-ων, οὔσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἰ-σᾶ-σο and ἰ-στω	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου	δείκ-νυ-σο
ἰ-σᾶ-σθω	τι-θεί-σθω	δι-δέ-σθω	δείκ-νυ-σθω
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-σᾶ-σθων	τι-θεί-σθων	δι-δέ-σθων	δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἰ-σᾶ-σθωσαν	τι-θεί-σθωσαν	δι-δέ-σθωσαν	δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν
& ἰ-σᾶσθων	& τι-θείσθων	& δι-δέσθων	& δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-σᾶ-μενος, η, ον	τι-θεί-μενος, η, ον	δι-δέ-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἰ-σᾶ-μην	έ-τι-θεί-μην	έ-δι-δέ-μην	έ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἰ-σᾶ-σο and ἰ-στω	έ-τί-θε-σο and έ-τί-θου	έ-δί-δο-σο and έ-δί-δου	έ-δείκ-νυ-σο
ἰ-στα-το	έ-τί-θε-το	έ-δί-δο-το	έ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἰ-σᾶ-μεθον	έ-τι-θεί-μεθον	έ-δι-δέ-μεθον	έ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	έ-τί-θε-σθον	έ-δί-δο-σθον	έ-δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-σᾶ-σθην	έ-τι-θεί-σθην	έ-δι-δέ-σθην	έ-δεικ-νύ-σθην
ἰ-σᾶ-μεθα	έ-τι-θεί-μεθα	έ-δι-δέ-μεθα	έ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἰ-στα-σθε	έ-τί-θε-σθε	έ-δί-δο-σθε	έ-δεικ-νυ-σθε
ἰ-στα-ντο	έ-τί-θε-ντο	έ-δί-δο-ντο	έ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἰ-σταί-μην	τι-θεί-μην ^a	δι-δοί-μην ^a	f. δεικ-νύ-ω
ἰ-σταί-ο	τί-θει-ο	δί-δοι-ο	δεικνυοίμην
ἰ-σταί-το	τί-θει-το	δί-δοι-το	δεσ.
ἰ-σταί-μεθον	τι-θεί-μεθον	δι-δοί-μεθον	
ἰ-σταί-σθον	τί-θει-σθον	δί-δοι-σθον	
ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	
ἰ-σταί-σθε	τί-θει-σθε	δί-δοι-σθε	
ἰ-σταί-ντο	τί-θει-ντο	δί-δοι-ντο	

^a Attic: τιθείμην, τίθειο, τίθειτο &c. διδοίμην, δίδειο, δίδειτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἔ-στη-τον	ἔ-θε-τον	ἔ-δο-τον	
		3.	ἔ-στή-την	ἔ-θεί-την	ἔ-δό-την	
		P. 1.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	
		2.	στῆς	θῆς	δῶς	
		3.	στῇ	θῇ	δῷ	
		D. 1.				
		2.	στῇ-τον	θῇ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	στῇ-τον	θῇ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	στῶ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	στῇ-τε	θῇ-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	στῶ-σι(ν)	θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. 1.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	σταί-ητον (seldom σταίτον)	θεί-ητον (seld. θεί-τον)	δοί-ητον (seld. δοί-τον)	
		3.	σταί-ήτην (seld. σταί-την)	θεί-ήτην (seld. θεί-την)	δοί-ήτην (seld. δοί-την)	
		P. 1.	σταί-ημεν (seld. σταί-μεν)	θεί-ημεν (seld. θεί-μεν)	δοί-ημεν (seld. δοί-μεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seld. σταί-τε)	θεί-ητε (seld. θεί-τε)	δοί-ητε (seld. δοί-τε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	

M I D D L E.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(<i>ἰ-στέ-μην</i> is not found, but)	<i>ἰ-τέ-μην</i> <i>ἰ-θου</i> (fr. <i>ἰθεσο</i>) <i>ἰ-θε-το</i> <i>ἰ-θεί-μεθον</i> <i>ἰ-θε-σθον</i> <i>ἰ-θεί-σθην</i> <i>ἰ-θεί-μεθα</i> <i>ἰ-θε-σθε</i> <i>ἰ-θε-ντο</i>	<i>ἰ-δέ-μην</i> <i>ἰ-δου</i> (fr. <i>ἰδοσο</i>) <i>ἰ-δο-το</i> <i>ἰ-δó-μεθον</i> <i>ἰ-δο-σθον</i> <i>ἰ-δó-σθην</i> <i>ἰ-δó-μεθα</i> <i>ἰ-δο-σθε</i> <i>ἰ-δο-ντο</i>	
(<i>στώ-μαι</i>)	<i>θῶ-μαι</i> ^a <i>θῆ</i> <i>θή-ται</i> <i>θῶ-μεθον</i> <i>θή-σθον</i> <i>θή-σθον</i> <i>θῶ-μεθα</i> <i>θή-σθε</i> <i>θῶ-νται</i>	<i>δῶ-μαι</i> ^a <i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶ-ται</i> <i>δῶ-μεθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-μεθα</i> <i>δῶ-σθε</i> <i>δῶ-νται</i>	
(<i>σταί-μην</i>)	<i>θεί-μην</i> ^b <i>θεί-ο</i> <i>θεί-το</i> <i>θεί-με-θον</i> <i>θεί-σθον</i> <i>θεί-σθην</i> <i>θεί-μεθα</i> <i>θεί-σθε</i> <i>θεί-ντο</i>	<i>δοί-μην</i> ^b <i>δοί-ο</i> <i>δοί-το</i> <i>δοί-με-θον</i> <i>δοί-σθον</i> <i>δοί-σθην</i> <i>δοί-μεθα</i> <i>δοί-σθε</i> <i>δοί-ντο</i>	

^a Attic: *ἀπόθωμαι* (for *ἀποθῶμαι*), *ἀπόθῃ*, *ἀπόθηται* &c., *πρόθωμαι*, *πρόθῃ*, *πρόθηται* &c.

^b Attic: *προσδοίμην*, *πρόσθοιο* (for *προσ-θοῖο*), *πρόσθοιτο* &c., *ἐνδοίμην*, *ἐνδοιο*, *ἐνδοιτο* &c. (Accent, §. 275. *Ods.* 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή-θι ^a	θές (for θέθι)	δός (fr. δόθι)	
		3.	στή-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. στάντος	θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	δείξω
Aorist I.			ἔ-στη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα ἔ-δω-κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.		ἔ-δειξα
Perf.			ἔ-στη-κα ^b	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	δέ-δειχ-α
Plpf.			ἔ-στη-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θει-κειν	ἔ-δε-δώ-κειν	ἔ-δε-δείχ-ειν
Fut. III.			ἔ-στήξω Att.			
P A S						
Aor. I.			ἔ-σταῖθην	ἔ-τέ-θην	ἔ-δέ-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

^a But in compos. : παρόστα, ἀπόστα, ἀνδρόστα (§. 274. Obs. 6.)^b On ἵσταμεν, ἵσταναι &c., see below, §. 309.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(στά-σο, & στῶ)	θῶ (for θέσο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθασαν and θέ-σθων	δῶ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθασαν and δό-σθων	
(στά-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στά-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος, η, ον	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἰ-στη-σάμην	(ἰ-θη-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 271. 2.	(ἰ-δω-κά-μην)	ἰ-δειξάμην
ἰ-στιά-μαι	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἰ-στιά-μην	ἰ-τε-θεί-μην	ἰ-δο-δέ-μην	ἰ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἰ-στήξομαι			

S I V E.

Fut. I.	στά-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι	δειχ-θήσομαι
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Dialects.

§. 279. 1. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίδεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θέν* for *ἔθεισαν*; *ἔσταν*, *στάν* for *ἔστησαν*: so *ἔτλαν* for *ἔτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*: *φθάν* for *ἔφθησαν*; *ἔιδον* *δίδον* for *ἐίδοσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν* for *ἔφῦσαν*, *ἔδυν*, *δύν* for *ἔδυσαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but Il. ι, 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *ν*, *metri gratia*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθήμενος*) Il. κ, 34; *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 247; *διδούμαι* Il. ω, 425; *διδώθι* Od. γ, 380; *ζευγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζευγνύμεν*) Il. π, 145. So *ἱληθι* Epic for *ἱλάθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *ιστῆσι* for *ιστῆ*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*
(*στά-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. v. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. i. 200, iii. 62 *έστέασι*, for *-άσσι* *έστεώς* for *έστώς*, gen. *έστεώτος*, neut. *έστεώς*, fem. *έστεῶσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεώτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

τιθῶ Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*
τιθῶμαι .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.
θῶ .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.
θῶμαι .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

τυπῶ, *ῆς* Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*
δαμῶ, *ῆς* .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*
εὐρεθῶ, *ῆς* .. *εὐρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδώ-ω*, *διδώ-ης*, *διδώ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *στής*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *ει*, as *θείομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ιστή-ης*=*ἴστης*, as *ἕστην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *στής* not *σῆς*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *στήω*, *θήω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δόητε*, *δῶμεν*, but Il. ρ, 95 *περιστήωσι*. When the open form with *ει* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *σείομεν*, *θείομεν*, *θείετον* for *στέωμεν* &c.: so Il. η, 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμήητε*. This is not admis-

sible in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στίωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἴσσημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στῶ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήης	στής	*στής
3.	στήη	στήῃ	*στήῃ
D.	στήετον	στήτον	*στήετον
P. 1.		στώμεν	στέωμεν, στείωμεν
2.	στήετε	στήτε	*στήετε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θείω, θειώ, δαμείω
2.	θήης	θής	θήης
3.	θήη	θήῃ	θήῃ
D.	*θέητον	θήτον	*θέητον, θείετον
P. 1.	θίωμεν	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θειώμεν
2.	*θέητε	θήτε	*θέητε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θίωσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	θείωσι(ν), θειώσι(ν)
S. 1.	δώ	δῶ	δώ
2.	δώης	δῶς	
3.	δώη	δῶῃ	
D.		δώτον	
P. 1.		δώμεν	δώομεν
2.		δώτε	
3.		δώσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θείω*, as *προσθέοιτο* &c.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *ἐτίθην* (in Attic usually *ἐτίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *ἐτίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφεα* for *ἐτετύφειν*), *ἐτίθεες*, &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστάσαν*^a, (which is variously written *ἴστασαν* or *ἴστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *ἴστησαν*, as *ἔπρεσε* in Hesiod for *ἔπρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. In Homer also we find *ἴσσετε* instead of *ἴστατε* for *ἴσθήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

τιθέαται, διδάαται, εἰδευάατο Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ἰστιάαται* Ion. for *ἴστανται*, *ἰστιάατο* Ion. for *ἴσταντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ᾱ*, as *ἰστιάᾱ* f. *ἴσσημι*, *ἰστιάς* &c., inf. *στιάναί*, so also in the Conj. *ἰπιστιάται*, *ἔπάται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασεῖν* from *ἀνήμι* (as *φιλάσω* for *ἡσώ*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἰστιάτι, τίθητι, δίδωτι, δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἰσταντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr.) for *διδόναι* (from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιών, ὑπνών*) : *βᾶμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr.) like *γελᾶν* for *γελών*, from *γελᾶν*.

^a Nitzsch Exc. ad Od. v.

14. *Æolic*: *δίδοιμι, δίδουσα, δίδουσι*. This analogy probably produced the form *δίδου* imper. for *δίδου* Pind. Olymp. i. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. *στήναι* is Dor. *στήμεναι*.

§. 280.

Table of Verbs in *μι*.

Verbs which annex the personal ending *μι* immediately to the radical vowel, either *a, ε, ι, ο*.

a. Verbs in *a*, as *ἵστημι* (ΣΤΑ).

1. *βῆμι* (BA), Ep. bye form of the Epic *βῆβάω* and the common verb *βαίνω* (from the same root BA), *I step*. We find only the part. *βιβάς* (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of *βαίνω*, *ἔβην* (like *ἔστην*), belongs to it, and the fut. *βήσω* and aor. *ἔβησα* which are frequently transitive; (see *βαίνω*), like *ἔστησα*.

2. *δίδρημι* (ΔΡΑ), Att. bye form of *διδράσκω*: whence aor. II. *ἔδρην*.

3. *ἱλῆμι* (ΙΑΛ). In the act. only the Epic imp. *ἱλῆθι* (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for *ἱλασθι*, as in Theocr. xv. 143, the II. plur. *ἱλάτε* (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. *ἰλήκω* (Hom.), *ἱλῆκοιμι* (Hom.): middle *ἱλαμαι*, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of *ἰλάσκομαι*.

4. *ἰσᾶμι*, Dor., *I know*; *ἰσᾶμι* Pind. and Theocr., *ἴσῃς* Theocr. (probably a contracted form, and to be written *ἰσῆς*), *ἰσᾶν* Theocr., *ἰσαμην* Pind. *ἴσαν* for *ἴσανσαν* III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. *ἴσας*, *-αντος* (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. *ἰσᾶντι*, as if from *ἰσᾶω*.

5. *κί-χρη-μι* (XPA), *I lend*; inf. *κυχράναι*, fut. *χρήσω* &c., aor. *χρήσαι* (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; *ἐχρησάμην* is not used by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires *χρήσαι*, and the construction *χρήσαι* with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. *χρή* (ἢ *Πυθία* *χρηῖ*, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* in some tenses, as impft. *ἔχρην* or *χρήν*, inf. *χρήναι* and *χρήν*, conj. *χρήῃ*, part. (*τὸ*) *χράον*, *χρῶν*, Ion. *χρέων*, gen. *τοῦ* *χρεῶν* Eur. Hipp. 1246, opt. *χρεῖη*. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 258, Hec. 828) *χρήν*, formed by contraction from *χράειν*, as in the comp. *ἀποχρήν*. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est*, *I want*; hence II. pers. *χρής* Cratin. ap Suid., *χρήσθα* Arist.; Hdt. uses instead *χρηῖσκομαι*. The impft. *χρήν* is a contr. from *χράειν*, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as *ἐχρήν*. *ἔχρη* is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb; nor *ἔχρην* in the compounds. The forms *χρήσθα*, *χρεῖη*, *χρήναι* seem to belong to a form *χρήμι*.

7. *ἀπόχρη* (Ion. *ἀποχρηῖ*), *sufficit*; III. pl. *ἀποχρῶσιν*, inf. *ἀποχρήν*, impft. *ἀπέχρη*, aor. *ἀπέχρησεν* &c. Midd. *ἀποχρῶμαι*, *I have enough*; *ἀποχρησθαι* like *χρησθαι* from *χράομαι*. Hdt. viii. 14 *ἀπεχρέετο* imp., instead of *ἀπέχρα*. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as *καταχρηῖ*, *ἐκχρήσει*, *ἐξέχρησε*, *ἀντέχρησε*: also I. pers. *ἀποχρέω* for *ἀποχράω*.

8. *δύνημι* (ONA), *I profit*; inf. *δύναναι*: impft. active is wanting: fut. *δνήσω*, aor. I. *ῶνησα*. Midd. *δύνανμαι*, *I profit myself*=*receive profit*; impft. *ῶνδάμην*, fut. *δνήσομαι*, aor. II. *ῶνήμην* (late *ῶνάμην*, but as early as Eurip. Herc. F. 1368 *ῶνασθε*), ησο, ητο, imper. *δνησο*, opt. *δναίμην*, inf. *δνασθαι*, part. *δνήμενος*: aor. I. pass. *ῶνήθην*, same as *ῶνήμην*. The other forms are supplied by *ώφελειν*.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that *ι* is substituted for the radical vowel, like *ἀ(ι)τάλλω*, *ὀ(ι)πτεύω* (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the *ο* is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. *ῶνήμην*, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. *πί-μ-πλημι* (ΠΙΑ-), *πμπλάναι*, impft. *ἐπίμπλην*, fut. *πλήσω*, aor. *ἔπλησα*. Midd. *πίμπλαμαι*, *πίμπλασθαι*, impft. *ἐπιμπλάμην*, pft. midd. *πέπλησμαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην*, §. 210: aor. II. *ἐπλήμην* poet. (*πλήητο*, *πλήητο* Hom.), *ἐνέπλητο* Arist., *ἐμπλήμην* opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. *ἐμπλησο*, part. *ἐμπλήμενος* Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; *ἐμπίπλο* imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. *ἐμπιπλεῖς* Hippocr. ii. 226. 13.—Midd.

The *μ* of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a *μ* in the preceding syllable, as *ἐμπίπλαμαι*, *ἐνεπιπλάμην*. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. *πί-μ-πρη-μι* (ΠΙΡΑ-), in its tenses and in the dropping of the *μ* in comp. follows *πίμπλημι*, conj. *πίμπρησι* Arist. Lys. 348: *πίμπρη* imp. for *πίμπραθι* Eur. Bye form of the Epic *πρήθω*, of which however we find only *ἐνέπρηθον* Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius *πεπρημένος*. From a root ΠΙΡΕ, we find *ἔπρεσε* in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. *πιφράναι*, doubtful bye form of *φρέω*, aor. II. imper. *φρέε*; part. *φρείς* given by grammarians.

12. ΤΑΗΜΙ, aor. *ἔτλην*, *τλήθι*, *τλαίην*, *τλάς*, fut. *τλήσομαι*, pft. *τέτληκα*, Ep. aor. I. *ἑτάλασα*, syncop. pft. *τετλάμεν*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλαίην*, *τετλάναι*, *τετλάμεναι*. These forms seem to represent an original perfect *τέτλαα* (ΤΛΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like *τέθναα* &c. from *θνα* (see §. 305.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. *φημί* (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from *ῖστημι*.

§. 281.

Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S.	1. φημί	φασί or φάθι	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
	2. φῆς		φής		φᾶσα
	3. φησ(ι)		φή		φάν
D.	2. φατόν		ἔc.		G. φάντος
	3. φατόν				
P.	1. φαμέν		φῶμεν		
	2. φατέ		ἔc.		
	3. φασίν				
Impft. S.	1. ἔφην	Opt. φαίην			
	2. ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα	ἔc.			
	3. ἔφη				
D.	2. ἔφατον				
	3. ἔφάτην				
P.	1. ἔφαμεν	φαίμεν, φαίμεν			
	2. ἔφατε	ἔc.			
	3. ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).	φαίησαν, φαίεν			
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

Middle.

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Hom. φάο or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Hom. Inf. φάσθαι not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus. Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of "asserting." Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

Obs. 1. Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

Obs. 2. The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the subsec. ; it seems to be a contr. from φασίς (instead of φάς, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima : φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.)

Obs. 3. It has a double meaning ;

1. *To say* ; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but ἔλεγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow* ; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λέξω, ἔρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκεν, as ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said that he was in haste* ; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

Obs. 4. From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation, ἡμί—

though this is more probably a bye form of *ᾄω* (*aio*), *I sound* (*αἰδῶ, αἰδάω*), as *φημί* of *φῶω*. This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft. *ἦν δ' ἐγώ, said I, ἦ δ' ὅς, spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic *ἦ, "he said,"* after a speech.

The following Deponent Verbs have a for the Radical Vowel.

§. 282. 1. *ἀγαμαι*, imp. *ἡγάμην*, aor. *ἡγάσθην*. The Epic aor. *ἡγασάμην* belongs to *ἀγάομαι*.

2. *δέατο* (ΔΕΑ), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ, 242, where the common reading is *δῶε'*; hence was formed, by the common change of *ε* to *ο*, *δοάσσοτο*^a, *δοάσσεται* conj. : *δοάσσαι* Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of *δοιάσσαι* f. *δοιάω*, *to doubt*^b.

3. *δύναμαι*, *I am able*; II. pers. *δύνασαι* *δύναι*^c (*δύνη* from the Ion. *δύνει* §. 269. a. poetry and late prose), conj. *δύνωμαι*, imper. *δύνασο*, inf. *δύνασθαι*, part. *δυνάμενος*: impft. *ἔδυνάμην* and *ἡδυνάμην*, II. pers. *ἔδύνω* (-*ασο* rare), opt. *δυναίμην*, *δύναιο*, fut. *δυνήσομαι*, aor. *ἔδυνήθην* and *ἦδ.* and (chiefly Ion.) *ἔδυνάσθην*, also in Xenoph., §. 171. *Ods.* 1. (aor. in Hom. *δυνήσατο*), pft. *δεδύνημαι*.—Verb. adj. *δυνατός*.

4. *ἐπίσταμαι*, *I know*; properly *I repose on* or *stop*; probably an Ionic form of *ἐφίσταμαι*. II. pers. *ἐπίστασαι* (*ἐπίστα*^d rare and only poet. §. 269. a; *ἐπίστη* Ion. and poet.), conj. *ἐπίστωμαι*, imper. *ἐπίστω* (*ἐπίστασο* rare), impft. *ἠπιστάμην*, *ἠπίστω* (*ἠπίστασο* rare), opt. *ἐπισταίμην*, *ἐπίσταιο*: fut. *ἐπιστήσομαι*, aor. *ἠπιστήθην*, Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj. *ἐπιστητός*.

5. *ἔραμαι*, *I love*; only in pres. and impft. *ἡράμην*; poet. for *ἐράω*: aor. *ἡράσθην*, fut. *ἔρασθήσομαι*, both in prose. Aor. I. Epic *ἡρασάμην*, II. sing. *ἔρασσαι* for *ἔρασαι* Theoc. i. 78, *ἡράσσοτο* Hom., *ἔράσσοτο* Pind., Dor. conj. *ἔραται* for *ἔρηται*.

6. *ἵπταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*, *I fly*; aor. II. *ἐπτάμην*, *ἔπταν* Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7. *κρέμαμαι* (Eur. Med. 438), conj. *κρέμωμαι*, impf. *ἐκρεμάμην*, opt. *κρεμαίμην*, *κρέμαιτο* (Arist. Vesp. 298 *κρέμοισθε*, see *μάρναμαι*, and *μεμνολίμην* §. 242. 2.), fut. *κρεμήσομαι*, *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8. *μάρναμαι*, poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like *δύναμαι*, opt. *μαρνοίμην*.

9. *πέταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*.

10. *πρίασθαι*, aor. II. midd. *ἐπρίάμην*, which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of *ώνέομαι*. Conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, *πρίαιτο*, imper. *πρίασο* or *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.

§. 283. Verbs in *ε* (*τίθημι*):

ἵημι, *I send*; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

^a Butt. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. adAmm. i. 16.
^c R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^b Lidd. and Scott ad voc. *δοάσσοτο*.
^d Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

ACTIVE.

Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἵης ἵησι(ν)	(ἵεθι) ἵει ἵέτω &c.	ἰῶ ἵῃς ἵῃ &c.	ἰέναι	ἰείς
Dual	ἵετον ἵετον				
Plur.	ἵμεν ἵετε ἰᾶσι(ν) or ἰείσι(ν).				

Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἵην) ἵουν (as in ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν), ἵεω (as προίεω, ἡφίεω) ἵης, generally ἵεις ἵη, generally ἵει	ἰείην &c.
Dual	ἵετον ἰέτην	
Plur.	ἵμεν ἵετε ἰεσαν (as in ἡφίεσαν).	

Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. supplied by aor. I. ἦκα		ἕξ as ἀφες ἕτω &c.	ᾶ as ἀφῶ ἥς ἥ &c.	εἵην εἵης εἵη	εἵναι	εἷς
Plur.	ἕμεν, gener. ἕτε ἕσαν	εἵμεν, as in καθέμεν εἶτε ἀνείτε εἷσαν ἀφείσαν		εἵμεν εἶτε εἷεν		
Fut. ἥσω.	Aor. I. ἦκα.	Pft. εἶκα, Dor. ἔωκα.	Plpft. εἵκειν.			

Obs. 1. The ι is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰεᾶσι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰείσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἵης, ἵη are very rare, and the I. (ἵην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἵεω has the plpft. ending, as the impft. from εἵμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἵουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἵεις, ἵει.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵμαι	ἵεο (ἵου)	ἰῶμαι	ἵεσθαι	ἰόμενος
Impft.	ἰέμην		Att. ἵωμαι Opt. ἰέμην Att. ἰοίμην		
Aor. II.	ἕμην gen. εἵμην ἕσο ... εἶσο ἕτο ... εἶτο	οὐ ἕσθω	ᾠμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἕσθαι	ἕμενος
Plur.	ἕμεθα ... εἵμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c.: μεθεῖμαι &c.

Plpft. εἶμην

Fut. ἥσομαι

Aor. I. ἤκαμην only in Ind.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἑθείς

Fut. ἑθήσομαι

Verbal adj. ἑτός, ἑτέος.

Dialects.

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνίσσει, aor. ἄνεσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνέστρες, ἀνέσταυμι, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ΙΩ) for ξυνίεσαν.

Herodotus ii. 165 ἀνίσσεται (ΕΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνίσσεται or ἀνίσσεται), ἀνίσι for ἀνίσσι, ἑμενέρο for μεθίερο, and μετετεμνέρος for μεθεμνέρος.

In one passage of Herod. (iv. 125.) some editions read ἀνίσι, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνίσι. Dindorf reads ἀνίσι, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνιε imper. for ξυνίσι.

Ionic ἤκα for ἥκα.

The Doric pft. ἔκα, ἀφέννται is found also in the N. T.: so ἀνέννται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class:

1. ἄημι (ΑΕ), Ep. I. sing. ἄησι Hesiod., III. pl. ἄησι Hesiod. Theog. 875, part. ἄησι, ἄηρος, impft. III. sing. ἄη or ἄη, δάη Odyss., (ΑΕΩ) ἄη Apoll. Rh. (ΑΩ). In the other forms the *η* remains contrary to the analogy of τίθημι, imper. ἄητω, ἄηναι, ἄήμεναι: midd. ἄημαι: Od. ζ, 131 ἰόμενος and ἄήμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. ἄητο.

2. αἰνῆμι, old form of αἰνέω Hes., ἐπαινῆμι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. δίδημι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω, διδέντων Od. μ, 54. διδέασσι Xen. Anab. v. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμαιύουσι), III. sing. impft. δίδη Il. λ, 105.

4. δίζημαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the *η* in ἐδίχητο, -ητο, -ησθαι, -ήμενος in Hdt.; Hom. δίζηαι, Call. ἦν δίζη. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37: fut. διζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδιζήσαμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίζομαι in εἶναι, εἶτο, εἶσθαι are very doubtful; δίζεαι and -εω may come from this form. The verb δίζω, *I doubt* (Hdt. i. 65, Il. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δίημι (ΔΙΕ), act. only ἐνδίεσαν III. pl. impft. (Il. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; διένται Il. ψ, 475, διέσθαι Il. μ, 304, conj. διήται, διώνται, Opt. δίοιτο (ΔΙΩ) like τίθοιτο.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δέω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form δίομαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δέω, *I fear*, not δέμαι. This verb is seemingly connected with δίδωμι on the one hand, and δέδω on the other.

§. 286.

εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.				
	Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf. Part.
Sing. 1.	εἰμὶ*	ᾧ		εἶναι ᾧν, οὖσα, ὄν
2.	εἶ	ῆς	ἴσθι	G. ὄντος.
3.	ἐστί(ν)*	ῆ	ἔστω	
Dual 2.	ἐστόν*	ῆτον	ἔστων	
3.	ἐστόν*	ῆτον	ἔστων	
Plur. 1.	ἐσμέν*	ῆμεν		
2.	ἐστέ*	ῆτε	ἔστε	
3.	εἰσί(ν)	ᾧσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων	

Imperfect.

	Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1.	ἦν, ἦμην	εἶην
2.	(ῆς) gen. ῆσθα	εἶης (εἶησθα, Æol.)
3.	ἦν (= ῆε-ν)	εἶη
Dual 2.	ῆτον or ῆστων	εἶητον
3.	ῆτην - ῆστην	εἶήτην (εἶτην Plat. Tim.)
Plur. 1.	ῆμεν	εἶημεν (sometimes εἶμεν)
2.	ῆτε or ῆσθε	εἶητε (..... εἶτε)
3.	ῆσαν	εἶησαν, generally εἶεν.

Future.

ἔσομαι	ἔσόμεν	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἐστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γέγνησθαι, pft. γέγονα, aor. ἐγενόμην.

Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶεν for εἶησαν and εἶεν, an abbreviated form of εἶη with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. ii. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ῆ, formed from ῆα, is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ῆμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers^a, but especially in the formula ῆμην ἄν, I should

^a Piers. Mær. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 152.

be. In late writers it is more common. The II. sing. *ἦς* for *ἦσθα* was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut. *ἔσεται* occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing. *εἶ*. In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as *πάρεμι*, *πάρε*, *πάρεσσι* &c. (but *παρῆν*=*παρ(ἐ)ην* according to the general rules): *παρίσται*=*παρίσεται*, *παρίειναι*=*παρίεμεναι* (but *παρῶ*=*παρ(ἐ)ω*), part. *παρών*, following the analogy of aor. II. participles.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb:

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	<i>ἔσ-μι</i>	Lat. (e)s-um
<i>as-i</i>	<i>ἔσ-σι</i>	(es-si)-es
<i>as-ti</i>	<i>ἔσ-τι</i>	es-t
<i>as-mas=mas</i>	<i>ἔσ-μές</i>	(e)s-umus
<i>as-tha=stha</i>	<i>ἔσ-τί</i>	es-tis
<i>as-a-nti=santi</i>	<i>ἔσ(ε)-ντί</i>	(e)s-unt.

§. 287.

Dialectic forms of *εἰμί*^a.

Indicative.

Sing. 1.	<i>ἐμμί</i> Dor. (for <i>ἔσμι</i>)
2.	<i>ἔσσι</i> Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. <i>ἔσσιν</i> Ep. <i>εἶς</i> Ion.
3.	<i>ἔντι</i> Dor. (?) ^b
Plur. 1.	<i>εἰμέν</i> , Ep. and Ion., <i>ἔμέν</i> poet. (rare); <i>ἔμέες</i> ^c , <i>εἰμές</i> Dor.
2.	
3.	<i>ἔασσι(ν)</i> Ep. <i>ἐντί</i> and <i>ἔοντι</i> Dor.

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	<i>ἔσσο</i> Ep., <i>ἔσο</i> Dor.
3.	<i>ἦτω</i> Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	<i>ἔόντων</i> , <i>ἔόντω</i> Ion. and Dor.

Conjunctive.

<i>ἔω</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>εἴω</i> Ep.
Plur. 1. <i>ἔμες</i> Dor.

Infinitive.

ἔμεναι and *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμεν* and *ἔμμεν* Ep.
ἦμεν or *ἦμες*^d, *ἔμεν* or *εἰμες* Dor.
εἰμεναι Dor.-Ach. 775.

^a Ahrens Dor. p. 318.^b But see Ahrens, p. 319.^c Idem. 320.^d But see Ahrens, p. 322.

Participles.

ἰών, ἐούσα, ἰόν Ep. and Ion. ; fem. εἰόσα Dor., εῖσα Call. Theocr. : acc. εἶντα Theocr. ii. 3.

ἔασσα for οὔσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, πρόφρασσα.

Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1.	ἔα (cf. ἐρίθεα), so ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκειν Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 ἔην with the various reading ἔον) : ἦν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ἦ = ἔα, cf. ἐπεπόνθη et simil.
2.	ἔησθα, ἦσθα Ep. ἔας Ion.
3.	ἔην Ep. and Ion., ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε Ep., ἦς Dor.
P. 1.	ἦμεν Dor.
2.	ἔατε Ion.
3.	ἔσαν (ἔπεσαν), Ep. and Ion. : ἔασαν, Hdt. ix. 31 περιέασαν : midd. III. pers. εἶατο for ἦντο Od. v, 106.
Opt.	ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, Ep. and Ion.

Future.

ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, ἔσεσθαι and ἔσσεσθαι &c. metri gratia.

ἔσούμαι, ἔσσούμαι Dor.

ἔσείραι Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.

ἔσσεύραι Hom.

III. pl. ἔσούνται Dor., Thuc. v. 77, 79.

§. 288. Verb in I, only εἰμι (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).

Present.

	Indicative.	Conj.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
Sing. 1.	εἰμι	ἔω		εἶναι
2.	εἶ	ἔης	ἔθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἴσι(ν)	ἔη &c.	ἔτω προσέτω	ἰών, ἰού-
Dual 2.	ἔτον		ἔτον	σα, ἰόν
3.	ἔτων		ἔτων	G. ἰόντος.
Plur. 1.	ἔμεν			
2.	ἔτε	.	ἔτε	
3.	ἔωσι(ν)		ἔωσαν or ἰόντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἔτων for ἔωσαν, like ἔστων for ἔστωσαν.

Imperfect.

	Indicative.	Optative:
Sing. 1.	ἤειω, Attic ἤα	λοιμι or λοίην
2.	ἤεις or ἤεισθα	λοῖς
3.	ἤει	λοι
Dual 2.	ἤείτρον or ἤτρον	&c.
3.	ἤειτην - ἤτην	
Plur. 1.	ἤειμεν - ἤμεν	
2.	ἤειτε - ἤτε	
3.	ἤεσαν	

Obs. 2. A III. sing. impft. ἤειω is used in Attic iambics for ἤει, only before a vowel.

Middle—in the sense of "hastening."

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἔμαι	ἔσο	ἔμαι	ἔσθαι	λέμενος
	ἔσαι or ἦ &c.		ἦ &c.		

Opt.

Impft.	λέμην	λοίμην &c.
	ἔσο &c.	

Verb. adj. *λρός, λρέον, or λτηρόν, λτηρέον.*

Obs. 3. Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same : as *πάρεσι*, III. pl. from εἰμί, III. sing. from εἰμι. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is the same as in the simple verb.

Obs. 4. The pres. especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by *ἔρχομαι*.

Dialects.

§. 289.

Present.

Indicative Sing. 2. *ἔσθα* Ep., *εἰς* Ion.
 Conjunctive *ἦσθα* Ep.
 Infinitive *ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν* Ep.

Imperfect.

Ind. Sing. 1.	<i>ῥια</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥιον</i> Ep.
2.	<i>ῥιες</i> , <i>ῖες</i> Ep.
3.	<i>ῥιε</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥιεν</i> Ep., <i>ῥε(ν)</i> , <i>ῖε(ν)</i> Ep. (<i>κατεῖεν</i> without Augm. Hesiod. Scut. 254 ^a).
Dual 3.	<i>ῖην</i> Ep.
Plur. 1.	<i>ῥομεν</i> .
3.	<i>ῥιον</i> Ep., <i>ῥισαν</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ῥσαν</i> , <i>ῖσαν</i> Ep.
Opt. Sing. 3.	<i>ῖοι</i> Ep., <i>εῖη</i> Il. ω, 139, and Od. ξ. 496.
Future and Aorist Middle, <i>εἴσομαι</i> , <i>εἰσάμην</i> Ep.	

Verbs in *ο* (*δι-δω-μι*, ΔΟ).

§. 290. Besides *διδωμι*, there is only one verb in *ο* of this sort:

δνομαι (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame*; *δνοσαι*, *δνοται* &c., imper. *δνοσο* (*δνοσσο*), impft. *δνόμην*, opt. *δνοίμην*, *δνοιτο*: fut. *δνόσομαι*, aor. *δνοσάμην* and *δνόσθην*. Epic forms from 'ON-: *δνοσθε* (Il. ω, 241.) for *δνεσθε*, and this for *δνοσθε*, though perhaps the best reading is *δνοσθε*. Aor. I. middle *δνάμην*, same as the aor. I. of *δνέμην*, from ONΩ, as *εὔρατο* from *εὔρω*^b.

Verbs in *υ*.

§. 291. 1. ΑΓΡΥ-ΜΙ (Att. *ἀγρεύω*, *I hunt*), whence *ἀγρυμνή*, caught, Anth. Pal. vii. 702.

2. *δνωμαι*, bye form of *άνώ*, Theocr. vii. 10 *δνωμες* impft. act., *δνωτο* impft. midd.: these forms are also explained as syncopated from *άνώμεν*, *άνωτο*: but in this case the *υ* would be long, as in *εἰρύτο* below.

3. *γάνυμαι*, *I rejoice*; only pres. impft. and fut. *γανύσσεται* Il. ξ. 504: late and even Attic *γάνυμι*.

4. *εἶρωμι*, inf. *εἰρῶμεναι*, to draw, Hesiod. Opp. 818: midd. *εἰρῶμαι*, *εἶρμαι*, *I draw out*, save; III. pl. *εἰρῶσται* for *εἶρυνται* (Il. α, 239), inf. *εἶρυσθαι* and *εἶρυσθαι*, impft. *εἶρυντο* (Il. μ, 454.), to protect; *εἶρτο* (Hes. Theog. 301.), was kept.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb *εἶρω* and *εἰρῶ* (*I draw*), *εἶρῶμαι* (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd=*save*), which retains the short *υ* in its tenses, as *εἶρῶσα*: another form is *ῥύομαι* which is found even in Attic prose, aor. *εἶρυσάμην*. The forms *εἶρτο*, *εἶρτο*, *εἶρτο*, in the sense of "preserve," are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of *εἶρῶμαι*, wherefore they have the long *υ*. So also inf. *ῥύσθαι*, *ῥύσθαι* III. pl. impft. Ion. for *ῥύετο* (Il. σ, 515, Od. ρ, 201.) from *ῥύομαι*.

5. *κίνυμαι*, Ep. form of *κινέομαι*.

6. *λάζυμαι*, only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of *λάζομαι*.

7. *τάνυμαι*, bye form of *τανύω*, III. sing. *τάννται* Il. ρ. 393.

^a Götting ad loc.

^b Battm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μ which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

1. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	α. root α.	δ. root ε.	ο. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῖ-μι*	κορέ-ννῖ-μι*	στρώ-ννῖ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῖ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῖ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῖ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἔ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδάσω,	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
	Att. σκεδῶ-ῆς-ῆ	Att. κορῶ-εῖς-εῖ	
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σα	ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἔ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῖ-μαι	κορέ-ννῖ-μαι	στρώ-ννῖ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῖ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῖ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῖ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ἔ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

* And σκεδα-ννῖν, ἐ-σκεδά-ννυν—κορε-ννῖν, ἐ-κορέ-ννυν—στρω-ννῖν, ἐ-στρώ-ννυν (ν always short).

2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	δλ-λῦ-μι*	δλ-λῦ-μαι	δμ-νῦ-μι*	δμ-νῦ-μαι
Impft.	ῥλ-λῦ-ν*	ῥλ-λῦ-μην	δμ-νῦ-ν*	ῥμ-νῦ-μην
Pft. I.	ῥλ-ῶλε-κα (ΟΛΕΩ)		ῥμ-ῶμο-κα (ΟΜΟΩ)	ῥμ-ῶμο-σ-μαι 3. ῥμῶμοσται Att. sometimes ῥμῶμοσται, with- out σ &c. Part. ῥμωμοσμένος. Plpft.
Pft. II.	δλ-ωλ-α			ῥμ-ῶμό-σ-μην sometimes Att. ῥμῶμοστω with- out σ
Plpft. I.	ῥλ-ῶλέ-κειν		ῥμ-ῶμό-κειν	
Plpft. II.	ῥλ-ῶλ-ειν			
Fut.	δλ-ῶ	δλ-οῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται	ῥμ-οῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται	
Aor. I.	ῥλε-σα	A. II. ῥλ-όμην	ῥμο-σα A. I. P. ῥμό-θην Fut. I. P. ῥμοθήσομαι.	ῥμο-σάμην

Obs. δλλυμι is formed by assimilation from δλ-νν-μι.

Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερά-νν-μι (poet. form of κιννάω, Ep. and poet. κερᾶω), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ, aor. ἐκέρᾶσα, pft. ἐκέρᾶκα, pft. midd. ἐκέρᾶμαι, aor. pass. ἐκέρᾶσθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κεκέρασμαι, but also Anacr. xxix. 13. Ion. pft. ἐκέρημαι, ἐκρή-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικρήσαι aor. act. II. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμά-νν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ᾶσω, Att. ῶ, aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι, aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod. Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετά-νν-μι, *I open*; fut. ᾶσω, Att. ῶ, pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. δ.), aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πετέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. i. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτνημι are other forms of this verb.

* and δλλύ-ω, ῥλλν-ον—δμνύ-ω, ῥμνν-ον(ῥ).

4. σκεδδ-ννῦ-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ῶ, pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι, aor. pass. ἐσκεδάσθην.

Bye form σκίδνημι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι, and Apoll. κεδάω.

2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. ἔ-ννῦ-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ, aor. ἡμφίεσα, pft. midd. ἡμφιεσμαι, ἡμφίεσαι, ἡμφίεσται &c., inf. ἡμφιέσθαι, fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἴνυμι for εἴννυμι §. 271. Obs. 1. So Æol. κτίνω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπείρω; ἐπεινύσθαι Hdt., εἴνον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω, aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσάμην, perf. εἰμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται &c., plpft. ἔσμην, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἶατο. Epic forms, εἶσσοτο, ἔστοτο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. ἔ-ννῦ-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω, aor. ἔξεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐξέσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-ννῦ-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω), aor. ἐκόρεσα, pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐκορέσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήεις.

4. σβέ-ννῦ-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω, aor. ἔσβεσα, pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐσβέσθην. This is the only verb in ννῦ, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. στορέ-ννῦ-μι, *I strew* (στόρνυμι); fut. στορέσω, Att. παραστορῶ Arist. Eq. 584, aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστρωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρώτός. Un-Attic ἐστορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐστορήθην.

3. Verbs in ι only.

§. 295. 1. ἔ-ννῦ-μι, only in compos. καθίννυμι, midd. καθίννυμαι, bye form in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-ννῦ-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I punish*; Epic form of τίω and τίνομαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνυμαι.

4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ῥά-ννῦ-μι, fut. ῥώσω, aor. ἔρῳσα, pft. midd. ἔρῳσμαι; ἔρῳμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥά-ννῦ-μι, fut. ῥώσω, aor. ἔρρωσα, pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, *vale*; inf. ἔρρωσθαι, aor. pass. ἐρρώσθην.

3. στρώ-νυ-μι, fut. στρώσω, aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-νυ-μι, *I colour*; fut. χρώσω, aor. ἔχρωσα, pft. midd. ἔχρωσμαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χῶ-νυ-μι, late form of the verb χῶω, fut. χῶσω, pft. κέχωσμαι &c.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νυ.

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἄγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279, fut. ἄξω, aor. ἔαφα, pft. II. ἔᾱγα, Ion. ἔῆγα, *I am broken*; aor. II. pass. ἔᾱγην.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 κανάξας is a form of ΚΑΦΑΞΑΙΣ for κατανάξας by assimilation, as καββάλλω; the assimilated *F* being softened to the vowel *υ* like εἶδον for ἔφαδον. Homer II. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔφαξε (so ἀτη from ἀτάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξις and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῆ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἔξεαγείσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 Ε κατεαγῆναι (various reading κατεαγέ-ναι), Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξωτες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἔρω. The *α* is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἔᾱγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short; but the *ā* of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἐώρακα, ἐάλων. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίω, impft. ἀχνύμην Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαινῦ for δαινῦθι II. ι. 70, midd. δαίνυμαι, *I feast*; II. sing. δαίνο, opt. δαινύτο II. π. 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ. 247, fut. δαίσω, aor. ἔδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθεῖς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δείκ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δείξω, Ion. δέξω, aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δέκνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δειδεγμαι with a pres. sense, III. pl. δειδέχεται, III. sing. plpft. δειδεκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι, aor. I. ἔδειχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἰργ-νυ-μι (also εἰργω), *I shut in*; fut. εἰρξω, aor. εἰρξα: but εἰργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἐργω &c. Thuc. v. 11 περιέρχαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἀφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms: ἔεργω (II. ψ. 72 εἰργουσι wrong reading for ἔεργ., for εἰργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἐέργνυμι, ἔεργον, ἐέργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἔερχατο (i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ. 241, II. ε. 89 (but also ἐρχαται, ἐρχατο Od. ι. 221, κ. 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lene forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. *ζεύ-νυ-μι*, fut. *ζεύξω*, *ζεύξομαι*, aor. *ἔζευξα*, *ἔζευξάμην*, pft. pass. *-ἔζευγμαι*, aor. II. pass. *ἔζυγην*, aor. I. in the trag. *ἔζεύχθην*.

7. *καί-νυ-μαι*, *I excel*; for *κάδ-νυμι* pft. *κέκασμαι*, see §. 24, (Dor. *κέκαδ-μαι*) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 *κέκασμαι* in the unusual sense of *guarded*. (?)

8. *μίγ-νυ-μι*, *I mingle*; (*μιλογω*, poet.), fut. *μίξω*, aor. *έμιξα*, fut. *μίξαι*, pft. midd. *μέμιγμαι*, aor. pass. *έμιχθην*, *έμιγην*, fut. *μιγήσομαι*, III. *μεμίξομαι*.

9. *οίγ-νυ-μι* or *οίγω*, (prose *ἀνοίγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, *I open*; impft. *ἀνέφ-γον*,) fut. *οίξω*, (*ἀνολίξω*), aor. *ώξα*, (*ἀνέωξα*, *ἀνοῖξαι*), pft. I. *ἀνέωχα*, *have opened*; pft. II. *ἀνέωγα*, *am open*; Att. *ἀνέωγμαi*. Augm. §. 173. 9, aor. I. pass. part. *ἀνοιχθείς*.

Epic *διξεν*, *διγυντο*. Un-Attic *ἀνέξα*, late *ἡνοῖξα*, *ἡνολην* &c.

10. *δμοργ-νυ-μι*, fut. *δμορξω*, aor. *δμορξα*.—Midd.

11. *πήγ-νυ-μι*, *I fix*; fut. *πήξω*, aor. *έπηξα*, pft. II. *πέπηγα*, *stand fixed*; midd. *πήγνυμαι*, pft. *πέπηγμαi*, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. *έπήχθην*, aor. II. pass. *έπάγην*, fut. *παγήσομαι*.—Midd. in Hesiod. : Pres. opt. *πηγνύτο* Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A, aor. I. *έπηξάμην*, Dor. *έπαξάμην*, II. sing. Dor. *έπάξα* : *κατέπηκτο* Il. xi. 370, Sync. aor., see §. 308.

Late form *πήσσω*, *πήττω*. In Doric the broad *a* prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. *πλήγ-νυ-μαι*, a rare middle form of *πλήσσω*, found only in a compound *εκπλήγνυσθαι* Thuc. iv. 125.

13. *ρήγ-νυ-μι*, *I tear*; fut. *ρήξω*, aor. *έρρηξα*, pft. II. *έρρωγα*, *am torn* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. *έρράγην*, fut. *ράγήσομαι* (*ā*). Midd. aor. *έρρηξάμην*.

14. *φράγ-νυ-μι*, late form of *φράσσω*, *ττω*, fut. *φράξω*, aor. *έφραξα* &c. Aor. pass. *έφράχθην*, *έφραγην*.—Midd.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes νυ.

§. 298. 1. *αἰ-νυ-μαι* (for *αἰρ-νυμαι*), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., *αἶνντο*.

2. *ἄρ-νυ-μαι* (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of *αἰρ-ομαι*, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out*, *earn wages*, *booty*, *glory*, &c.; imp. *ἡρνύμην*, Il. χ, 160 *ἀρνύσθην* without augm. The other tenses are formed from *αἰρ-ομαι*.

3. *θέρ-νυ-μαι* form of *θρώσσω*.

4. *κτεί-νυ-μι*, an Attic prose form of *κτείνω*: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms *κτείννυμι*, *κτίννυμι*, *κτίννυμι*, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.

5. *δλ-νυ-μι* (for *δλ-νυμι*), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *περιρε*.

Late writers ὀλέσθην (for ὀλωλα ὑπό τινος). Epic from ὀλέκω, Il. τ, 135 ὀλέεσκεν (various reading ὤλεσκεν, ὀλέεσκεν). Part. ὀλόμενος is often used as an adjective, "unhappy," *perditus*; and always the Ep. οὐλόμενος.

6. ὀμ-νυ-μι, *I swear*; fut. ὀμοῦμαι, aor. ὤμοσα, pft. act. ὀμώμοκα, pft. midd. part. ὀωμοσμένος. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as ὀμώμοται, ὀμώμοτο. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in ὀμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, ὀμοσθήσεται Andoc. Pao. p. 27. 43.

7. ὄρ-νυ-μι, fut. ὄρσω, aor. ὤρσα, pft. ὄρωρα §. 178: midd. ὄρνυμαι (fut. ὄροῦμαι), aor. ὠρόμην.

Epic form ὄρνύω; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. ὤρτο &c., imper. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος: aor. II. ὤρορεν (like ἤραρεν), generally transitive=ὤρσα, but sometimes, intrans., is *awakened*, Il. ν, 78. Hom. pft. midd. ὀρώρεται, conj. ὀρώρηται. Il. β, 398, ψ, 212, we find ὀρέοντο, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. ὀρέομαι. The pres. ὄρομαι (Od. ξ, 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. πᾶρ-νυ-μι, Attic form of παίρω, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. σῶρ-νυ-μι, *I strew*; see στορέννυμι.

§. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. δάμνημι (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of δαμάζω, *domo*; only pres. and impft. (Hom.: Theog.); δάμναμαι Od. ξ, 488, Hesiod. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. κίδνημι (ΚΕΔ), bye form of κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδ. Hdt. vii. 140, pass. κίδναμαι Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. κίρνημι (ΚΕΡ), bye form of κεράννυμι Pind. Isth. vi. 3, κίρναθι Id. Nem. vi. 119, κερνάμεν Id. κερνίνας Hippocr., κερνάς for κερνάς Alcæus, impft. ἐκίρνην, ἐκίρνη Homer.

4. κρήμνημι (ΚΡΕΜ), Ep. bye form of κρεμάννυμι, only perf. and impft.

5. πέρνημι (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*: bye form of πιπράσκω, fut. περᾶσω, περῶ, aor. ἐπέρασα, pft. πέπρᾶκα, πέπρᾶμαι, πέρναμαι Il. σ, 292, Arist. Eq. 176: ἐπερνάμην Pind. Isth. ii. 11.

6. πίννημι (ΠΕΤ), bye form of πετάννυμι Od. λ, 393 πιννάς, Il. χ, 402 πίνναντο (Wolf πίνναντο).

7. σκίδνημι, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of σκεδάννυμι, Il. ε, 526 διασκιδνᾶσιν III. pl., Midd. σκίδναμαι Hom.

8. πίλναμαι (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of πελάζω, ἐπιλνάμην Homer, Hesiod.

Inflection of the two Perfects κείμει and ἤμαι.

§. 300. 1. Κείμει (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as ἀνάκειμαι, *I am laid up as an offering*; σύγκειται, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root ΚΕΙ, contracted from ΚΕΕ, as may be seen from the Ionic forms κίεται and κέεσθαι.

Perfect.				
Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
κείμεαι	κείσο	κέωμαι	κείσθαι	κείμενος
κείσαι	κείσθω	κῆν		
κείται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα.				
κείσθε				
κύνται				
Ind.	Plpft.		Opt.	
έκείμεν			κείμην	
έκεισο, έκειτο, III. pl. έκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, *ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπικείμει, κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι* &c. Inf. *κατακείσθαι*.

Obs. The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

Dialects.

2. Homer κίονται, as if from *κίομαι*; Ion. open forms κέεται and κέεσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείται, Ion. κέεται, II. sing. *κατάκειαι* for *-κεισαι* Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft. III. pers. *έκείατο* Hdt., *κέατο, κείατο* Hom., *έκείατο* Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. *κείσεύμαι*.

3. Instead of *κῆνται*, pres. conj. *κῆται* is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading *κείται* is the best, which is used as the conj., like *διασκεδάννυται* (§. 273. Obs. 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

*ἤμαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. *ἤμαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for *ἰδρύμαι*) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. *είσα*, ΈΔ, *ἔδος, ἔδρα*, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, Goth. *sat*.

Obs. 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of *είσα* are inf. *ἔσαι, ἔσσαι* (*έφέσσαι*) part. *ἔσας, εἰσας*, imp. *ἔσον*. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose *εἰσάμην*, part. *ἔσάμενος* (*έφεσσάμενος* poet.), *εἰσάμενος*, impr. *ἔσαι, ἔσσαι* (*έφεσσαι*). Fut. poet. *ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι* (*έφέσσομαι*): *ἦσται is founded*, Hdt. ix. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by *ἰδρύω*.

Obs. 2. The augment *ει* is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except *ἔσον* Od. η. 163), but in after times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as *εἰσάμενος* (Hdt.) On *έέσσατο* Od. ξ. 295 (or better *έέσσατο* compare *έώραν, ἔηκα*) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. *ἤμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται*. Impr. *ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.* Inf. *ἦσθαι*. Part. *ἦμενος*.

Plpft. *ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο*.

2. In prose *κάθηναι* is used instead of the simple verb; it never takes *σ* in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. *κάθημαι, κάθου, κάθηται*. Conj. *κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται*. Imp. *κάθησο*. Inf. *καθήσθαι*. Part. *καθήμενος*.

Plpft. *ἐκαθήμην* and *καθήμην*, *ἐκάθησο* and *καθήσο*, *ἐκάθητο* and *καθήτο*. Opt. *καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο*.

Obs. 3. The defective forms are supplied by *ἕζεσθαι* or *ἕεσθαι*, prose *καθίζεσθαι, καθίξεσθαι*.

Dialects.

3. *Κάθη* for *κάθου*, *κάθου* for *κάθησο*, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For *ἦνται, ἦντο*, the Ion. used *ἕεται, ἕατο* (*κατέεται, κατέατο*) and Epic *είαται, είατο*.

Verbs in ω, which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in μ.

Aor. II. Act.

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic α, ε, ι, ο, υ, form an aor. II., like the verbs in μ, without any modal vowel, the ending ην, αν, ων, being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in μ. The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in *ἔστην*, α into η, ο into ω, ι into ῖ, υ into ῡ, and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as *ἔ-β-ην* (from *ΒΑΩ*), *ἔβημεν*, *βῆθε*, *βῆραι* (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as *ἔβαν*, except *ἔγνων*, *ἔβαν* *Æsch. Pers.* 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in μ, as *βαίην* (*σταίην*), *χαρείην* *γνοίην* (*δοίην*), *γνούς* (*δοús*). The II. sing. imper. always takes *θι*. In compounds of *βῆθε*, *ῆθε* is abbreviated to *ᾶ*, as *κατάβᾶ*, *πράβᾶ*, *εἰςβᾶ*, *ἐμβᾶ*, *ἐπίβᾶ* for *καταβῆθε* &c.

§. 303.

Paradigm.

	a. Character. α. BA-Ω, βαίνω	b. Character. ο. ΓNO-Ω, γι- γνώσκω	c. Character. υ. δύ-ω
Ind. S. 1.	ἔ-β-η-ν	ἔγνων	ἔδυν
2.	ἔ-β-η-ς	ἔγνως	ἔδυς
3.	ἔ-β-η	ἔγνω	ἔδῡ
D. 2.	ἔ-β-η-τον	ἔγνωτον	ἔδύτον
3.	ἔ-βῆ-την	ἔγνώτην	ἔδύτην
P. 1.	ἔ-β-η-μεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδυμεν
2.	ἔ-β-η-τε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδυτε
3.	ἔ-β-η-σαν (poet. ἔβαν)	ἔγνωσαν (poet. ἔγνω)	ἔδυσαν (poet. ἔδυν)
Conj. S.	βᾶ, βῆς, βῆ.	γνᾶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δᾶ, ης, η
D.	βῆτον	γνώτον	δύτον
P.	βῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)	γνώμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ητε, ῶσι(ν)
Op. S. 1.	βαίην	γνοίην	δόην (for δυίην)
2.	βαίης	γνοίης	δόης
3.	βαίη	γνοίη	δύη
D. 2.	βαίητον & αἶτον	γνοίητον & οἶτον	δύητον & δύτον
3.	βαιήτην & αἰτην	γνοιήτην & οἰτην	δυήτην & δύτην
P. 1.	βαίημεν & αἶμεν	γνοίημεν & οἶμεν	δύημεν & δύμεν
2.	βαίητε & αἶτε	γνοίητε & οἶτε	δύητε & δύτε
3.	βαίεν	γνοίεν	δύεν
Impr. S.	βῆθι, ἦτω	γνῶθι, ὦτω	δύθι, ὕτω
D. 1.	βῆτον, ἦτων	γνώτον, ὦτων	δύτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	γνώτε	δύτε
3.	βῆτωσαν & βάν- των	γνώτωσαν and γνότων	δύτωσαν and δύντων
Inf.	βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν G. βᾶντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνόντος	δύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. δύντος

Obs. Βάτε *Æsch.* Suppl. 206 is a Doricism : so βάμες, Theocr. xv. 22, for βώμεν. The opt. δέην is not used in Attic : in Homer the III. pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel βάτην Il. a, 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβασαν Il. μ, 469 : *Æsch.* Suppl. 230 συγγνή opt., which was also used in late Greek.

Besides these the following verbs have one or more forms of this aor. II.

a. *Vowel a* (ἔβην, BA-).

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ Il. ρ, 197 : κατηγήρᾱ Hdt. vi. 72, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (ep.) γηράς : *ā* for *η* on account of *ρ* preceding. So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (Ion. ἔδρην) *ās*, *ā*, *ām*, *āte*, *āsān* (III. pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν), conj. δρᾶ, *ās*, δρᾶ, δρᾶτον, δρᾶμεν, δρᾶτε, δρᾶσι, opt. δραίην, imper. δρᾶθι, *átw*, inf. δράναι (Ion. δρήναι), part. δράς, *āsa*, *án*.

3. κλέω, Anacr. Fr. 16 ἀπουκλέω.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel : *as* ἔκτᾱμεν, ἔκτᾱτε, III. pl. also ἔκτᾱν for ἔκτᾱσαν, conj. κτῶ (Ep. κτέω), opt. κταίην, inf. κτάναι (Epic κτάμεν, κτάμεναι), part. κτάς. These forms are poet., and mostly Epic.

5. οὔτάω, III. sing. Epic aor. II. οὔτα ; inf. οὔτάμεναι, οὔτάμεν : *ā* as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην, inf. πτήναι, part. πτάς.

7. πτήσσω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, III. dual.

8. σκέλλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans. : inf. σκλήναι, opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΑΛΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΛΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.).

10. φθαίνω, aor. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς. (Epic παραφθαίησι).

11. So the late imperative ζήθι for ζῇ.

And these following :

12. βάλλω, Epic aor. II. (ΒΑΛ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην Od. φ, 15, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) Il. φ, 578 : see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἐδάην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἐκάην, inf. καίηναι, καίμεναι, part. καίς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

b. *Vowel e* (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).

1. βίω, *I* flow, (ΡΥΞ) ; ἐρρύην. To the same root are to be referred pft. ἐρρύηκα, fut. ῥύησομαι : ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρευσα are not Attic.

Hdt. vii. 14 (oracle) ἰδράτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the Hom. μαχτούμενος from μαχέομαι) from an Ion. pres. ῥέομαι, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχέis aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρέis in the grammarians from φρέω.

c. *Vowel i* : only

πίνω (ΠΙ), *I* drink ; πίθι aor. II. imper.

d. *Vowel o* (ἔγων, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλίσκομαι, *I* am caught ; aor. (ΑΛΟ-) ἔλων, Att. ἐάλων *ws*, *w*, *ωμεν*, *ωτε*, *ωσαν*, inf. ἀλῶναι (*ā*), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, *όν*, gen. *όντος*, conj. ἀλῶ, *φs*, *φ*, *ῶμεν*, opt. ἀλοίην (Hom. ἀλώην), ἀλοίημεν—οἶμεν, ἀλοῖεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλώω, aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἔβρων : κατέβρωσ II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βιώω, aor. II. ἐβίω, βιῶ, βιῶην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from βιοίην impft. opt.) βιώναι, βιούς Thucyd. ii. 53 (one MS. βίου), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used ; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. Œcon. iv. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βιώω, fut. βιώσομαι, pft. βεβίωκα, and pass. in the phrase βεβίωταί μοι.

Midd. βίομαι Hdt. ii. 117, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. x. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω, Ion. form of πλέω (ἐπλωσα, πέπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἔπλων, ἔπλωμεν, part. πλώς (ἐπιπλώς II. ζ. 291.)

c. Vowel υ (ἔδυν).

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic. aor. II. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε. Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed*, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην.

2. φύω, *I bring forth* ; aor. II. ἔφυν, conj. φύω, infin. φύναι, part. φύς. Old Epic aor. φύην, *I am* ; but aor. I. ἔφῦσα is trans., pft. πέφῦκα intrans.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φυήναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ρυήσομαι) Lucian.

Aor. II. Midd.

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding *μην* to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd. ; and not only in verbs ending with a vowel, but in many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry ; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as δληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass ; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs : ἐπλήμην from ΠΛΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΛΕ (βάλλω). Comp. δνίσημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some cases has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I was killed*.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as ἰδέμην, ἰδεξο, ἔδεκτο. In the personal endings beginning with σθ, the σ is dropped, as inf. pft. midd., δέχθαι.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd. :

Obs. The verbs with an *a* vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as τυτάμενος. Those with an *ε*, *ι*, or *υ* vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpft. middle or passive.

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.**a. Vowel a.*

1. ἀρπάζω, aor. II. midd. part. ἀρπάμενος in later poets.
2. κτείνω, (aor. II. act. ἔκταν §. 302. a. 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) ἐκτάμην, ἔκτατο, κτάσθαι, κτάμενος.
3. οὐτάω, (Epic aor. II. act. οὐτα §. 302. a. 5.) midd. Epic part. οὐτάμενος.
4. πελάζω, *arpropinquo*; aor. II. (ΠΑΑ-), Epic ἐλαπήμην, III. sing. πλῆτο, Att. ἐπλάμην. This follows the plpf. pass. or middle.
5. πέτομαι, (aor. II. act. ἔπτην §. 302. a. 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι.
6. πρίασθαι, ἐπριάμην, conj. πρίωμαι, opt. πριαίμην, imper. πρίασο and πρίω, part. πριάμενος.
7. φθάνω, (aor. II. act. ἔφθην §. 302. a. 10.) midd. poet. part. φθάμενος.

b. Vowel e.

1. βάλλω, (Epic aor. II. act. ἔβλην) midd. Epic. aor. II. ἐβλήμην, ἔβλητο (ξύμβλητο II. ξ, 39, ξύμβληντο II. ξ, 27.): inf. βλήσθαι, part. βλήμενος, conj. ξύμβληται or ξυμβλήται, βλήεται Od. ρ, 472 (for βλήηται), opt. βλείω II. ν, 288, al. βλῆο. Hence the fut. βλήσομαι.
2. ΠΛΕΩ, Epic aor. II. (ΠΛΕ-) ἐπλήμην, opt. πλείμην, imper. πλήσο.—Aristophanes ἐμπλήμενος, opt. ἐμπλείμην (al. ἐμπλήμην). Cf. πίμπλημι §. 280. 9. The *a* of πίμπλάναι became *e* as in χρή (from χράω) χρεῖν, and ἐβλήμην (root ΒΑΛ-, by metathesis. ΒΑΑ-), βλείω. Also Hesiod. Th. 880 πιμπλεῦσαι as if from πιμπλέω.

c. Vowel i.

1. κτίζω, Epic κτίμενος, ἔκτίμενος.
2. φθί-ρω, aor. II. poet. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος. See §. 252. 8.

d. Vowel o.

γινώσκω, middle aor. II. opt. συγγοῖτο Æsch., see also §. 302. *Obs*.

e. Vowel u.

1. θύνω or θύω, aor. II. poet. part. θύμενος.
2. κλύω, κλύμενος §. 305. c. 1.
3. λύω, Epic λύτο.
4. πνέω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΝΥ- instead of ΠΝΕ-) ἔμπνυτο (for ἀνέπνυτο).
5. σεύω, Epic aor. II. ἐσσύμην, II. pers. ἔσσονο. In Homer used as plpf.
6. χέω, Epic (ἐχύμην) χύτο, ἔχυντο (Od. κ, 415), χύμενος (Od. θ, 527, II. τ, 284).—(ῥ).

Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.

§. 307. I. ἀλλομαι, Epic ἀλσο, ἀλτο (ἀλμενος), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, conj. ἀληται. Aor. I. ἡλάμην rare in Epic, as II. μ, 438, generally only in the common language.

Obs. The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἀσμενος from ἀνδάνω, and ἱκμενος from ἱκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἀρμενος (Od. ε, 234. 254., Pind. Ol. viii. 73.).

3. γέντο, *he grasped*, Epic = *féλ-το*, as *κέντο* = *κέλ-το*, the digamma becoming *γ* and the radical *λ* changed into *ν* before *τ*.

4. γίγνομαι, poet. ἔγεντο, γέγτο.
5. δέχομαι, Epic ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο, δέχθαι, impr. δέξο: the I. pers. ἐδέμην, part. δέγμενος, have the sense of *to expect*.
6. ἐλελίξω, poet. ἐλελίκτα, bye form poet. of ἐλελίξμην and ἐλελίχθην.
7. εὐχομαι, Epic εὐεκτο, εὐεκτο, impr. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.)
8. ἱκνέομαι, Epic ἱκτο, ἱκμενος and ἱκμενος, *favorable*, of the wind. Cf. ἄλλομαι. See §. 254. 2.
9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ, 756, κέντο, instead of the Homeric aor. ἐκελόμην, κεκλόμην. See γέγτο.
10. λέγομαι, Epic ἐλέγμην, ἔλεκτο, impr. λέξο. Od. ι, 335 ἐλέγμην, *I chose*; Od. δ, 451 λέκτο ἀριθμόν.
11. μαιίνω, Homer μιάσθην (III. dual for ἐμιάσθην.)
12. μίγνυμι, Epic μίκτο.
13. ὄρνυμι, Epic ὄρτο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος, imper. ὄρσο and ὄρσοο.
14. πάλλω, Epic πάλτο, generally in composition ἀνέπαλτο, ἔκπαλτο.
15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer πέρθαι for πέρθ-σθαι.
16. πήγνυμι, Hom. κατεπηκτο.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one (II. perfect) formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication; this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without the tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, δέ-δι-α. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as δε-δι-ᾶσι) the modal vowel is dropped, as δέ-δι-μεν for δε-δι-α-μεν, and sometimes in the infin., τε-τλά-ναι for τε-τλα-εί-ναι: (τεθῆναι Æsch. Ag. 450, is a contraction from τεθναίνειν) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in μι, as I. plur. ἴσταμεν, inf. ἰσάναι. The radical vowel remains short, as δέδιμεν, τέτλαμεν &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in ᾶω, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as τετλά-ᾶ-σι=τετλά-σι. In the Ion. this contracted vowel ᾶ is resolved by ε, as ἰστιάσει.

Obs. 1. All these forms except δείδιμεν and ἴσταμεν are poetic, and especially Epic.

Obs. 2. The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except δέδια, ἐδεδίειν, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in κα, or there is a bye form, as γέγονα sing., γέγαμεν plur.

Obs. 3. The imper. also is formed like the verbs in μι, with the ending θι and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

Obs. 4. So also in these perfects and pluperfect conjunctive of roots in α, the radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as ἐστά-ω,=ἐστῶ, and the opt. plpft. ends in -αίην, as τετλαίην. In the perfect part. of these verbs αω, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending ῶς and ὅς, as ἐστάως=ἐστῶς, ἐστάός=ἐστῶς, and hence a peculiar feminine form in ῶσα, as ἐστῶσα: the other cases also retain the ω, as ἐστῶτος, ἐστῶσης. Another form of the neut. pft. part. ἐστός, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. Of the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by ε or ει, the open forms are more usual.

Obs. 5. Dialects.—Homer drops the κ in the pft. part. of pure verbs, whereby a form is produced analogous to these perfects. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into η, as κεκμηώς, κεκμηυία,

κεκμηός, πεπητός, τεθνήως, κατατεθνηυίης, κεκτηότι, κεκαφηότα, κεχαρηότα &c., or remains unchanged, as βεβῶς, ἐγγεγῶν, δεδῶς, πεφύῳ, μεμῶς (also μεμῶς), gen. ὠτος, but δεδιότα, ὄτες, ὄτων, ὄτας *metri gratiâ*. The accentuated *o* can be lengthened to *ω* *metri gratiâ*. So τεθνηῶτος and ὄτος, ὄτα and ὠτα, and πεπηῶτες. The contracted ending ὡς is resolved by *ε*, as τεθνεῶτι, and *metri gratiâ*, the *ε* is lengthened to *ει*, as τεθνεῖστος or ὠτος, and even in the feminine, as τεθνεῖναι; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in ὦσα, only in βεβῶσα Od. v, 14.

Obs. 6. The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as ἑστέως, and of τέθνηκα, we find τεθνεῖς in Attic as well as τεθνηκώς. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

ἑστέως, ἑστέωσα, ἑστέως, gen. ἑστέωτος, ὥσης.

τεθνεῖς, τεθνεῖσα, τεθνεῖς, gen. τεθνεῖστος, ὥσης.

βίβηκα and τέτληκα never have this form of the part.

§. 309.

Paradigms.

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἔδεδιεν	ἑ-στα-α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἔδεδιεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἔδεδιει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδιτον	ἑ-στα-τον	ἑστατον
3.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδιτην	ἑ-στα-τον	ἑστατην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἔδεδιμεν	ἑ-στα-μεν	ἑσταμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἔδεδιτε	ἑ-στα-τε	ἑστατε
3.	δε-δέ-ασι(ν)	ἔδεδισαν	ἑ-στα-σι(ν)	ἑστασαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἑ-στα-θι &c.	3 pl. ἑστάτωσαν and ἀντων
Inf.	δε-δι-έναι		ἑ-στά-ναι	
Part.	δε-δι ὥς, νία, ὅς, G. ὄτος		ἑ-στώς, ὦσα, ὥς & ὅς. G. ὠτος, ὥσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἑστώ, ἦς, ἦ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἑσταίην, D. ἑσταίητον and αἶτον P. ἑσταίημεν and αἶμεν, &c. 3 pl. ἑσταίην.		

Obs. 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. *ει*. In Homer we find ἵστητε for ἵστατε: Hdt. v. 49 προσστέατε, the Ionic *ε* being inserted. The impr. pft. ἑσταθι and opt. plpft. ἑσταίην are only poetic, but the infin., ἑστώναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἑστηκίνα: the forms ἑσταμεν, ἑστάμεναι, are also used in Epic.

Obs. 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δειῶ, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δειδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδιέναι, but Epic δευίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δει-δια &c.; δεδίασιν (Il. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. iii. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυνία.

§. 310. Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἤριστᾶμεν, inf. ἤριστᾶναι.
2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾶμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι, and poet. βεβάσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἐμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβᾶναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, νία (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβεβῶμεν, ἄτε, ἄσαν. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.
3. δειπνέω, pft. in Comedy δεδείπνᾶμεν, inf. δεδειπνᾶναι.
4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, as, ε), γέγαμεν, ἄτε, ἀάσι, inf. γεγάμεν. (Pind. Ol. vi. 83 (49 B) γεγάκειν for ἐναί, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γεγάκω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαῦν, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

Obs. 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epig. (ult.) we find γεγάτε with the modal vowel for γεγάτε, probably formed by analogy from γεγάσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθνηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθνᾶμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾶσι, imper. τέθνᾶθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυῖα, τεθνηκῶς or τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, τεθνεῖως): inf. τεθνᾶναι (Æsch. τεθνᾶναι = τεθναίναι) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ἀμεναι: III. pl. plpft. ἐτίθνασαν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304, c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, ΜΕΜΑΑ: μέμᾶμεν, ἄτε, ἀάσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμαῶτος and μεμαῶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμασαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ὄτος (Soph. Ant. 1009. Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πίπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπτεῶς (root ΠΤΕ *per metath.* ΠΙΕΤ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτάς.

10. ΤΑΛΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑ: plur. τέτλᾶμεν, τέτλᾶτε, τετλάσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλαθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλαμεν, ἐτέτλατε, ἐτέτλασαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτέτλαθην: conj. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

Obs. 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότε (from μυζᾶω), and λελειμῶτες (from λιχμᾶσθαι), for πεφυζήκότες &c. are anomalies.

Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.

- §. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with τ, the τ is changed to θ, so that these forms assume a middle shape, as

ἀνωγε, impr. III. pers. ἀνώχθω for ἀνωγέτω (like πεπλέχθω), II. pers. plur. ἀνώχεθι for ἀνώγετε (cf. πέπλεχεθι).

ἐγείρω, II. pl. pft. ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε (like τετέκαρθε,) as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, ἐγρήγορθε.

Obs. So the form πέποισθε for πεπόνθατε pft. from πάσχω, root ΠΙΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΙΟΝΘ, pft. πέπονθα, pl. πεπόνθατε: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in μι, πεπόνθτε: but when a Τ letter is followed by a τ, it is changed (as in ἴδ-τε=ἴστε) into σ (§. 24), whence πέπονστε, and the ν being omitted before the σ (§. 28), πέποστε, and then the τ being changed into θ (by the above rule), πέποσθε.

§. 312. 1.

Paradigm.

	Perfect (of κράζω).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	κέκραγα, ας, ε(ν)	έκεκράγειν, εις, ει
D. 2.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκράγ(ει)τον έκείκραχθον
3.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκραγ(ει)την έκείκράχθην
P. 1.	κεκράγ(α)μεν κέκραγμεν	έκεκράγ(ει)μεν έκείκραγμεν
2.	κεκράγ(α)τε κέκραχθε	έκεκράγ(ει)τε έκείκραχθε
3.	κεκράγ(α)σι(ν)	έκεκράγ(ει)σαν, εσαν

Imper. κέκραχθι, άχθω, αχθε &c. Inf. κεκραγέμαι. Part. κεκραγώς.

Obs. The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding θι to the tense root—κέκραγ-θι, κέκράχθι.

2. So the Epic pft. άνωγα with the present force of *I order*.

άνωγας, άνωγε, pl. άνωγμεν.—Imper. άνωγε and άνωχθι
 άνωγέτω . . άνώχθω
 άνώγετε . . άνωχθε

Pft. conj. άνώγη. Plpft. opt. άνώγοις. Inf. άνωγέμεν.

3. έγείρω, *I wake* (ΈΓΕΡ) ; pft. έγρήγορα, and the Homeric pft. forms έγρήγορθε for έγρηγόρατε, inf. έγρήγορθαι as if from έγρήγορμαι, and the very remarkable form έγρηγόρθασι for έγρηγόρασι in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. έγρήγορθε, or more probably as follows : from έγείρω comes έγερέθω (as from άγείρω, άγερέθω) which is abbreviated to έγέρθω, of which the pft. would be έγρήγορθα.

4. έρχομαι, pft. (ΈΛΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος) έλήλυθα ; Epic ειλήλουθα, I. pl. ειλήλουθμεν ; Attic comedy ελήλυμεν, ελήλυτε (ap. Hephæst. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to οι : πέποιθα, οίδα, ίοικα. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the οι generally becomes ι.

1. πείθω, pft. πέποιθα, *I trust* (ΠΙΘ) ; Epic I. pl. έπέπιθμεν : imper., Æsch. Eum. 602, πέπεισθι for πέπισθι.

2. είδω, *I see* ; pft. οίδα, *I know* (have seen).

Perfect.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οίδα		ειδῶ	ειδέναι	ειδώς, νία, ός
	οίσθα	ΐσθι	ειδῆς	ΐμεν Hom.	ιδνία (ιδνίησι)
	οίδε(ν)	ΐστω	ειδῆ	ΐμεναι Hom.	
	ΐστον, ΐστον	ΐστων	ειδῆτον, τον		
	ΐσμεν		ειδῶμεν		
	ΐστε	ΐστε	ειδῆτε		
	ΐσασι(ν)	ΐστωσαν	ειδῶσι(ν)		

Pluperfect.

	Ind.		Opt.
S. 1.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεα Epic.	εἵδειην
2.	ᾔδεις	ᾔειδεις ..	.. ἦς
	ᾔδειςθα	ᾔειδης ..	ᾔδειςθα Att. and Hom.
3.	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔείδει ..	ᾔδην, ᾔδειν sometimes .. ἦ
		ᾔείδη ..	
		ᾔδεε(ν) Ep. ᾔειδε Herod.	
D. 1.	ᾔδειτον		-ητον
	ᾔστον		
2.	ᾔδείτην		-ήτην
	ᾔστην		
P. 1.	ᾔδειμεν	ᾔδαμεν Soph.	εἵδειμεν, εἵδειμεν
	ᾔσμεν		
2.	ᾔδειτε	ᾔδετε Eur.	-ητε, εἵδειτε
	ᾔστε		
3.	ᾔδεσαν	ἴσαν Ep.	εἵδεισαν, εἵδειεν.
	ᾔσαν		

Future *ἴσομαι* (Ionic and very rarely Attic, poet. *εἰδήσω*) Theocr. *ἰδήσω*.—
Verb. adj. *ἰστέον*.

Compound of *οἶδα*: *σύνοιδα*, *σύνισθι*, *συνειδέναί* &c.

Obs. 1. The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by *ἔγνωκα*, and the aor. by *ἔγνων*. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

Obs. 2. There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense: 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.), ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it, ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. *εἰδέ-ω*, *εἰδέω*).

Obs. 3. *Οἶσθα* is formed from *οἶδ-* and the ending *σθα*: the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ: *ἴσασι* is probably for *ἴδασι*, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocritus we find a form II. sing. *οἶσθας*.

Obs. 4. The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. *εἵδειμεν* for *εἰδείμεν* is very rare, the II. pl. *εἵδειτε* is found Soph. CE. R. 1046, the III. pl. *εἵδειεν* is the regular form: Hdt. iii. 61 *εἰδείσαν*, probably nowhere else.

Obs. 5. The common forms are sometimes found in Attic. *ᾔδειςθα* Eur.—*ᾔδεις* Plato.

Dialects.

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of *οἶδα*, *οἶδας*, *οἶδαμεν*, -τε, -σι, occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, *οἶδας* only in Ionic; *ἴδμεν* is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb *ἴσαμι*.

2. From ΙΔ Homer forms *ἰδέω* as conj. from *εἶδω*, though here perhaps the better reading is *εἰδέω*: inf. *ἰδμεναι*, *ἰδμεν*, instead of *εἰδέναι*. The short conj. I. pl. *εἶδμεν* for *-ώμεν* is remarkable, as the ω is circumflexed.

Obs. Apoll. Rhod. ii. 65, iv. 1700 has ᾗδεν and ᾗιδεν as plural, abbreviated from ᾗδσαν: the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. Ἔοικα, *I am like, appear*; pft. from εἶκω, whence the Hom. imper. εἶκε: poet. εἰκέναι for εἰκέναι: for III. pl. εἰκάσι we find the anomalous form εἰξασι even in Attic prose. Part. εἰκώς, Il. σ, 418 εἰκυνίαι, in Attic only in the sense of *like*; εἰκός in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase ὡς εἰκός, *as is likely*; Ion. οἶκα, part. οἰκός: plpft. ἐόκειν, fut. εἴξω: οἶκη subj. Herod. iv. 180.

Obs. 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel:

ῥοιγμεν Trag. for εἰοκαμεν, cf. ἴσμεν

ῥικτον Ep. . . εἰοκατον, . . ἴστον

ῥικτην ἐφκείην.

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. ᾗξαι II. sing. was formed as if from ᾗγμαι (Eur. Alc. 1065.), and ᾗκτο or ῥικτο III. sing. plpft.

Present and Imperfect.

§. 316. Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μ.

1. ἀνῶ, Theocrit., impft. ἀνῶ-μεν (for ᾗνόμεν), ἀνῶ-το (for ᾗνέτο); Il. σ, 473 ἀνῶτο (ᾗ) Opt. (falsely read ἀνοίτο from ἀνω, the α of which is long.)

2. τανῶ, Il. ρ, 393 τάνῶ-ται (for τανέται).

3. ἐρῶ and εἰρῶ, midd. ἔρῃται, εἰρῇτο, ἔρῃτο, ἔρῃσο, ῥύσθαι.

Obs. 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in μ (see §. 291. 4.)

4. σεῦω, Epic pres. σεῦται and (by change of vowels) σοῦται: imper. σοῦσο, shortened into σοῦ, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (στεῦμαι) III. sing. στεῦται Hom., III. pl. στεῦνται Æsch. Pers. 49, impft. στεῦτο Hom.

Obs. 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from στεόμαι = στεῦμαι Ion., which passed into the other persons; this may be the case also with σεῦται, σοῦται like λούμαι. §. 239. 5.

6. οἶμαι for οἶομαι (also in the common language), and I. sing. impf. ᾔμην for ᾔόμην.

7. ἔδω, generally ἐσθίω, Epic inf. ἔδμεναι.

8. φέρω, Epic imper. φέρετε for φέρετε.

9. φυλάσσω, Epic imper. προφυλάχθε (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for προφυλάσσετε. On the change of τ into θ see ἀνωχθε §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μ.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

§.	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 304. d. 1.	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλκα, ἤλακα	ἔαλων or ἤλων	
307. 1.	ἀλλομαι			(ἀλμην) ἄλσο &c.
304. d. 2.	ἀμβλίσκω		* ἐξήμβλων	
307. 2.	ἀραρίσκω			ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
310. 1.	ἀριστάω	ἤρισταμεν		* ἄρπάμενος
306. a. 1.	ἀρπάζω			
303. 310. 2.	βαίνω	βίβαμεν &c.	ἔβην	
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	ἐβλήμην
304. d. 3. 310. 8. ...	βεβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4.	βιόω		ἐβίω	
304. a. 1.	γηράω		ἐγήρα	
307. 4. 310. 4.	γίγνομαι	γάγα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d.	γινώσκω		ἔγνων	συγγηνοίτο
310. 2.	δειπνέω	δεδείπναμεν pl.		
307. 5.	δέχομαι			ἔδεκτο
304. a. 13.	διδάσκω		ἐδάην	
304. a. 2.	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303.	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3.	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2.	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6.	ἐλελίζω			ελέλικτο
312. 4.	ἐρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		
307. 7.	εὐχομαι			εὐκτο
310. 5.	θνήσκω	τέθναα, τέθναμεν		
306. e. 1.	θύνω			θύμενος
307. 8.	ικνέομαι			ἴκτο
304. a. 13.	καίω		ἐκάην	
307. 9.	κέλομαι			ἐκεκλόμην
304. a. 3.	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	
304. e. 1. 310. 7. ...	κλύω	κέκλυθι imper.	κλύθι imper.	κλύμενος
312. 1.	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. }	κτείνω		ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. a. 2. }				
306. c. 1.	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10.	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3.	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7.	ΜΑΩ	μέμαμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11.	μαίνω			{ μάνοην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12.	μίγνυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 13.	ᾠρνυμι			ᾠρτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14.	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4.	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15.....	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5.	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπτάμην
304. c.	πίνω		πῖθι imper.	
310. 9.	πίπτω			πεπτώς Dram.
306. 6. 2.	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5.	πλώω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4.	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6.	πριάμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7.	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2.	ρέω		ἔρρυν	
306. e. 5.	σεύω			ἑσσύμην
304. a. 8.	σκεῖλλω		ἔσκελην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΛΑΩ	τετλάμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7.	φθάνω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2.	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2.	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6.	χέω			ἐχύμην

Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in τέος, -α, -ον, τός, ή-, -όν, are most easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it τός or τέος, dropping the augment, as

	Aor. I. pass.	Verb. adj.
παιδεύω	ἐ-παιδεύ-θ-ην	παιδευ-τ-ός, τέος
τιμάω	ἐ-τιμή-θ-ην	τιμη-τ-έος
φωράω	ἐ-φωρά-θ-ην	φωρα-τ-έος
φιλέω	ἐ-φιλή-θ-ην	φιλη-τ-έος
αἰρέω	ἤρε-θ-ην	αἶρε-τ-ός
παύω	ἐ-παύ-σ-θ-ην	παυ-σ-τ-έος, -
χράω	ἐ-χρή-σ-θ-ην	χρη-σ-τ-έος, -τ-ός
χέω	ἐ-χύ-θ-ην	χυ-τ-ός
πλέκω	ἐ-πλέχ-θ-ην	πλεκ-τ-έος, -τ-ός
λέγω	ἐ-λέχ-θ-ην	λεκ-τ-ός
στρέφω	ἐ-στρέφ-θ-ην	στρεπ-τ-ός
στέλλω	ἐ-στάλ-θ-ην	σταλ-τ-έος
τείνω	ἐ-τά-θ-ην	τα-τ-έος
ἵστημι	ἐ-στά-θ-ην	στα-τ-ός, -τ-έος
τίθημι	ἐ-τέ-θ-ην	θε-τ-ός, -τ-έος
δίδωμι	ἐ-δό-θ-ην	δο-τ-ός, -τ-έος.

We find the following peculiar forms: *τραπητέον* from ἐ-τράπ-ην (aor. II. pass.) from *τρέπω*, properly *τρεπτός*; *φατεῖος* Hesiod. Scut. 161 for *φατός*.

Obs. In Ionic and Attic the σ of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in τός, as *γνωτός* and *ἄγνωτος*, *ἀγατός*, *ἀδάματος*, *πάγκλαντος*, *εὐϊκτιτος*; so *κτιστός* for *κτιστός* analogous to *κείμενος*, and *θανματός* for *θανμαστός* although the root has ζ.

Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφουσα, ἔφυν*. So in the common language :

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδυσα	ἔδυν
ἵστημι	ἕστησα	ἕστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφουσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων, I knew* (γινώσκω), and *ἀνέγνωσα, persuade* (ἀναγινώσκω); — *ἱσκλην*, intrans., (σκέλλω), *ἱσκλη* (Epic, trans.): — and in poetry, *τρέφω, ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans.; — *ἔρεια*, *ἤρειξα*, trans., Epic *ἤρικον* intrans.; — *ἐρείπω, ἤρειψα*, trans., poet. *ἤριπον* intrans.; — *στυγέω*, Epic *ἔστυγον*; but Od. λ, 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans.; — *ἔρυνμι, ἔρσα, excitate*, Epic *ἔρορον*, intrans.; — *ἄρω, ἤρσα* trans., *ἤραρον* intrans.; — *γῆράω, γῆρᾶναι*, Æsch. Suppl. 901 *ἐγήρασα*, trans.; so in the old language, *ἐβίων*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βιώω*.

Obs. 1. Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω, ἔδυν*, cf. *ἔπιον*, intrans., *ἔπισα*, trans. *πίομαι* intrans.; *πίσω* trans., *πίνω, πιπίσκω, I give to drink*; *τεύχω, παρο, ἔτευξα, paravi, ἔτυχον, paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

Obs. 2. The aor. II. *ἦλυν*, Attic *ἑάλων* from *ἀλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, so *ναυυλάτι*.

b. The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I.: so especially

1. <i>ἄρνυμι</i> ,	perf. II.	<i>ἄρα</i> ,
2. <i>ἀνοίγω</i>	....	<i>ἀνέψγα</i> , pft. I. <i>ἀνέψχα</i> transitive, (Att. <i>ἀνέψγμα</i>).
3. <i>ἐγείρω</i>	....	<i>ἐγρήγορα</i> , pft. I. <i>ἐγήγεκα</i> . Cf. §. 177.
4. <i>ἔλπω</i> , poet.	....	<i>ἔολπα</i>
5. <i>ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκμαίνω</i>,	....	<i>μέμνηνα</i>
6. <i>ἔλλυμι, perdo</i>,	....	<i>ἔλωλα, perii</i> , pft. I. <i>ἔλώλεκα</i> trans.
7. <i>πείθω</i>,	....	<i>πέποιθα</i> , but pft. I. <i>πέπεικα</i> trans.
8. <i>πῆγνυμι</i>,	....	<i>πέπηγα</i>
9. <i>πλήσσω</i>,	....	<i>πέπληγα</i> , Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. <i>πράσσω</i>	....	<i>πέπραγα</i> , pft. I. <i>πέπραχα</i> , trans.
11. <i>ῥήγνυμι</i>	....	<i>ῥρωγα</i>
12. <i>σῆπω</i>	....	<i>σέσηπα</i>
13. <i>τήκω</i>	....	<i>τέτηκα</i>
14. <i>φαίνω</i>	....	<i>πέφην</i> , but pft. I. in late writers <i>πέφαγκα</i> trans.

15. *φθείρω* pft. II. *ἔφθορα* Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. *ἔφθορα* (but Homer, as II. ο, 128, Ion. and late writers, *ἔφθορα* intrans.)

Obs. 3. Pft. I. *ἦλωκα* Att., or *ἑάλωκα*, from *ἀλίσκομαι*, like *ἑάλων, ἦλυν*, is passive.

Obs. 4. In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα: ἴστημι ἔστην ἔστηκε; δύω ἔδυν δέδυκα; again, ἴσκηλν ἴσκηλκα poet.: ἤριπον ἐρήριπα; ἔτυχον τέτευχα; ἔτραφον τέτροφα; ἄραρον ἄραρα; ὤρορον ὤρωρα.

Obs. 5. The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρίσαμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθη, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἔραμαι, aor. ἤρασθην, fut. ἔρασθήσομαι: διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι: ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, but Xen. also, Mem. ii. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

Obs. 1. Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιασάμην, ἐβιάσθην, *I was forced*. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

Obs. 2. In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, ἰμείρομαι, λουδοῖομαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμίομαι.

Obs. 3. Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἀρνυμαι, γλιχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρναμαι, νεμεσίζομαι.

§ 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι, δέркоμαι, aor. ἐτέρχθην, ἐδράκην and ἔδρακον, pft. δέδορκα: so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of either an intransitive or a bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form: αἰίδω, ἄδω, fut. αἰέσομαι, ἤσομαι; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα; ἀμαρτάνω, fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπήτηνσα: so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βίωω, βλώσσω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσσω, γηράω, γιγνώσκω, δάκνω, δαρβάνω, δέισαι, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιπορέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θίω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θήσσω, θρώσσω, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάσσω, λιχμάω, μαρθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, δμνυμι, ὀράω, ὄψομαι, οὐρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, ρέω, σιγῶω, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπονδάζω, συρίζω, συρίττω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τωθάζω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσσω (χανούμαι), χέζω, χωρέω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

Obs. Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἰίδω, ἄδω un-Attic αἰέσω, ἤσω; so ἀκούω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, δμνυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and midd. with an active sense: as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα, ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἄσομαι, γελᾶω, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελᾶσω, διᾶκω, διᾶσομαι, sometimes διᾶξω, so ἐπαυνέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, (but λανθάνω, λήσω, seldom ληθίσω) οἰμᾶζω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθήσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τίκτω.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Particles.

§. 322. Indeclinable words—*Adverbs*—*Prepositions*—*Conjunctions*—*Interjections*.

Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ἐφ' ἐσπέραν, διὰ τάχους; ἦν οἶκοι, ἐν οἴκῳ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable words* as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, noctu, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative* or *negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μὴν, τοί, ἤ, ἡ μὴν, δῆ, ἴσως, ποῦ, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative* adverbs, as τρίς, thrice, ἀδύς, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive* adverbs, as μάλα, πᾶν, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, σχεδόν, ὅσονοῦ, tantum non, μικροῦ, πάμπαν &c.

Obs. Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by Italics, are in Greek signified by definite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δῆ, ποῦ. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

Formation of Adverbs.

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *ς*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	.... καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς
καιρί-ος	.... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος)οῦς	.... ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	.... (εὖνó-ων) εὖνων	(εὖνó-ως) εὖνως
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	.... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	.... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	.... χαριέντ-ων	χαριέντ-ως
ταχύς	.... ταχέ-ων	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	.... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ως
ἀληθής	.... ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης	.... (συνηθί-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθί-ως) συνήθως.

Obs. 1. The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

Obs. 2. Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the pft. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀναιμένως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as πρεπόντως, decenter. εικότως, λυσitelούντως, ἀγαπώντως, διαφερόντως, κεχηγόντως. There are only a few adverbs in ὡς, from pronouns, as ὡς, ὥς, οὕτως, ἐτέρως, rarely ἐκείνως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

Obs. 3. Adjectives ending in ξ or ας form the adverb from a derived form in ὡς, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, ἀρπακτικῶς, νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοικῶς for εὐνώς; and if an adjective in ος is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in ὡς is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

Obs. 4. In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable αχ is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχού, πανταχού.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adjunct., or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as ὠρεάν, σπουδῇ αὐτοῦ, πού from ΠΟΣ, προῦργου for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρήμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχερῶ for ἐπὶ σχερῶ, ἐκποδῶν for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδῶν is formed its contrary ἐμποδῶν.

Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in ης and ου: ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, αἴφνης, ἔξαιφνης, ἔξαπλής, de repente, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, alicubi, ποῦ, ubi? ὅπου, οὐ, ubi, αὐτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀγχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικῶς (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, intus, extrinsecus.

Obs. Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending κος, by an omission of the vowel (like ἀπας from ἀμακίς), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, with the fist, heel, knees; ἀπρίξ, mordacitus (from πρίω, to gnash with the teeth); ἀνύξ, with a stab, (from ἀνύσσω), ὁδάξ, with the teeth, δελάξ, on one's knees, ἀβρίξ, without sleep, ἀναμίξ, promiscue, ἀλλάξ, alternis, ἐπιτάξ, in order, περιπλέξ, in confusion, περιπλήξ, divaricatis pedibus, εὐράξ, sideways, μοννάξ, single, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), penitus; and with an unusual accent, περίξ, round, and ἀπόπας, omnino; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ (from δέρομαι) the final ς is lost, and then the κ, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

a. Adverbs in ι, as ἤρι, early (from ἤρ, spring), ἀωρί, ἔκητι (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκητι, ἐκοντί, ἀκοντί, αὐτοχειρί, αὐτανδρί, αὐτοποδί, αὐτονυκτί, ἐγρηγορί, ἐγερτί. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. *Obs. 2.*) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this ι coalesces with the ε of the adjective or substantive,

and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανεθνεί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὑψος*), *ἴφι, ποταυί*, so probably *ἀρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρί* in composition.

Obs. 1. In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

<i>μόγισ</i> (from <i>μόγος</i>),	<i>μόλις</i>
<i>πέρυσι</i> and <i>πέρυσιν</i>	<i>πάλιν</i> and late <i>πάλι</i>
<i>μέχρις</i> or <i>μέχρι</i>	<i>ἀμφις</i> or <i>ἀμφί</i>
<i>ἄχρισ</i> - <i>ἄχρι</i>	<i>αἰθίς, αἰθις, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, τειν, ἱν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*υ*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *im*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* in *uteroqui* and *uteroquin, istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi, &c.*

β. Modal adverbs in *ει* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς* or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*α. ει* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἀθε-ει* (from *ἀθε-ος*), *ἀκρα-ει(ης)*, *ἀμελ-ει* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμέλει*, as imper.), *πανομιλεί, πανορμεί* and *πανορμί, ἀμετρεί* and *ί, νωνυμί* as well as *ἀνανυμεί, ιηποινί* as well as *ἀποινεί*.—*β. ί* and *ει* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί &c.*, but *ἀμισθί, ἔνδομυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀλλαγγί, ἀτριβί*, not *ει*.—*γ.* If *ρ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *ει*, as *ἀναιμωρ-ει, αὐτοματ-ει, αὐτοστ-ει, πανστρατ-ει*; but *ί* when the *ρ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντί* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηρυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί &c.*—*δ.* *ί* is the ending of all adverbs which express “after the manner of,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, ἄζω, ὥζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ιαστί, αἰολιστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, εὐελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀδδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

Obs. 2. These endings *ει* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions, but, as being oxyton, *ί* and *ει* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἶκει* from *οἶκας*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

γ. The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *αἰεί* (from *αἶον, ævum*), *ἐκεί*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τουτέι* or *τουρέι* (Theocr.) *τηνεί, αὐτέι, πεί, τεί* (with *ν* *τεῖνδε* Theocr. ii. 98.), *εἰ*.

δ. Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἔσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πόρρω, ὀπίσω*; *ἐπισχερά* and *ἐνσχερά* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὐπω, πάποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰδί* (Theocr. xi. 14.), *ρουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. v. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτω* §. 141. 4.

Obs. 3. This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript., which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πέδω* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ος*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ος* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *ât*, from roots in *â*, Sanscrit *a=ā* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *ς*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὔτω* and *οὔτως*, *οὔπω* (Hom.) and *οὐπως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνως*, *ἀνίω* and *ἀνίως* (Ep.), *ἔ, ubi* (Theocr.), *ἔδε. hic, huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὧς, ubi* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σώφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *or*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ος* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οἶ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθροῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθόῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (τὰ *Μέγαρα*), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηττοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φρεαροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from ἡ *Κίκυννα*), *οἴκοι, domi*, with a change of accent from *οἶκος*, *ποδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἄρμοι, μυχοῖ*; *ἔνδοι* (Dor. for *ἐνδον*), *ἔξοι* (Dor. for *ἔξω*), *ποῖ, ὅποι* with change of accent *οἶ*, *ἐνταυθοῖ, huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ, ἑκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οἶ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *υ* (for *οἶ*), as *ἀλλὰ τῦδ' ἔλθ* Sappho, *τῦδ' ὁ τράγος οὗτος* Theocr. v. 30; also in the grammarians: *μίσει* (ἐν *μίσει*), *πηλύι, ἀλύι, ἀνερύι*: and with a paragoric *σ*, *ἀμῦς* (for *ὁμῶς* or *ὁμον*), *ἀλλῦς* (*ἄλλως*). Compare *ἔμυ, εἰ, τῶς ἄλλως προξένως* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ, οἶ, τοῖς* &c. In the Boeotic dial. *υ* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί, ἡμι, πάλαι, ἄμυ* for *ὁμῶ*, and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί, καταί, ἀπαί, ὑπαί, παραί*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασιν(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θήβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθήναι*, *Πλαταιαῖσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασήσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιαῖσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θύρῃσι, foris, ὥρῃσι* (from *ὥρα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίασιν* from *ταμία* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα*, as *ἐνθα, ἐνταῦθα* or *ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα, πρόσθα, ὑπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἡλιθα, μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα, ἀντίκα*, may have originally been locative forms in *αι*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾱ*, as *ἄλλη, ἐτέρη, περὶ, κρυφῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾱ*), *λάβρα* (Ion. *λάβρη*), *ἁμᾱ* and *ὁμᾱ* Dor., *ἀμῇ* (from *ἁμός=ris*), *εἰκῇ, temere, οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ, πάντῃ* (Dor. *παντᾱ*), *ἡσυχῇ, ὁμαρτῇ, ἀμαρτῇ, ὁμαλῇ, διπλῇ, δημοσίᾳ, κοινῇ, ἰδιᾱ, privatim, κομῳδῇ, diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ, ὅπῃ, πάντῃ, ἥ, τῇ, τῷδε, ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ, ἑκασταχῇ, πολλαχῇ, ἄλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ā*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε, ὀψέ, αὔτε, ἀέ* (*ἀέ*).

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

α. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην, δὴν* (*δοάν, δάν*) sc. *ὅραν*; *μακράν, ἄγαν, λίαν, πλήν, πέραν* and *πέρην*, *trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δικήν, instar, ἀκμήν, δωρεάν, gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρόν*; poet. *δηρόν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αύριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλωθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *ελληδόν*, *ιπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδὰ*, *καναχιδὰ*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾱ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ἄκα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μίγα*, *κάττα*, *μάλα*, *ῥχα*, *κρίφα*, *λάθρα*, *μηδαμά*, *ἀλλά*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλὰ δεῖδειν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἵνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἵς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *υς* and *υ*, both neuter acc. sing., *εἰς*, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *ς* or drop it, as *ἀντικρυς* and *υ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *γύ*, *εὐθύς* and *θύ*: *εἰς* Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάριν*, *προῖκα*.

Obs. The nature of the ending *ας* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *ἐν*), *ἀνθρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *ας* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *ει* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-ἔκρητι*, *ἀέκρητι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἡφι*.

4. in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ἔποιοι*.

5. in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρεάν*, *δηρόν*.

8. in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. in *υς* or *υ* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυς*, though it is *ἀντικρύ*.

10. in *ας* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. in *ξ* are oxyton.

Obs. Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Prepositions.

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

Obs. 1. Old and poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί* (Æsch. Ag. 1464. 1496), *καταί* only in compos., *καταβάτης*, *παράί* more frequently also in composition, as *παραιβάτης*, *παραιφρασις*, *ὑπαί*: also *ἀπαί* (only Il. λ, 664 where there is a various reading *ἀπό*), *πρωί* for *πρός*, Dor *πορί* (also *ποπρί* in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic: *πεδά* (Æol.) for *μετά*, *ἐνί* poet., and Epic *εἰν*, *εἰνί*.

Obs. 2. *Ἔς* is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratid*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as *ἐς κόρακας*, *ἐς μακρίαν*; and in compounds, as *ἐσαῦθις*, *ἐσαύριον*: *ζύν* is the older form (whence Latin *cum*). In Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is *σύν*, in Tragedy *ζύν*^a.

Obs. 3. Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as *πρόσθεν*, *δίκεν*, *ἐνεκα* &c., which two last are probably accusatives from obsolete words.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Conjunctions.

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions: the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions §. 142. 1. For the copulative *τί*, see §. 754., for *μέν* and *δέ* §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case*; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention*, *aim*, *consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used to denote an actual fact, and thus excludes any additional metaphysical notion, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ἵνα* acc. from *ἵς*.

ὧς dative from *ὧς*.

ὅπη } datives of *ὅπος*.
ὅπως }

ὅτι acc. of *ὅτις*.

ὄφρα = *ὅπη-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὧς* thus retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φέρε*, *come then*, *age*, *agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρευ*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἀγρεύτε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; supply *ἐλθέ*, in plur. *δεῦτε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en*, *ecce*, *ἦνιδε* or *ἦνιδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἦνι* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἀληθές* (the accent being drawn back), *itane*?

Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflection, but it differs from the inflections hitherto treated of, as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *τομέης*, or active and abstract, *τμήσις*, or as passive, *τόμος*; and adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ρίπτέω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words might be developed, as is the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

Obs. The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompound substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short

vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as λύ-ω, ΔΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, 'ΟΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ίστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, θέλγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, κάμπ-ω, μέλπ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος, ρέ-ω, ῥό-ος, ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή, ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά, τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος, τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή, τροφ-ερός; λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, &c.; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

Obs. We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

§. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations άζω, ίζω, ύζω, σκω, σείω.

a. Derivatives in άζω, ίζω, ύζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ριπτάζω, *jactō*, from ρίπτω, *jaceo*; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στένω, *I groan*; εικάζω, *I conjecture (=repeatedly liken)*, εἶκω, *I liken*; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask*; ἐρπύζω, *I crawl*; ἔρπω, *I creep*.

b. In σκω, are a. inceptive "*beginning to be*," "*becoming*," "*verba inchoativa*," as ἡβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ἡβάω, *pubeo*, γενειάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενειάω, *I have a beard*; or b. factitive, "*making to be*," of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk*; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink*; διδάσκω, *doceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco*, βιάσκομαι, *I revive*, from βιάω, *I live*.

c. In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασειώ, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω: πολεμησηώ, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, άζω, όω, ίζω, ύνω and αίνω.

a. Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in *es*, as for instance in adjectives in *ης, es*, this *es* is dropped, and when it ends in *eu*, this *eu* is dropped before the *eu* of the derivative ending: so κοιρανέω, *I am lord*, from κοιρανός, *plouatéō*, *am rich*, from πλούτος, φιλέω, *am friendly*, love, from φίλος, άτυχέω, *am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχε), ευδαιμονέω, *am happy*, from ευδαιμων (root ευδαιμον), πολεμέω, *carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αἰτέω, *play the flute*, from αἰλός, ίστορέω, *I ask*, from ίστωρ, κοσμέω, *adorn*, from κόσμος, άγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from άγορά, παρθενεύω, *am a virgin*, from παρθένος, πομπεύω, *I am a conductor*, conduct, escort, from πομπεύς, βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς,

φονεύω, *I am a murderer* = *I murder*, from φονεύς, ἀληθεύω, *am true*, from ἀληθής, φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile*, generally *I banish* (factive), from φυγάς, ἀδ-ος : πόρευω, *I am a means of getting over*, *I convey*, from πόρος.

Obs. 1. Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

Obs. 2. The verbs in έω and έωω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φιλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

b. Verbs in άω, άζω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τολμα, χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή, λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λιπη, βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή, γοάω, *I mourn*, from γόος : δοξάω, *I think*, from δόξα, δικάω, *I declare judgment*, from δικη, so also the compound ατιμάω from τιμή, for ατιμέω from ατιμος.

Obs. 3. Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριάω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ίζω, Μηδίω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππίω, *I espouse Philip's party*.

c. Verbs in ωω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ίζω (see b.) from nouns of all three decl.; in αίνω, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ύνω, from adj. only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρώω, *I set on fire*, from πύρ, χρυσώω, *I gild*, from χρυσός, δηλώω, *I make known*, from δῆλος, ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from ἀγνός, αιματίω, *I make bloody*, from αίμα, όρίζω, *I make a boundary*, bound, from όρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός, κοιλαινω, *I make hollow*, from κοίλος, σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σημα; (some of those in αίνω are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, δυσχεραίνω from χαλεπός, δυσχερής;) so ήδύνω from ήδύς, βαρύνω from βαρύς, αισχύνω from ΑΙΣΧΥΣ: so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

d. Verbs in ώσσω, ώττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ύπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ύπνος, λιμώττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμώττω, *I am faint from hunger*, πτιλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*, νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος, ύγρώσσω, *I fertilise*, from ύγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

e. Verba Desiderativa in άω and ίάω are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος, μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής, στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, κλανσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαύσις, ώνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ώνητής; so also τυραννιάω, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

Obs. 4. Verbs in ίάω also express a state of sickness, as ύδεριάω, *I am dropsical*, from ύδρος, dropsy.

Obs. 5. We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adj. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθαρός, τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ, άγγέλλω from άγγελος, μαλάσσω from μαλακός, έρέσσω from έρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τύπ-τω, αίρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in αίρω, είρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as έχθ-αι-ρω, οίκτ-ει-ρω, from έχθ-ρός, οίκτ-ρός.

Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. έως) for the masc., εὶδ, or ισσα for the fem.; της (gen. ου) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τις and ις (gen. ιδος), τετρα (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αινά for the femin.; ως for the masc., εις and ωνη for the femin.; as γραφεύς from γράφω, ιερεύς, fem. ιέρεια (old Attic ιερειά, Ion. ιρηή*) from ιερός, κεραμεύς from κέραμος, φθορεύς from φθείρω;—ψάλτης and ήρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίω; αὐλήτης and ήρ, fem. αὐλήτρια, αὐλητρίς from αὐλέω: προφήτης, προφήτις; σωτήρ, σώτειρα from σώζω; μαθητής, μαθητρίς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις);—ρήτωρ from 'ΡΕ-ω;—θεράπων, θεράπεινα from θέραψ, τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. έτεκον: so λίων, λεία, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θεία, dea, from θείω, λύκαινα from λύκος; δμώς, δμωίς from ΔΕΜ-ω, ήρος, ήρώνη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, της, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as έμβολεύς, a stopper, επαιδύτης, upper cloak, άήτης, wind, πρηστήρ, hurricane, ζωστήρ, girdle; της is the most usual of the endings τήρ, της, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by της, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ρήτωρ, έστιαίτωρ, οικήτορες, σωτήρ, and some words in της have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, gen. ου, and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in της, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρίς. The femin. endings τετρα, τρια, τρίς, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in της.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ις, gen. ιδος, and της, especially ιτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατης, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.) ήτης, and ώτης (from names in ια and ια, except ήπειρώτης from ήπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεύς from Εββοια, Μεγαρεύς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρο, Δωριεύς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεύς, Φωκαίς, so also Θεβαίς from Θεβαίος, (both long α): 'Αχαιῖς, Πλαταιῖς (in Hom. and Hdt., 'Αχαιίς, Πλαταιίς) from 'Αχαιός, Πλαταιεύς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, 'Αβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιάτις, from Σπάρτη, Αιγινίτης from Αίγινα, 'Ιήτης from 'Ιος (the ending ήτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adjectives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διάλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending ις, as Αιολίς, Αεolia, or the Αεolic dialect.

Obs. 4. There is also a femin. ending of this class in σσα (ττα) or σα (τα), as θήσσα, Attic θήττα from θής, Λίβυσσα from Λιβυς, άνασσα from άναξ, Κίλισσα from Κίλιξ, Θρήσσα, Attic Θρήττα from Θρήξ (Ion. Θρήξ).

β. In ός, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πέμπω, ό ή τροφός from τρέφω, so αιδός, άρωγός, έπαρωγός, άγωγός, έπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with άγός, άρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

* Buttm. Lex. p. 496.

§. 332. *b.* An abstract notion of an energy.

a. From verbs.

a. *σις* (gen. *σεως*) and *σία* embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

β. *μός* (gen. *ου*), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

γ. *μα*, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

δ. *μη*, *η*, *α* (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in *εύω*), *εια*, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

ε. *ος* (gen. *ου*), *τος* (gen. *του*), *ος* (gen. *ους*), expressing generally the intrans., but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as *πρᾶξις*, action, *πρᾶγμα* (act), from *πράττω*, *μῆμις*, *μίμημα*, thing imitated, from *μιμέομαι*, *ὀδυρμός*, lamentation, from *ὀδύρομαι*, *δυσμός*, sinking, from *δύω*, *σεισμός*, earthquake, from *σείω*, *μνήμη*, *monumentum*, *μνήμη*, remembrance, *παράδειξις*, representation, *παράδειγμα*, thing represented, *κορμός*, log, from *κείρω*, *λγμός*, hiccup, from *λύζω*; *τομή*, cut, from *τέμνω*, *αἰδή*, song, from *αἰδῶ*, *φθορά*, ruin, from *φθείρω*, *σφαγή*, slaughter, from *σφάττω*, *διδάχη*, doctrine, from *διδάσκω*: with a change of characteristic, *χαρά*, joy, from *χαίρω*, *δόξα*, opinion, from aor. I. *δόξαι*, *θήκη*, *διαθήκη*, &c., from aor. I. *θήκαι*, *φυγή*, flight, from *φεύγω*: with redupl. and always with *ω* in the second syllable, *ἀγωγή*, leading, from *ἄγω*, *ἐδωδή*, dinner, from *ἔδω*, *ὀκωχή*, from *ἔχω*: with anomalous change of vowel, *σπουδή* from *σπεύδω*, *ἐξούλη*, from *ἐξείλω*;—*πορεία*, from *πορεύομαι*, *παιδεία*, education, from *παιδεύω*, *ἀλαζονεία*, from *ἀλαζονεύομαι*;—*λόγος*, speech, from *λέγω*; *κωκυτός*, *πότος*, from *ΠΟ-ω* (*πίνω*): with an insertion of *ε*, *ὑετός*, *νιφετός*, *παγετός*;—*τὸ πρᾶγος*=*πρᾶγμα*, *κῆδος*.

Obs. 1. Many substantives have both the ending *σις* and *σια*, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic *δ*, as *ὀνόμασις* and *ὀνομασία* from *ὀνομάζω*, *γυμνασία* and *γύμνασις* from *γυμνάζω*. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in *σια*, although both endings are found in such derivatives as *σύνθεσις* and *-σία*, *ἐπίστασις* and *ἐπίστασια*. Abstract derivatives from verbs in *ίζω* and *άζω* generally end in *μος*; and only a few, such as *ἐξέτασις*, *γύμνασις*, *ἐπιτεχίσις*, *βάδισις* &c., end in *σις*. In some words the dialectic form *τις* (gen. *ιος*, *εως*) for *σις* prevailed, as *φάτις*, *χῆτις* from *ΧΑ-ω*, *ἄμπωτις* (for *ἀνάπωσις*), *πίστις* from *πείθω*, *λήστις* for *λήθη*, *μνηστis* from *μνήμη*. Instead of *σια* we find also a more rare form in *ιον* and *σιον* in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as *γυμνάσιον*, exercise, *συμπόσιον*, *ναυάγιον*, *καπηγόριον* &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

Obs. 2. More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are *a.* those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign *s* at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be *ε*, being changed to *ο*, as *βίης*, *χως*, from *ΒΗΧ-ω* (*βήσσω*), *φλόξ* from *φλέγω*; there was also a later form of these abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρικῆ*, *δώς* and *ἄρπαξ* in Hesiod for *δόσις*, *ἄρπαγή*, (cf. *ἀλαί*, *κρόκα*, *ἰῶκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὀρχηστύς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πληγμονή*, *εὐχωλή*, *τερπωλή*, *πανσωλή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θωπωρή*, *ἀλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀλγηδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark:

a. They are formed (as well as immediately from the simple root, as *λύ-σις*, *στά-σις*, *θε-σις*, *δύ-σις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγ-σις*), *γύμμα-σις* for *γύμναδ-σις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αίνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *ᾱσις*, *ᾱσία*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίνω*, *γγρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπανσις*, *ὑφασις* and *ὑφανσις*.

b. To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δειμός* from *δεῖσαι*, *χῦμός* from *χέω*, *κέχυμαι*, *ῥυμός* from *ῥύω*, *έρω*, *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*, the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἀρδμός*, *ἱρεμός*, *θ* far oftener, as *ἀρχήθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μηνιθμός*, *ώρυθμός*, *ελαυθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *ΒΑ-ω*, *ῥυθμός* (Ion. *ῥυσμός*), *ισθμός*, from *ἴω*, *εἴμι*, *ἰθμα*, *εἰσίθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ἄω*, *δυθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἀρθμός* from *ἌΡΩ*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωσμαι*.

Obs. 1. In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *λωχμός* from *λώκω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέκω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὐχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

c. In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*, *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*, *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλώω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιμήσομαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελέω* (*έσω*), *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἀρόω* (*όσω*).

Obs. 2. There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

a. *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βήμα*.

ε. *αἵνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἵρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*

δέσις, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θέσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θῆμα*

ὀφειλέτης—*ὀφειλημα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανέμησις*

γένεσις, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὔρεσις*, *εὔρετης*, *εὔρεμα* seldom, *εὔρημα*.

ι. *τίσις*, *ἀτίτος*, *φθίσις*, *ἄφθιτος*.

ο. *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δώσις*, *δώτωρ*)

βίωσις (from *βιόω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *ἀναβιώσις*.

υ. *λύσις*—*λῦμα*, *λῦσίζωνος* and its other derivatives;

δύσις, *ἐπενδότης*, *ἐνδύμα*

φύσις, *φῦτόν*—*φῦμα*, *φῦσίζωος*

θύσια, *θύτήρ*—*θύμα*, *θύμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός*, *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η*, *α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολμός*, *ὁ στόλος*, *στολή* from *στελλω*, *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from *ΓΕΝ-ω*, *ὁ σπάρος* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*, *τροφή*, *τρέφω*, *τομή*, *φθορά*, *ἀλοιφή*, *ἀοιδή*, but *ἀγερμός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτιρμων* *ε* is changed to *ι*; *ὁ ἔλεγχος*, *ὁ ἡμερος*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα*, *μη*, *ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρέμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives):

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ιη*, from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.: *σοφία* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*, gen. *ον-ος*, *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*, *πενία* from *πένος*, gen. *ητος*, *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, *ἀνδρεία*.—b. *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which

coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *ειᾶ*, *οιᾶ*: *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *έ-ος*, *ἀμάθεια*, *ἐθνοια* from *ἐθνους*, gen. *έθνο-ος*.—*c.* in *σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος*: *σωφρο-σύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*, *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*, of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *ιερωσύνη*, (Demosth.), from *ιερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ε* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—*d.* *της* gen. *τηςος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς*: *ισότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ίσος*, *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—*e.* *ος*, gen. *εος*=*ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract: *τάχος* from *ταχύς*, *ψευδος* from *ψευδής*, *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*, *αἶσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κύδος*, *τὸ μήκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλυεύκος*, *ἔρευθος*, from *γλυεύς*, *ἐρύθρος*.—*f.* Lastly, *ας* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δυνας*, *τριας*.

Obs. 1. From adj. in *ης*, *εος*, we find in some compounds *ια* instead of *ειᾶ*, as in *αὐθαδία*, *εὐσεβία*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *ειᾶ*: always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωδία*, *δυσωχία*; *ια* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ια* is the invariable form;—*ειᾶ* and *ία* in Attic poetry: in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *ἡή*, but also in some words *ιη*, as *εὐγενίη*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *ια* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργείη*, Hes.

Obs. 2. The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ως* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

Obs. 3. In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὀξυβλεψία* &c.

Obs. 4. In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εια*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοιά*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

a. Gentilia: national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ίδος*), *ιτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ατης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. *Obs. 3.*

b. Patronymics: in *ίδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ίδος*), *ιάδης*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and some others in *άδης* (fem. *άς*, gen. *άδος*): less frequent and only poetic *ίων*, gen. *ωνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ίωνη* and *ινη*, as *Πριαμ-ίδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος*, *Πηλεΐδης* from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος*, *Τανταλ-ίδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος*, *Νηρηΐδες* (Dor. *Νηρεΐδες*, Attic *Νηρηΐδες*) from *Νηρέυς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ἦος*), *Κεκροπ-ίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος*, *Μεμνονίδης* from *Μέμνων*, *ον-ος*, *Μινωίδης* from *Μίνως*, *Ἀχαιμενίδης* from *Ἀχαιμένης*, *ε-ος*, *Πανθοίδης* from *Πάνθοος*, *-ους*, *Λητοίδης* from *Λητώ*, gen. *όος*=*οὐς*; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών*, *Φερητ-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος*; *Αἰνε-άδης* from *Αἰνέας*, *Θεστι-άδης*, fem. *Θεστι-άς*, from *Θέστιος*, *Βορε-άδης*, fem. *Βορεάς* (Soph.), from *Βορέας*, *Ἀγυ-άδης* from *Ἄγυς*; *Κρον-ίων*, gen. *ἔωνος* and *ἰονος*, from *Κρόνος*, *Ἀτρε-ίων* from *Ἀτρείς*, *έ-ος*, *Ἀκρισ-ίωνη*, *Ἀδρηστ-ίνη*.

Obs. 1. Patronymics formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναΐδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Ἀρητιάδης* as if from

**Ἀρης*, gen. *ἡτος*, *Λαμπετιδης* from *Λάμπος*, **Ἀγχισιᾶδης* from **Ἀγχίσης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (Hom.) from *Δευκαλίων*, but **Ἰαπετιονίδης* from **Ἰάπετος* &c.

c. Diminutives (*ὑποκοριστικά*): expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ιον* (the most usual) *ἄριον* (*ἄσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ῥῆλιον*, *ῥῆλις*, *ῥῆριον*, *ῥῆφιον* (*ῥῆφιον*);—*ἴς* (gen. *ἰδος* and *ἰδος*), *ἰδιον* (from *ἴς*);—*ἴσκος*, *ἴσκη* (*ἴσκιον*), *ἴχη*, *ἴχριον*;—*ἰδεύς* (only of the young of animals): as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος*, *παιδ-ιον* from *παῖς*, *παιδ-ός*, *κηπ-ιον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula*;—*παιδ-ἄριον*; *ἄσιον* for *ἄριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding; *μειρακ-ῥῆλιον*, *ἀκανθῆλις* from *ἀκανθα*, Dor., *ῥησ-ῥῆριον*, *ζωῦφιον*: the endings *ῥῆφιον*, *ῥῆριον*, are only variations of *ῥῆφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *ν* preceding, as *χρυσάφιον* from *χρυσός*;—*πινάκ-ἴς* from *πίναξ*, *ἄμαξις*;—*ῥησ-ἰδιον* from *ῥήσος*, *βοιδιον* from *βοῦς*, *βο-ός*, *ἰχθυῖδιον* (for *ἰχθιον*) from *ἰχθύς*, *ῥ-ος*, *ῥῆδιον* from *ῥς*, *ῥ-ός*, *γῆδιον* (for *γῆδιον*) from *γῆ*, *κρεᾶδιον* (for *ᾶδιον*) from *κρέας*, *ἐλᾶδιον* (for *αἰδιον*) from *ἐλαιον*, *ἀγγειῖδιον* (for *ἀγγειῖδιον*) from *ἀγγεῖον*, *οἰκῖδιον* (for *οἰκι-ἰδιον*) from *οἰκία*; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ἰδιον*, as *ξυφῖδιον*, *Σωκρατῖδιον*; those which have *εως* in the gen. drop the *ως* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *ἀμφορεῖδιον* from *ἀμφορεύς*, *ῥησειῖδιον* from *ῥήσις*; *δακτυλῖδιον* Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 418 from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous;—*νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας*; *ἴσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη*; *ἴχη*, *ἴχριον* only in *πολίχη*, *πολίχριον* from *πόλις*, *κυλίχη*, *κυλίχριον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πίθᾶκη* from *πίθος*;—*λαγ-ἰδεύς* from *λαγώς*, *ἀετ-ἰδεύς* from *ἀετός*, *λεοντ-ἰδεύς* from *λέων*, *οὔτος*: so also *υἰδεύς*, son's son, grandchild (Isocr. Ep. 8.).

Obs. 2. The form *υλος*, as *Ἐρώυλος* from **Ἐρως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

Obs. 3. In many simple diminutives in *ιον*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2.; in others, in *ιον*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

d. Names of Places: in *ιον* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *φον*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero; *ών*, gen. *ῶνος*, sometimes *εών* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *ἐργαστή-ιον*, a workshop, *ληστή-ιον*, the haunt of robbers, from *ἐργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής*, and so others in *τήριον* from *τήρ* or *της*; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *ποτήριον*: *λογεῖον*, the place for the actors on the stage, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως*, *κουρεῖον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως* (many in *ιον* (*ειον*)) have a different meaning, as *τροφεῖον*, *payment for education*, from *τροφεύς*; **Ἀπολλών-ιον*, *Θησεῖον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως*, **Ἡρακλείον*, **Ἡραῖον*, **Ἑρμαῖον*, **Ἀθηναιον*, **Ὀλυμπικεῖον*, **Ἡφαιστεῖον*, **Ἀσκληπιεῖον*, *Μουσεῖον*, *Ἀνάκειον* (from **Ἀνακες*), *Ἀητῶν* from *Ἀητώ*;—*ἀνδρών* and *γυναικών*, chambers for men and women, *ἵππων*, horse-stall, *δαφνών*, laurel plot, *ῥόδων* and *ῥοδωνιά*, *rosary*, *κρινών* and *κρινωνιά*, *πιριστερέων* and *πιριστερών*.

e. Instrumental: signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σεῖστρον*, a rattle, *διδαστρον*, schooling-money, *λουῖτρον*, bathing water, bath. Also applied to places, as *ὀρχήστρα*, a place for dancing.

Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

Obs. When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *os*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φάνος*, *shining*, from *φαν*; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *ἐπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *ιμος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *ιμος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *ἐδώδιμος*, *eatable*, &c. The primitives of those in *μαίος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβολιμαίος*, *suppositivus*.

c. *νός*, *ιως* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (ΔΕΙ), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἀμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *ἄρός*, (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μι-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent*; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πληρής*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *ας* (gen. *αδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *φος*, *υιος*), *ικός* (if *υ* precedes, *-κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or manner of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *ικός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέριος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέριος*, *τίμιος*, *φόνιος*;—*ἀγοραῖος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναῖος* from *κρήνη*, *δικαῖος*, *θέρειος* (*θέρω*, *ε-ος*), *βασιλείος* (*βασιλεύς*, *ε-ως*), *αἰδοῖος* (*αἰδώς*, *ό-ος*), *γέλοιος* (from *γέλω* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.). *ἡφός* (*ἡώς*), *ἡρῶος* and *ῶος* (*ἥρως*, *ω-ος*)—(*πατρώος* and thence *μητρώος*, *παππῶος*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general

meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριπύχμιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*.

Obs. 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαύσιος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*ἐκών*, *όντος*), *ἱκέσιος* (*ἱκέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θαυμάσιος* (*-άω*).

Obs. 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαίος* (*κῆπος*), *χερσαίος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταίος* (*σκότος*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαίος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαίος*; so also we find *ειος* and *ουος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδεῖος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβειος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

Obs. 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, not *ικός*, as *Δαρεικός*, *Δεκελεικός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδεῖος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὄρεϋς* and *κεραμεύς*, *ὄρεικός*, *κεραμεικός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αῖκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *ικός*, as *ἀνδρείος*, *γυναικίος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ῖνος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρῦς-εος*=*χρυσούς*, *χάλκεος*=*οῦς*, *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπινος*=*ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ινός*, sometimes *ῖνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ινός*, *ἑσπερ-ινός*, *χθισ-ινός*, *hesternus*.

Obs. 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, *even*, from *πέδον*: so *ὄρεινός*, *mountain-ous*, *ἀλγεινός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εἰδιεινός* from *εἰδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *εντος* (always preceded by a vowel, by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl., by *ο* in the II. and III., except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, *αἰός*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ὕλη-εις*, *πυρρός* (for *οῖς* the Epic used *ῶεις* *metri gratia*), *αἰσχ-ρός*, *φθοινρός*, *νυσ-ερός* and *νυσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αλέος*, *ψωρ-αλέος*, *θαυρ-αλέος*.

e. *ήριος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήριος*, *λυτήριος*.

f. *ῶδης*, neut. *ῶδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *εἶδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογώδης*, *fier-y*, *σφηκώδης*, *ωαυρ-ish*, *ποιώδης*, *grass-y*, *λυωδης*, *mud-dy*, *αιματώδης*, *blood-y*.

g. *ιος* (fem. *ία*) *κός*, *ικός* (fem. *κή*, *ική*), *ηνός* (fem. *ηνή*), and (preceded by *ρ* or *ι*) *ανός* (*ανή*), Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*, *ῖνος*, (*ἰνη*), national names; but frequently these are used as subst. especially those in *ανός*, *ηνός*, *ῖνος*, which are used only of places out of Greece; as *Κορίνθ-ιος*, *ία*, *Σαλαμίν-ιος*, *ία*; (*αῖος* from subst. of I. decl. for *αῖος* or *ήιος*) *Λαρισσαίος* (*Λάρισσα*), *Ἀθηναίος*, *αία*; *Κῶς* (*Κῶς*), *Χίος* (for *ῖος* from *Χίος*), *Ἀργεῖος* (from *Ἄργος*, *ε-ος*), *Τήιος* from *Τῆος* (*Τῆος*), *Κεῖος* (Ion. *Κῆϊος*) from *Κέως* (properly *Κῆος*); from words in *ουος*, *οὔντος*, some regularly *όντ-ιος*, others *ουσ-ιος*, or (preceded by a vowel or *ρ*), *άσιος*, as *Ὀπούντιος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος*, *Φλιάσιος* (*Φλιούς*), *Ἀγαυράσιος* (*Ἀγαυροῦς*). Also in *Μιλήσιος* (*Μίλητος*) the *σ* is put for the *τ* (see §. 334. *Obs.* 3.);—*Λακεδαιμονικός*, *Εὐβοϊκός* and (from *Εὐβοεύς*) *Εὐβοεικός*, *Θηβαϊκός*, *Ἀχαιοικός*, *Κορινθιακός* (*κός*, *ικός*, very frequently gives a possessive notion);—*Κυζικ-ηνός*, *ηνή* (*Κύζικος*), *Σαρδι-ανός*, *ανή* (Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*) (*Σάρδεις*, gen. Ion. *ι-ων*), *Ἀγκυρανός* (*Ἄγκυρα*), *Ταραντ-ῖνος*, *ἰνη* (*Τάρας*, *αντ-ος*).

Obs. 2. A form of the feminine *ία* is *άς*, as *Λημνιάς*, *Δηλιάς*.

Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

δην, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed *άδην*, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as *βά-δην*, *pedetentim*, *βλά-δην*, *jaciendo*, *ἀνέ-δην*, *effuse* (*ἀνίημι*, 'ΕΩ), *κρύβδην* (*κρύπτω*), *γράφ-δην*, *scribendo* (*γράφω*), *σπορ-άδην*, *sparsim*, *ἐπιτροχ-άδην* *ἀγορεύειν* (Homer).

Obs. 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take *σ* cannot form these adverbs, except *βύω*, *βύζην*, *βυζόν*.

2. From substantives with the following endings :

a. *δόν* or *αδόν* (*δά*, *ηδά* poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as *οἶνον χανδόν* (*hiando*) *ἐλεῖν*, *ἀναφανδόν*, *απερτε*, *διακριδόν*, *distinctly*, *ἐμβαδόν*, *ἐμάχοντο* *πύξ τε καὶ ἐλαχδόν* Hesiod. Scut. 302 ; *καταχιδά*, i. e. *ρίειν* Hesiod. Theog. 369 ; *ἀποστα-δὰ λίσσεσθαι* Od. ζ, 143 ; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *βοτρυδόν*, *in a bunch*, (*βότρυς*), *ἀγεληδόν*, *gregatim*, *κυνηδόν*, *like a dog*, *πλωθηδόν*, *like bricks* (*πλίνθος*).

b. Ending in *ς* (*ξ=ks*), as *πύξ*. See §. 324. *Obs.*

3. From adjectives with the ending *ως*, *ω*, §. 323. and §. 324. *δ.* and *Obs.* 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings *ί*, *ί*, *ι*, *ει*.

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs with the endings *θεν*, *δε* (*σε*), *θι*, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as *οὐρανό-θεν*, *from heaven*, *οὐρανό-θι*, *to heaven*, *οὐρανό-θι*, *in heaven* ; *ἀλλοθεν*, *ἀλλοσε*, *ἀλλοθι* : *αὐτόθι* is Epic, contracted to *αὐθι*.

Obs. 2. The words of the I. decl. retain before *θεν* their *η* or *α*, of the II. their *ο*, of the III. the *ο* of the genitive, as *Ὀλυμπιάθεν*, *θύρα-θεν* (Ion. *θύρηθεν*), *γῆθεν*, *Σπάρτηθεν*, *Δεκελειάθεν*, *χαμάθεν* (or *χαμαίθεν*) ; *οἰκο-θεν*, *μακρόθεν*, *ἀλλοθεν* ; though these vowels *α*, *η*, *ο* are often substituted one for the other, as *χαμόθεν*, *Δεκελειόθεν*, *Κικυννόθεν* (*Κίκυννα*), *γειόθεν*, *ρίζοθεν*, *ἰσχαρόθεν*, *Μηθυμνόθεν*, *Μεγαρόθεν*, *διχόθεν* from *δίχα*, *Κολωνήθεν* from *Κολωνός*, *δαίτηθεν* (Homer) from *δαίς*. Cf. *βαλασηφόρος* from *βάλανον*, *καλασηφόρος* and *καλαθοποιός*, *ελαφηβόλος* and *ελαφοκτόνος*, *θαλασσομάχος*, *χαμαιροφύλαξ* &c.

Obs. 3. The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as *ἄνω-θεν*, *κάτω-θεν*, *πρόσω-θεν* late *πρόσσοθεν*, *ἔξω-θεν*, *ἔσω-θεν*, *ἐκεί-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θι*, *ἐκα-θεν*, *ὁμό-θεν*, *πέρα-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θεν*, *ἔνδο-θι*. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as *ἀμφοτέρω-θεν*, *ἐκατέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωσε*. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as *ἀμφοτέρω*. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as *ἔξο-θεν*, *πρόσ-θεν*, *ὑπισ-θεν*, *ἐκάτερθεν* for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as *ὑπιθεν*, *ἐμπροθεν* (Theocr. IX. 6.), *ἔκροθεν*.

Obs. 4. In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratia*, as *πρόσθε*, *ὑπισθε*, *ἐνερθε*, *πάρορθε*, *ἔκτοσθε*, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as *ἀντρόθε* Pind., *Κυτρόθε* Callim. Fr. 217., *Λιθύαθε* Theocr.

Obs. 5. The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as *ἀλαδε* (*Δας*), *Πυθώδε* (from *Πυθώ*), *οἰκόνδε* only Epic. Also *οἰκαδε* (from the root *ΟΙΞ*), like *φύγαδε* (from *ΦΥΞ*), instead of the wholly disused *φυγῆνδε*, *ἑλευσινάδε*, *ἔρεβόςδε*. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is

attached instead of *δε*, as *ἐκεί-σε*, *δυσ-σε*, *ἀλλοσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *ἐτέρωσε*, *οὐδαμῶσε*, *αὐτόσε*, *πάντοσε*, *τηλόσε*, *ἀγχόσε*; more rarely to substantives, as *οἰκόσε*, *κυκλόσε*. In the plural, as coalesces with the *δε* into *ζε*, as *Ἀθήναζε*, *Θήβαζε* (irregularly *Θριῶζε* from *Θριαί* or *Θρία*): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, *Μουσικίαζε*, *Ἀφιδναζε*; so the poetic adverbs *θύραζε*, *foras*, *ἔραζε*, *χαμᾶζε*, *hymum* (from the substantives *ἔρα*, *χαμᾶ*). In the Epic *ἄιδόδε* the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for *εἰς ἔδου*, &c. *δάματα*).

Obs. 6. For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δεις*, as *χαμᾶδεις*, for *χαμᾶζε*, *ἄλλυδεις* for *ἄλλοσε* and *οἰκαδεις*, *δομῶν*, in Aristoph. Acharn. 735; Ibid. 699, also *ἀμοιβᾶδεις* or *-ηδεις*: and others in the grammarians.

Obs. 7. The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as *ἐκείθι*, *illic* (Ion. *κεῖθι*), and the poet. *ἐνδοθι* (for *ἐνδον*), *τόθι*, *δίθι*, *πόθι*, *ἀλλοθι*, *αὐτόθι*. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative: *ἡῶθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *κηρόθι*.

Obs. 8. Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as *παντ-αχ-όθεν*, *πανταχόσε*, *πολλ-αχ-όθεν*, *πολλαχόσε*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-όθεν*; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η*, *ου*, *οι*, as, *ἄλλ-αχ-οῦ*, *αἰθι*, *παντ-αχ-οῦ*, *ὠβique*, *πολλ-αχ-οῦ*, *παντ-αχ-ῇ*, *πολλ-αχ-ῇ*, *παντ-αχ-οῖ*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-οῖ*. Compare *ἦχι* for *ἦ*, *πάγχι* for *πάνυ*.

Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as *ναυ-μαχία*.—*b.* Formal with formal, as *πάρ-εκ*.—*c.* Essential with formal, as *σύν-οδος*, *ἀν-έχω*.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (substantive + adj. or another subst. in gen.), as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, *κακο-δαίμων* (= *ἀγαθός*, *κακὸς δαίμων*), *καχ-εξία* (= *κακὴ ἔξις*); *ἵππ-ουρίς* (= *ἵππου οὐρά*), *σκια-γράφημα* (= *σκιάς γραφή*); or in an *objective* relation (a verb or adj., or also a subst. + a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition, as *ἐργο-λαβεῖν* (*ἔργον λαβεῖν*), *ἐργολάβος*; *ἵπποτροφεῖν*, *ἵπποτρόφος*: *θεοσεβέω*, *θεοσεβής*, *θεοσεβεία*; *ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν*, *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, *ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν*, *ἀνθρωποκτόνος*: *παιδαγωγεῖν*, *παιδαγωγός*: *ναυμαχεῖν* (*ναυσιμάχεσθαι*), *ναύμαχος*, *ναυμαχία*; *βουφορβεῖν*, *βουφορβός*, *βουφορβία*; *γεωγραφεῖν*, *γεωγράφος*, *γεωγραφία*; *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *προσ-φέρειν*, *πρόσ-φορος*, *προσ-φορά*; *ἀνιστάναι*, *ἀνάστατος*, *ἀνάστασις*; *δυσσαρεῖν*, *δυσάρεστος*.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof if it be a noun as in the instances above: so *κενο-δοξία*, *ψευδο-δοξία*, *κρεωφάγος*, *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *παιδοτρίβης*, *ιχθυοπώλης*, *λογοποιός*, *δικογράφος*, *πολιπόρθος*; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as *δαισιδαίμων* = *δαισας τοὺς δαίμονας*.

4. The attributive compounds (substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων* = *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, *ἵππουρίς* = *ἵππου οὐρά*, and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as *χρυσάνθεμον*, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to

the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγους ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to hold-up=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion. See §. 641.

Obs. In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαίφατος προνοία Soph. Trach. 823.

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διακλάμπειν, ὑπεξαναδύναι, ἐξυπαναστήναι; βατραχομουμαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μῦς μάχη), especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαρκομήτης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπροι takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπέκ-φεύγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθεῖναι, ἐπιδια-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-σῆναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπεικώς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι, ἄν for ἀνέστη, so μέτα, πάρα &c. for μέτεστι, πάρεστι.

Obs. Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as φροῦδος (πρὸ ὁδοῦ), προδργου (πρὸ ἔργου) ἀποικος (ἀπὸ (τοῦ) οἴκου).

§. 342. 2. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: εἰ, πλὴν, ἅμα, ἄρχι, ἄρτι, ἄγαν (before vowels and ν or ρ with which it is assimilated ἄγαν, otherwise ἄγα), πάλιν, poet. πάλι, πάλαι, δίς (from δύο), δίχα, πᾶν, as εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής, πλημμελής (πλήν, μέλος), πλημμελεῖν, πλημμελῆσις; ἀματροχᾶω, ἀματροχία; ἀγχιβατεῖν, ἀγχιβάλαστος, *mariproximus*; ἀρτιθαλής, ἀγακλής, ἀγασθένης, ἀγάρροος, ἀγαστονος, Ἀγαμέμνων, ἀγάννηφος, παλὶμβλαστος, παλῶξις (ἰώκω), παλαίφατος, διςμύριοι, διφθογγος. πάνσφοος.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

a. ἡμι-, *half*; the ι is never elided, as ἡμίφλεκτος, ἡμίονος, ἡμίεθος.

β. δυσ- (=English *mis*, in mischance), expressing "hardness," "difficulty," "badness," and frequently opposed to εὖ, as δυστυχία and εὐτυχία, δυσδαιμονία and εὐδαιμονία. Hence the poetic compounds δύσπαρις, δύσγαμος &c.

γ. The *α Privative* (before a vowel generally ἀν-), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as ἄβατος, ἄπειλος, ἄπαις, ἀτιμία, ἀτυχέιν.

Obs. 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably ἀν, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, *in*: (Buttmann makes it ἀνα, quoting ἀνάειδος (Hom.), and ἀνάελπτος (Hes.), though these may have been originally ἀνέελπτος, ἀνέειδος); so ἀμ-φασίη, ἀν-ρέφελος in the older language, and ἀνεν: from ἀν came ἀ before consonants and digammated words. As the digamma was dropped the ἀ stood before the vowel in such words, as αἴσιος Pind. (elsewhere αἰσιος): in some a contraction took place, as ἄκων=ἀ-έκων, ἀργός=ἀεργός &c.

δ. The *α Intensive and Collective*, expresses the notion of *similarity, community, union, concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as ἀλοχος, ἀκοιτις, ἀδελφός, *brother* (from δελφός, *the womb*), ἀγάσταις (*from one womb*), ἀγάλακτες, *sucking together, of the same family*, ἀκόλουθος, *going the same road* (κείλευθος), ἀόςος, ἀοσογήτηρ from ἔπω, as ὁπάων and ὁπαδός (as ὅσσα is connected with ἔπος, and ὅσσεσθαι with ἔπεισθαι, or πείσσειν with πέπων). *Similarity*, ἀτάλαντος, *of the same weight*, ἀλίγκιος, ἐναλίγκιος (cf. Goth. *leik-jan*, and English *like, alike*, German *-lich*), ἀπειδος, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, ἀθρόος, *confused, noisy*, from θρέω, θρέομαι, *to whine*, ἀλλής from ἀλής or ἁλής, ἀγέρω, ἀγέλη.—*Intensity*, ἀτενής, *intentus*, ἀσκιος, *thickly shaded*, αὐτιάχος *loudly sounding* (Æolic for αἰάχος), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

Obs. 2. We must not confound this with the *α euphonic*.

Obs. 3. Hartung^a connects this *α intensive* with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel*, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὁμοιος (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *sammt*), hence *omnis*.

Obs. 4. This *α* sometimes becomes *αι*, as αἰσύφηλος and ἀσύφηλος, and η, as ἡλίβατος from λίψ, which we must not confound with the η which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as ἡλυξ, ἡβαίος.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition:

ε. The Epic *νη* and *νω* (=να followed by ο), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*), in a privative sense, as νήρεμος, νήνemos, νηπενθής, νήπouνος, νηλεής and ἀνηλεής (from ἔλεος), νήκεστος ἀνήκεστος (ἀκείομαι), νηνεμία and ἀνηνεμία, νώνυμος and ἀνώνυμος: the form ἀνη may be the two negatives *α priv.* and *νη*.

ζ. The old poetic *ἄρι* (cognate to ἀρείων, ἀριστος, ἀρετή &c.) and *ἐρι*, expressing "*very*," as ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης.

η. The Epic *ζα* or *δα* intensive, as ζάλευκος, δαφοινός.

^a Part. Græc. ii. 75.

Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally :

Internal changes.

a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as *φερ-αυγής* ; and to the root of pure verbs *σ* is annexed, as *πau-σ-άνεμος*.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as *δακ-ι-θυμος*, or the syllable *σι* is inserted, as *ἐγερ-σι-γέλως* : the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as *τανύ-πεπλος*. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as *ἀμαρτ-ο-επής*. The strengthened, and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as *λειπ-δ-ταξίς*, *μαί-φονος*.

Obs. 1. Instead of *σι*, the poets sometimes insert *εσι* (*ες*), as *ἐλκ-εσί-πεπλος*, *λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ* ; *εσι* is sometimes shortened to *ες* before a consonant, as *φερ-έσ-βιος*. The derivatives of *MIR* in composition take the syllable *σο*, as *μυζόλευκος*, and after this analogy *στρεψόδικος*.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. *η* or *α*, as *νικη-φόρος*, *χοη-φόρος*, *ἀγορα-νόμος* : Ion. *η* for *ᾱ*, *μοιρη-γενής* (*μοῖρα*, Ion. *η*), *μελιη-γενής* : Dor. *ᾱ*, *ἀρετᾱ-λόγος*, *ἀρετᾱ-λογία* (*ἀρετή*), *ικετᾱ-δόκος* (*ικέτης*). In composition with *ὄραν* the *α* coalesces with the *ο* into *ω*, as *θεω-ρός*, *πυλωρός*, *τιμωρός*. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the conjunctive letter *ο* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δίκη*), *λογχο-φόρος*, *ρίζοτόμος*, *ήμεροδρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾱ*), *γᾱο* after the Ion. Att. fashion, becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γεώμορος*.

Obs. 2. The *η* or *α* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ἐλαφη-βόλος*, *θανατη-φόρος*, *νεη-γενής* (*νέος*), *βιβλια-γράφος* and *βιβλιογράφος*, *διδυμᾱτόκος* ; *λαμπαδη-φόρος*, *ἀσπιδη-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾱ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολια-νόμος*, *σταχυητόμος* ; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξίφοφόρος* and *-ηφόρος*, *σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *ᾱ* and the conjunctive vowel *ᾱ* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτήρ* and *κυνᾱμνία* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀτυλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρείτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὄνομά-κλυτος*, the *α* seems to be the acc. ending.

b. In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογο-γράφος*, *λογέμπορος* ; *ἰσόρροπος* (*ἴσος*, *ρέπω*), *ἰσ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγός*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεός*).

c. In words of the III. declension.

a. The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *s* from the nominative, (so *vs*, *v*, gen. *εως*, *εος*), as *πελεκυ-φόρος*, *ἄστυ-νόμος*, *ἡδυλόγος*, *πολυ-φάγος* ; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*,

ναῦς, root BOF, NAF), as βου-φορβός, ναυ-μαχία; lastly some in ν and ρ, as πυρ-φόρος, μελάν-δρουν, μελάμ-πεπλος, μέλαγ-χολία, Παν-έλληνες, πανή-γυρις, παν-δός, πανσυδῆ, πάν-σοφος, generally πασσυδῆ, πάσσοφος.

Obs. 3. The strengthened form παντ- or παντο- is very rare: παντοδαπός, and the poetic words παντοπόρος, παντάρκης.

β. Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitival *ος*.) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as σωματο-φύλαξ, σωματ-εμπορία.

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as αἰμυσταγής, σπερμολόγος, στομαγία, σωμασκεῖν &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε*, as ψευδο-μαρτυρία, ἀληθό-μυθος, ἀνθο-φόρος, ξιφο-κτόνος, but it is retained in ελεό-θρεπτος, ὄρεο-πόλος.

Obs. 5. In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιως*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as φυνσιο-λόγος, ἰχθυο-πώλης, δακρυο-γόνος; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as μαντι-πόλος, ὀρχί-πεδον, λεξι-θρεῖν: so the poetic ἰχθυ-βολεύς, δρυτόμος, δακρύρροος, δακρυχέω, and after this analogy δικτυβόλος from δίκτυον; both forms are found in δρυκο-λάπτης and δρυκολάπτης. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as ὄρεω-κόμος (ὄρεϋς, gen. *εως*), κρεω-πώλης (κρέας), γηρο-βοσκός, κερο-βάτης (γῆρας, κέρας).

Obs. 6. Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as μνηο-ειδής, ὀρθο-επής: as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as αἰχμάλωτος, φιλεργός; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as ἰχθυ-ο-ει-δής=ἰχθυ-ώδης, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the compounds of ἔργον, as παν-ο-εργός=πανούργος, and all of ἔχω, except καχεξία, as ραβδούχος &c.

Obs. 7. To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., *ι* is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as πυρίπνους, νυκτιπόρος, γαστριμαργος, αἰγιόβτης; μυστιπόλος (μυστής), μυρίπνους, χαλκίοικος, ἀργίπους. In some poetic compounds this *ι* is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in δρειβάτης, ελειβάτης (and analogously the Epic ἀνδρειφόντης, Ἀργειφόντης from Ἄργος, ου); ὄδοιπόρος, χοροῦίπος (both these also in prose), with *α* in μεσαιπόλιος, μαλακίποδες.

Obs. 8. Where the simple root ends in *σ*, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as τέλος-φόρος, σακεσ-πάλος, σακεσ-φόρος, ὀρέσ-βιος, ὀρέσ-κωος, κερασ-βόλος, φωσ-φόρος &c., μυσπολεῖν (Aristoph.) from μῦς (§. 100. Obs. 2.); ὀρέσ-κιος, ὀρέσ-τερος (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is *εος*, as τέλος (root TEAEΣ), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel *ι*, as ὀρεσ-ι-βάτης, τειχεσιπλήτης, ἔχχεισιμαρος, μελεσιπτερος, τελεσιδιώτειρα. In the following words *σ* is euphonic: δικα-σ-πόλος, μογο-σ-τόκος, θεό-σ-δοτος, θεο-σ-εχθρία (Aristoph.), besides the regular θεοεχθρία, οὐδενό-σ-ωρος (Hom.) for οὐδενώωρος, νεώ-σ-οικος for νεώοικος, ἔναρ-σ-φόρος Hesiod. Sc. 192. for ἔναροφόρος. In Θέσφατος, the *σ* is an addition to the root ΘΕ.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of ναῦς as ναυσιπόρος.

Obs. 9. The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as *Διός-κορος*, *νουν-έχης*, perhaps in *πολισσοῦχος*, unless it be from *πόλισσα*, an old form of *πόλις*.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. *b*.

b. The second part of the Compound.

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the *ρ*, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, lengthen these vowels in composition into *η* and *ω*: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in *έω* &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (*α*) *εὐήμερος* from *ἔνιμος*, *ὑπήκοος* from *ἀκούω*, *κατήγορος*, *κατηγορέω*, *ποδῆρης*, *μονήρης*, *τριήρης* &c. from *ἌΡΩ*, *στρατηγός* from *ἄγω*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἀνῆρ*, *ἀμφήκης* from *ἀκή*, *οἰνήρυσις* from *ἀρύω*; (*ε*) *δυσήρεμος* from *ἑρετός*, *δυσήλατος* from *εἰλαίνω*, *κατηρεφής* from *ἐρέφω*, *ἐπηλυσ* from *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἀνῆκεστος* from *ἀκείσθαι*: (*ο*) *τριώβολον* from *ὀβολός*, *ἀνωφελής* from *ὄφελος*, *πανωλής*, *πανώλεθρος* from *ὄλλυμι*, *ἀνώμαλος* from *ὄμαλός*, *ἀνώμοτος* from *ἔμνυμι*, *ἀνώνυμος*, *ἐπώνυμος* from *ὄνομα*, *ὑπώρεια* from *ὕδρος*, *δυσωπής* from *ὄπι-* and others from *ἀνένειν*, *ἀροῦν*, *ἀμείβειν*, *ἀριθμός*, *ἐρίζειν*, *ἐρᾶν*, *ἐμείν*, *ὀδύνη*, *ὀδοῦς*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ὄζω* &c.

Obs. 1. In many words such as *δυσέλεγκτος*, *δυσοδία*, *ἔμορος*, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as *δυσάλωτος*, *δυσσπής*, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as *ἀπελαύνω*, *ἀπέλασις*, *ἀπελάτης*, *ἐπονομάζω*, *ἐπονομασία*, *ἐπονομαστός*, &c.

Obs. 2. The Attics adopted the Doric *ā* for *η* in some compounds of *ἄγω*, *λαχαγός*, *ξεναγός*, *οὐραγός*, and the traged. in Iambics have *κυναγός*, *ποδαγός*.

The ending of the Compound.

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

a. When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὥς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμβάλλω*, *συναγείρω*, *συμπίπτω*, *ἀφαίρῃω*, *περιελαύνω*, *προέχω* or *προῦχω*, *ἐνρίπτω* &c.

Obs. 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the Epic some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *αἰερούειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέειν*.

b. When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἱπποτρέφειν*, but through the intermediate nom. *ἱπποτρόφος* *ἱπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβείν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*. See §. 340. 2.

Obs. 2. These compounds differ, in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

Obs. 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

a. A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

a. Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. ης (της) or as (gen. ου), ηρ (τηρ), τωρ, generally transitive substantives, as εὐεργέτης, νομοθέτης, μυροπώλης, ὀρνιθοθήρας, παιδολέτωρ.

γ. ης, es, generally pass. or intrans., as θεοφιλής, εὐμαθής, εὐπρεπής.

δ. s, or when joined with a preceding K letter, ξ, as ψευδομάρτυς (from ΜΑΡΤΥΩ, later μαρτυρέω), κακόμαντις (from ΜΑΝΤΙΩ, later μαντεύω), νομοφύλαξ, ἀπορρώξ.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as φιλομαθής, *loving learning*, φιλήκοος, *cupidus audiendi*, μελλόγαμος=ὁ γαμεῖν μέλλον, φιλόλογος=ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν, φιλοθύτης=ὁ θύειν φιλῶν, φιλοπότης=ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν.

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as σύμπραξις &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as συμπράττω: abstracts in *la* from a form in *os*, as ἀτιμία from ἀτιμος.

δ. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as ὁμόδουλος, σύνοδος, πρόξενος, ἡμίονος, βούλιμος, ἀκρόπολις, ἀλυκτοπέδη, ἀγαθοδαίμων, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, "Ἀρειὸς πάγος.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as δεισιδαίμων=ὁ τοὺς δαίμονας δείσας, μισόπονος, ἐπιχαιρέκακος=ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς ἐπιχαίρων, φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. ου, φιλόγλυκος, neut. υ, κακοδαίμων=ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων, μακρόχειρ=ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων, αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος=ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων, ἀποικος=ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν, ἀπαις=ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων. In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in ἡμέρα, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as *os* (gen. ου), *ω*s (gen. ω), *ης* (gen. ους), *is* (gen. dos), *ων*, and (when the subst. ends in *υ*) *s*, as σύνδειπνος (δείπνον), εὐθύδικος (δίκη), ἀτιμος (τιμή), δεχήμερος (ἡμέρα), φιλοχρήματος (χρῆμα, χρήματα), ἀστομος (στόμα), εὐγεως (γῆ), λειπόνεως (ναῦς), ἀνωφελής (τὸ ὠφελος), ἀναλκις (ἀλκή), ἀχρήμων, ἀδακρυς, gen. υος (τὸ δάκρυ).

Obs. 3. Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as ἀκόλουθος from κέλευθος, in Epic πεμπώβολον from ὄβελος, ἀμύμων from μῶμος, and all from ὄνομα ending in *os*, take the Æolic form ὄνυμα, as εὐόνυμος: *ην* and *ηρ* in all derivatives from φρήν and πατήρ become *ων* and *ωρ*, as σώφρων, ονος, εὐπάτωρ, ορος, also in προγαστήρ from γαστήρ, εἰήνωρ from ἀνήρ, and in compounds of μήτηρ, in which μήτηρ is the subject, as ἡ παμμήτωρ, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending *os* is added to the *ην* or *ηρ* of the root, as εὐάστερος, ἀλίμενος from ἀστήρ and λιμήν, root ἀστερ, λιμεν.

c. Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in *us* which generally becomes *ης*; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as ἀστυγείτων, *urbis vicinus*, πάνσοφος or πάσσοφος, *ον*, ἀνόμοιος, *ον*, ποδόηλος, *ον*, ἀηδής from ἡδύς, ποδόκης from ὠκύς.

INDEX OF WORDS.

The first figures refer to the §, the others to the paragraphs.

The asterisk denotes that the word itself is not in the text, but may be illustrated by referring to the paragraph given.

- ā and ǎ interchanged, 10, 1.
 a and ai interchanged, 10, 1, 2, 3.
 a and ε interchanged, 10, 2.
 a and η interchanged, 10, 1, 8.
 a and o interchanged, 10, 2, 9.
 a and ω interchanged, 10, 12.
 a prefixed or dropped, 10, *Obs.* 6.
 ā augm. for η 173, 1.
 ā modal vowel of pft. 190, 1., of aor. I. 194, 1.
 a tense ending of impft. 192, *Obs.* 1.
 a *purum*, decl. 78, 1.
 a- privative, 342, γ.
 a collective and intensive, 342, δ.
 ā *Æol.* contraction of ao, σου, αω 244, 3.
 ā Dor. termination for ω 197, 1.
 ā for η Dor. form of gen. I. decl. 82, 2.
 ǎ for ηs nom. I. decl. 77, 1.
 ā contrac. from *ea* acc. III. decl. 97, 2.
 ā, ǎ ending of adv. 324, η—3, γ.
 a ending of abstr. 332, δ.
 ā, ǎ as connexive in composition, 344, *Obs.* 2.
 'ā for ῆ 153, a.
 aa lengthening of ā in contr. verb, 240, 3.
 *ἀβλαβί 324, 2.
 ἀβριξ 324, *Obs.*
 ἀγα(ν) in compos. 342, 1.
 αγαθώτερος, τας 138.
 αγαπῆντες 243, 5.
 ἀγαν form 324, 3, a.
 αγαπώντως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 αγατός for αγαστός 318, *Obs.*
 *ἀγγελία derivation of, 334.
 ἀγε, age, agite, 328.
 ἀγγερεκα, -μαι 177, β.
 ἀγοχα 177, α (ἀγω), 214, *Obs.* 3.
 ἀγινόμεναι 198, 1.
 *ἀγνοια derivation of, 334.
 ἀγός in compounds, as ξενᾱγός 345, *Obs.* 2.
 ἀγνώσασκε 185, 2, c., 240, γ (ἀγνοέω).
 ἀγνωτος for ἀγνωστός 318, *Obs.*
 *ἀγξηράνη 222, *Obs.* 1.
 ἀγρεῖτε 328.
 ἀγρόμενος 248, c.
 ἀγρότερος 135, *Obs.* 3.
 ἀγνιεύς decl. 96, *Obs.* 3.
 ἀγχι 317, 2., in composition, 342, 1.
 'Αγχισιᾱδης from 'Αγχίστης 335.
 ἀγχιστα 141, *Obs.* 2.
 ἀγχιστος, ἀγχότερος 140, 3.
 ἀγχοῦ 324, 1.
 ἀγνος, gen. ου 115, *Obs.* 2.
 ἀδάματος for -αστος 318, *Obs.*
 ἀδέα for ἡδύν 108, 6 (cf. εὔρέα); as feminine, 122, 3, b.
 ἀδεῖν (ἀνδάνω).
 ἀδην adverbial ending, 339, 1.
 ἀδης ending of patronym. 335, b.
 ἀδῆσω (ἀνδάνω).
 ἀέ (ἀεί) form. 324, θ.
 αἰνως 128, *Obs.* 5.
 αἰλλόπος for -ους 128, *Obs.* 2.
 αἰθλα for ἀθλοι 85, *Obs.* 2.
 αἰί form 324, γ.
 αἰίσω 196, *Obs.* 1.
 αἰεσι from ἀημι 285, 1.
 αἰκητι, αἰκοντι 324, a.
 αεργεῖη for *ia* 334.

ἀέροση (αἶρω).

ἀζω ending of derivative verbs, 330, 1, a.

ἀηδοί, -οῦς, -ῶ 95, *Obs.* 9.

ἀήμενος from ἀημι 285, 1.

ἀθανασία and τία 334, *Obs.* 3.

ἀθανάτη for -ος 127, *Obs.* 2.

ἀθεεῖ 324, β.

Ἀθήνησι 324, ζ.

ἀθλοθεσία and τία 335, *Obs.* 3.

Ἀθώς 89, 8.

αι and ᾱ interchanged, 10, 1, 2, 3.

αι and ει interchanged, 10, 6.

αι and η interchanged, 10, 3, 8.

αι augm. 173, 1.

αι for ᾱ, as τύψαις 199, 2.

αι adverbial ending, 324, ζ.

αι collective for ἀ 342, *Obs.* 4.

αἶα for γαῖα 36, 4.

αἶγαν 108, 5.

αἶγος, gen. ου for αἶξ 115, *Obs.* 2.

αἰδοίεστος 136, ε.

αἶδος, ι, α, from ἈΙΣ 117, *Obs.* 4.

αἰδόςδε 84.

αἰδώς decl. 99, 2.

αἰεῖ 324, γ.

αἰκία for αἰεκία 334.

αἰκος ending of derived adjectives, 337.

αἰμο- in compos. for αἵματο- 344, *Obs.* 4.

αἶμα ending of feminines, 331.

αἶνω ending of derived verbs, 330.

αω and εω interchanged, 10, *Obs.* 3.

αἰολιστί 324, β.

αἰον ending of local nouns, 335, d.

αἰος ending of derived adjectives, 337.

—for ιος *Obs.* 2.

αἰος ending of derived adjectives, 338.

αις for ᾱς in participle, 199, 2.

αις Dor. ending of infin. for ᾱν 244, 2.

αἰσσω 12, *Obs.* 1.

αἰσύφηνος 342, *Obs.* 4.

αἰσχίων 136, 2., 140, 5.

αἰτέο for αἰτοῦ 241, 3.

*αἰτιόφτο 240, 3.

αἰφνης 324, 1.

*αἰφνός for λαῖψ- 36, 4.

ἀκαθαρσία 334, *Obs.* 3.

*ἀκαχήμενος, -ήμενος, ἀκάχησθαι accent, 205, *Obs.* 2.

ἀκάχημενος 178.

ἀκέο for ἀκού 241, 3.

ἄκερα 128, *Obs.* 6.

ἀκήκοα 177, β.

ἀκηρυκτί 324, β.

ἀκηχέσθαι 218, *Obs.* 11.

ἀκήχεται and -ηται κ. τ. λ. 178.

ἀκλαγγί, ἀκλαντί and στί, ἀκμηγί 324, β.

ἀκμην 324, 3.

ἀκραεῖ 324, β.

ἀκρατέστερος 135, ε.

*Ἀκταίωνος and ονος 109, 1.

ἄκων for ἀνάκων 342, *Obs.* 1.

ἀλαστόροισιν and ἀλάστωρ 115, *Obs.* 2.

ἀλγίων, -ιστος 136, 2., 140, 5.

ἀλέασθαι 246.

ἀλάλῃμαι 178.

ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλάλῃσθαι accent, 205, *Obs.* 2.

ἀλαλύκῃμαι 178.

ἀλείς, ἀλῆναι 265, 13.

ἀλεύασθαι (ἀλέομαι) 247.

ἀλεωρή for -λή 332, *Obs.* 2.

ἀληθες itane? 328.

ἀλήεσμαι (ἀλέω) 177, α.

ἀλήλιμμαι, ἀλήλιφα 177, β.

ἀλιεύς decl. 97, *Obs.* 3.

ἄλις 324, *Obs.* 1.

*ἀλιτήμενος accent, 205, *Obs.* 2.

ἄλκι for ἀλκή 117, *Obs.* 4.

ἄλλά form, 324, 3, δ.

ἀλλάξ 324, *Obs.*

ἀλλαχῇ 324, η.

ἄλλη adv. 324, η.

ἀλλήλων decl. 151.

ἀλλογνώσας for -ήσας 224, 7.

ἄλλυδις 339, *Obs.* 6.

*ἄλλυειν for ἀναλύειν 19, *Obs.*

ἄλλυς for ἄλλος 324, *Obs.* 5.

ἄλμενος 307, 1.

ἄλογιστί 324, β.

ἄλοι and ἄλως 115, 1.

*ἄλω for ἄλῶ 240, 3.

ἄλς 95.

ἄλσο, ἄλτο 307, 1.

ἄλύι 324, *Obs.* 5.

ἄλφειν (ἀλφαίνω).

ἄλφι for ἀλφίτων 117, *Obs.* 4.

ἄλῶ fut. Attic, 203, 3.

ἄλω 95, *Obs.* 13.

ἄλφην for -οίην 274, *Obs.* 3.

ἄλώπηξ for ἄλωπεξ 91, *Obs.* 1.

ἄλως and ἄλοι 115, 1.

ἄλως, gen. ὠνος 117, b., and *Obs.* 3.

ἄμα in compos. 342, α.—Derivation of, 342, *Obs.* 3.

ἄμᾱ adv. 324, η.

ἄμαθία for εια 334, *Obs.* 1.

ἄμαρτη 324, η.

ἄμαχεῖ 324, β.

ἄμβάτης for ἀναβ. 19, 1.

ἄμέ 145.

ἄμεινων 136, 1., 137.

ἄμελει 324, β.

ἄμές 145.

ἄμετρεῖ and ι 324, β.

ἄμῃ 324, η.

ἄμισθί 324, β.

ἄμμε 145, 146.

ἄμμένω for ἀναμίνω 19, 1.

ἄμμές for ἄσμες 146.

ἀμμένειν, ἀμμένω 145.
 ἀμνάσει for ἀναμν. 19, 1.
 ἀμοιβαδῖς and ἡδῖς 339, Obs. 6.
 ἀμός 152, Obs. 1.
 ἀμοχθεῖ 324, β.
 ἀμπλακείς (ἀμπλακίσκω).
 ἀμπνυτο 305, ε. 4.
 ἀμπωτίς for ἀναπ. 19, 1.
 ἀμύξ 324, 1.
 ἀμύς 324, Obs. 5.
 ἀμφί 324, α., ἀμφίς 324, Obs. 1.
 ἀμφι(έσω)ῶ 203, 3.
 ἀμφεσβήτουν 181, 2.
 ἀμόνον for ἀνά φ. 19.
 ἀμφασίη for ἀφασ. 342, Obs. 1.
 ἀμφω decl. 166, Obs. 2.
 ἀν before conson. for ἀνά 19.
 ἀν for ἀσι III. p. plur. pft. 191, 2.
 αν for εσαν or ησαν 279.
 αν gen. plur. I. decl. 82, 3.
 αν gen. plur. III. decl. 108, 5.
 αν for ἀνέστη; ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι 341, 2.
 αν ending of adverbs, 324, 3.
 αν-, ἀνα- privat. 342, γ., and Obs. 1.
 ἀνά elided before a consonant, 19.
 ἀνα voc. of ἀναξ 93, 2.
 ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι 63, Obs. 3.
 ἀναβιβασμένος 252, 1.
 ἀνάεδνος indotatus, 342, Obs. 1.
 ἀνάελπτος insperatus, 342, Obs. 1.
 *ἀναιδεῖα for ἀναΐδεια 334, Obs. 4.
 ἀναμωτέει 324, β.
 ἀναισχυντία 334, Obs. 3.
 ἀνακος, gen. ου for ἀναξ 115, Obs. 2.
 ἀνάκτεσιν 95, Obs. 3.
 ἀνάλωσα and ἀνήλ. 258, 5.
 ἀναμίξ 324, 1.
 ἀνάνηστος 342, Obs. 1.
 ἀναπτάμενος from πετάννυμ 293, 3.
 ἀνασεῖν from ἀνίημι 279, 11.
 ἀνασειάσκε 185, α.
 ἀνδρακάς 324, 3.
 *ἀνδραποδέσσει 115, Obs. 2.
 ἀνδρεία for ἀνδρία 334.
 ἀνδρειφόντης 344, Obs. 7.
 ἀνδριστί 324, β.
 ἀνεμίνως 323, Obs. 2.
 ἀνδρός for ἀνρός 29.
 *ἀνέμειν, εἶτε, εἴσαν 283.
 ἀνέονται 284.
 ἀνερ vocat. 93, Obs. 1.
 ἀνείει, ἀνέσαν κ. τ. λ. 284, 1.
 ἀνέω and ἀνέως 324, Obs. 3.
 ἀνέφωγα, -γμαι, ἀνέφξα augm. 173, 7.
 ανη- in compos. 343.
 ἀνηνοθα 178.
 ἀνηρ decl. 95, 4. c., 109, 5.
 ἀνηρ crasis for ὁ ἀνήρ 13, Obs. 5.
 ἀνιάρως quantity, 42.
 ἀνίει for ἀνίησι 284.

*ἀνίηται for -ᾱται 243, 6.
 ἀνέφελος for ἀνέφ. 342, Obs. 1.
 ἀνω ending of derived adj. 341, 9.
 ανσις, ανσία ending of subst. derived
 from verbs in αινω 333, α.
 ἀντεβόλησα augm. 181, 5.
 *ἀντήλιος for ἀνθήλιος 23, Obs. 4.
 αντι Dor. termination for ασι 190, 7.
 αντί prep. 324, α.
 ἀντιβόλησα 181, 5.
 ἀντιδίκουν 181, 5.
 ἀντικρύ, ἀντικρυς 324, 3, ε.
 ἀντιώ, -ῶς fut. Att. 203, 2.
 ἀντρόθε forθεν 339, Obs. 4.
 ἀντων for ἀτωσαν imper. 195, Obs. 3.
 ἀνύμες, -ῦτο 316, 1.
 ἀνω- in compos. 343.
 ἀνωγα 311, 312.
 ἀνωγνυμεί 324, β.
 ἀνωχθι 311, 312.
 ἀνωϊστί 324, β.
 ἄξεμεν, ἄξετε 196, Obs. 1.
 αο inflexive endings, 196, 2., 197, 1.
 αο contr. in α, Dor. 89, 1.
 αο gen. sing. I. decl. 82, 2.
 *Αοῖς 110, 5, b.
 ἀπ before consonants, for ἀπό 19, 1.
 ἀπαῖ 324, ζ. 326, Obs. 1.
 ἀπάλαμνος 29.
 ἀπαταγί 324, β.
 ἀπαφεῖν (ἀπαφίσκω).
 *ἀπαφίσκω for ἀφ. 23, Obs. 1.
 ἀπέλανον and ἀπήλ. 181, 4.
 ἀπέσσουσα (σεύω).
 ἀπεφθός for ἀφ. 23, Obs. 1.
 ἀπήλανον 181, 4.
 ἀπίκαται, ἀπίκατο 218, Obs. 12.
 ἀπλοώτερος for -ούστερος 134, Obs. 5.
 ἀπνευστί 324, β.
 ἀπό elided before consonants, 19, 1.
 ἀποικος 341, Obs.
 ἀποινεῖ 324, β.
 ἀποκλάς 304, 4.
 ἀπολι, ἀπολιος 109, 2.
 *Απολλων voc. 93, 2.
 *Απόλλω 95, Obs. 13.
 ἀπόπαξ οπιπίπο, 324, Obs.
 ἀπόστῆ for ἀπόστηθι 274, Obs. 4.
 ἀποσταδά 324, 3, γ.
 ἀπούρας 268, 1.
 ἀπρίξ 324, Obs.
 ἀπωθεν 324, Obs. 3.
 ἄρ before consonants, 19, 1.
 ἀραιρηκα 178.
 ἀργάς, -ᾱντος 109, 4.
 *Αργειφόντης 344, Obs. 7.
 ἀργός for ἀναεργ. 342, Obs. 1.
 ἀρδμός for ἀρμός 333.
 ἀρείων, ἀρειώτερος 137, Obs.
 *Αρεως, *Αρη, -ην, -ηα 116, b.

ἄρηρα 178.

*ἀρηρέμενος acc. 205, *Obs.* 2. (ἀραρίσκω.)

ἀρήρομαι 177, *a.*

*Ἄρης decl. 116, *b.*

Ἀρητιάδης 335, *Obs.* 1.

ἀρθμός formation of, 333.

ἀρι- in compos. 343.

ἀριγνώτες and ἀρίγνωτοι 132, *Obs.* 3.

άριον ending of diminut. 335.

ἀριστέος gen. from ἀριστεύς 97, *Obs.* 2.

ἀριστήεσσι 110, 2.

ἀριστος 137, 138, 2.

*Ἀριστοφάναι plur. 116, *Obs.* 1.

*Ἀριστόφανι 93, *Obs.* 1.

*Ἀριστοφάνη and -ην acc. 116, *b.*

*Ἀρεσιδᾶς 89, 1.

ἄρμενος 307, 2.

ἄρμοι 324, *e.*

*ἀρμόχθην for -όσθην 34.

ἀρῶ 324, *Obs.* 3.

ἄρος ending of derivative adjectives, 336.

ἀρώσι 242, *γ.*

ἄρπαγος, gen. ου 115, *Obs.* 2.

ἀρπακτικῶς 323, *Obs.* 3.

ἀρπάμενος 306, *a.* 1.

ἄρπαξ for ἀρπαγή 332, *Obs.* 2.

ἄρρην (ἄρσην) decl. 95, *Obs.* 10.

ἄρσαι, ἄρσω (ἀραρίσκω).

*Ἀρτέμιτος for -δος, 109, 2.

ἄρτι 324, *a.*—In composition, 342.

ἄρχον voc. from ἀρχων 92, *Obs.* 3.

ας (gen. ου) ending of compounded words, 347, *b.*

ας (gen. ἄδος) ending of female patronymics, 335.

ας (gen. ἄδος), ending of derivative adjectives, 336.

ας ending of adverbs, 324, 3, *Obs.*

ἄσθμα formation of, 333, *b.*

ἄσι for ἄσι III. pl. pf. 191, 2.

ἄσι ending of adverbs, 324, *ζ.*

άσιον ending of diminutives, 335, *c.*

ἄσιον ending of derived adjectives, 338, 9.

ἄσις, ἄσια, ending of subst. derived from verbs in αἰνω 332.

ἄσκαρδαμκτι 324, *β.*

άσκον, ασκόμην iterative form, 185.

ἄσμεναίτατα, ἄσμενέστερος 135, *e.*

ἄσπασιος for τιος 337.

ἄσσα for τινά 156, 4, and *Obs.* 4.

ἄσσα for ἄτινα 156, 4.

ἄσσαν 141, *Obs.* 2.

ἄσσότερος, -ότατος 140, 1.

ἄστειος for ἄστεος 101, *Obs.* 5.

ἄστην, gen. -ήνος and ἄστηνος, gen. ου 132, *Obs.* 3.

ἄστηρ decl. 95, *Obs.* 11.

ἄστυ decl. 101.

ἄσφε for αὐτοῦς 145.

αται III. p. plur. pf. for νται 197, 2., 218, *Obs.* 10.

ἄτερος 13, *Obs.* 3.

ἄτερύι 324, *Obs.* 5.

ἄτης ending of derived masculines, (feminine ατις) 331, *Obs.* 3.

ἄτης (feminine ατις) ending of national names, 335.

ἄτλει 336, *Obs.* 3.

*Ἀτλᾶ voc. 93, *Obs.* 2.

ατο III. p. plur. plpf. for πτο 197, 2., 218.

ἀτρέμα(ς) 327, 3.

ἀτρυβί 327, *β.*

ἄττα for τινά. See ἄσσα.

ἄττα for ἄτινα. See ἄσσα.

αυ and ην interchanged, 10, 4.

αυ and ου interchanged, 10, 4.

αυ in the augm. 173, 1.

αυερεύειν 346, *Obs.* 1.

αυθαδία for -εια 334.

αυθις 324, *Obs.* 1.

αυταχος for αιαχος 342, *δ.*

αυλακος, ου 115, *Obs.* 2.

αυριον 324, 3, *β.*

αυτανδρί 324, *a.*

αυτε form, 324, *θ.*

αυτει 324, *γ.*

αυτικα form, 324, *Obs.* 7.

αυτέων 89, 3.

αυτοερεί 324, *β.*

αυτολεξει 324, *a.*

αυτοματει 324, *β.*

αυτονυκτι 324, *a.*

αυτοποδι 324, *a.*

αυτός dec. 153, 154., δ αυτός *idem* 154.

αυτοσχεδιαστί 324, *β.*

αυτοσχεδόν 324, 3, *γ.*

αυτότερος, αυτότατος 140, 2.

αυτου, ης, ου 150.

αυτου ιδι, 324, 1.

αυτοχειρι 324, *a.*

αυτοψει 324, *a.* and *β.*

αυτω ιδι, 324, *δ.*

αυχμός for αυγμός 333.

αυγμαι 181, 4.

αυείσαν (ιημι) 283.

αυενος, gen. ου and ους 116, 2.

αυερκτος 297, 5.

αυθονέστερος 135, *e.*

*Αφιδνα(ς) 339, *Obs.* 5.

αφίη, αφίωιτε 275, *Obs.* 6.

αφικουμένην 181, 4.

αφιον ending of dimin. 335, *c.*

αφιον 181, 3.

αφνω and αφνως 324, *Obs.* 3.

αχ inserted, as πολλ-αχ-ώς, 323, *Obs.* 4, 9., 339, *Obs.* 8.

ἀχαρίστερος 134, *Obs.* 4.

Ἀχιεύς 36, 5.

ἄχρι(ς) 324, *Obs.* 1.

ἄχως 110, 5, *b.*

αω Dor. contr. in *ā* 12, 3., 244, 3.

άων gen. pl. I. dec., 82, 3.

άω ending or derivative verbs, 330, *b.* and *e.*

άωρι 324, *a.*

άωρτο 214, *Obs.* 2.

β and γ interchanged, 33, 6.

β and δ interchanged, 33, 6.

β and φ interchanged, 34.

β before μ changed into μ, 24.

β before θ changed into φ 22.

β before τ changed into π 22.

β before rough breathing changed into φ 23.

β before σ changed into ψ 25.

β euphon. introduced, 29, 2.

βā for βῆθι in compounds of βαίνω 302, 2.

βαβία, βαβή, έης &c. 122, 3, *a.*

βαβίων, βάβιστος 136, *Obs.* 3.

βαθμός for -σμός 333.

βαθύθριξ and βαθυτριχος 137, *Obs.* 3.

Βάκχis 89, 1.

βάμες for βώμεν 303, *Obs.*

βάν for ἔβησαν 279, 1.

βάρδιστος for βράδιστος 136, *Obs.* 3., 137, *Obs.* 5.

βασιλεύς dec. 97, 2.

βασιλευτερος 140, 5.

βάσσων 136, *Obs.* 2.

βάτε, βάτην 302, *Obs.*

βάττω 294, 3.

Βαῦ 3, 2.

Βδευς 113, *Obs.* 5.

βέβαμεν, ατε, &c. βεβαώς, νία 310, 2.

βέβλαμμαι 175, 2.

βέβληντο 171, *Obs.* 2.

βεβόλημαι 214, *Obs.* 3.

βεβρώς, ώτος 227, 7.

βεβωμένος for βέβσημ. 240, 7.

βεβώσα, βεβώσι 310, 2.

βείκατι 8, 3.

βείομαι 245, *Obs.*

βέλτερος, βελτίων 137, 1., 138, 1.

βέντιστος 137, *Obs.*

βέομαι, βέη, 245, *Obs.*

βήμα 333, *Obs.* 2.

βήξ 332, *Obs.* 3.

βιβλίον meaning of, 335, *Obs.* 3.

βιβῶ fut. Att. 203, 1.

βίλιππος for Φίλιππος 34, *c.*

βίομαι 304, *d.*, 4.

βιφήν 304, *d.*, 274, *Obs.* 3.

βλάβη and βλάβος 115, *Obs.* 3.

βλακώτερος 135, *Obs.* 2.

βλείμην, βλείο, βλήμενος, βλήσθαι 306, *b.* 1. (βάλλω).

βλίττειν 29, 1.

βλώσκα 29, 1.

βοήθεια for ιᾶ 334, *Obs.* 1.

βοιστί 324, 2.

βοόωσι 240, 3.

βόστρυχα 85, *Obs.* 2.

βούλει for βούλη 196, *Obs.* 3.

βοῦς dec. 97, 2, and *Obs.* 4., 108, 1.

βουστροφηδόν writing, 3, 4.

βράγχος gen. ου and ους 116, 2.

βραδίων, ιστος, βράσσων 136, *Obs.* 3.

137, *Obs.* 5.

*βράκος for ράκος 8, 3.

βράχιστος 136, *Obs.* 3.

βρέτας decl. 99, *Obs.* 1.

βρόδον for ρόδον 8, 3.

βροτός 29, 1.

*βρύγες for Φρύγες 34.

*βρυτήρ for ρυτήρ 8, 3.

βύζην, βυζόν 339, *Obs.* 1.

βύθις for βυθός 89, 1.

βώς 110, 1.

βώσομαι for βοήσ- 240, 6.

γ pronunciation, 2, 1.

γ for the digamma, 8, 3.

γ and β interchanged, 22.

γ and δ interchanged 33.

γ and κ interchanged, 34.

γ and λ interchanged, 34, *d.*

γ before θ changed to χ 22.

γ before τ changed to κ 22.

γ before σ changed to ξ 25.

γάλα decl. 103.

γαλώς 89, 8.

γαμβρός for γαμρός 29, 1.

γαστήρ 95, *Obs.* 11.

γέ after pronouns, 160, *a.*

γεγάτε 310, *Obs.* 1.

γέγαμεν &c. γεγαώς 310, 4.

γεγένητο 171, *Obs.* 2.

γελεύντι 243, 5.

γελεύσα 243, 5.

γελοίων, γελοιώντες 240, 3.

γέλος and γέλως 117, *Obs.* 1.

γελόντες 240, 3.

γέλω, γέλφ for γέλωτα, τι 109, 1.

γέλως 109, 1.

γίνος decl. 103, iv. *b.*

γίντο 307, 3.

γεραίτερος 134, 5.

γέρας decl. 95, *Obs.* 1, 2.

γερόντοις 115, 1, *Obs.* 2.

γέρων, ον 137, *Obs.* 1.

γεύμεθα 175, *Obs.* 3.

γεω- in compos. for γᾶο 344, 2, *a.*

γῆρας decl. 95, *Obs.* 1. 111, 1.

γηροβοσκός 344, *Obs.* 5.

- γέ pronom. added to pronoun, 160, *Obs.* 2.
 γλαῦκος gen. ου 115, *Obs.* 2.
 γλάφυ 117, *Obs.* 4.
 γλυκίω, γλύσσω 136, *Obs.* 2.
 γνώμα and γνώμη 115, *Obs.* 3.
 γνώμη for γνώσιμη 333, 6.
 γνωτός for γνωστός 318, *Obs.*
 γόνυ decl. 113.
 Γοργώ and Γοργών 306, *b.*
 γούνα, γουνός &c. 113, 1. and *Obs.* 7, 2.
 γράμματα Καδμήϊα, Φοινίκια, Ἰωνικά, Ἀττικά 3.
 γραῦς 97, 2. 108, 1.
 γυναικιστί 324, *b.*
 γυνή 107, 5, *a.* 113, 2. and *Obs.* 4.
 δ and β interchanged, 33, 2.
 δ and γ interchanged, 33, 2.
 δ and ζ interchanged, 34.
 δ and σ interchanged, 34.
 δ and τ interchanged, 34.
 δ changed into σ before τ, δ, θ 24, 3.
 δ changed into σ before μ 24, 1.
 δ before σ dropped, 25.
 δ changed to θ before an aspirated vowel, 23, 166, *Obs.* 1.
 δ not doubled, 36, *d.*
 δ euphonic inserted, 29, 1.
 δδ and ζ interchanged, 35.
 δα adverbial ending, 324, 3. 339, 2.
 δα- in compos. 343.
 δᾶρ voc. 93, *a.* 1.
 δᾶναι (διδάσκω).
 δαί (ἰ) 109, 2.
 δαυῖατο 273, *Obs.* 4.
 δαῖννο 273, *Obs.* 2.
 δαῖντο 273, *Obs.* 4.
 δαυσθεῖς 297, 3.
 δάκρυ and δάκρυν 115, *c.*
 δακρυόειν for οεν 124, *Obs.*
 δάκτυλα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 δακτυλίδιον 335, *c.*
 δαμάς 203, 3.
 δαμείο, δαμείτε 279, 6.
 δαμέω, ης &c. 279, *Obs.* 3.
 δαμόωσιν 203, 3.
 Δαναΐδης from Δανάη 335, *Obs.* 1.
 Δανός 113, *Obs.* 5.
 Δάρης gen. ου and ητος 116, 1, *a.*
 *δάσας from δῶ 244, 4.
 δε suffix, 84.
 δε adverbial ending, 339, 5. *Obs.* 3, 5.
 δε enclit. after pronouns, 160, *c.*
 δέατο 282, 2.
 δέγμα 175, *Obs.* 3.
 δεδάσθαι, δέδαι 265, 9.
 δεδάς 308, *Obs.* 5., 265, 9.
 δεδείπναμεν, ἀναι 310, 3.
 δέδια 309.
 δεδιακόνηκα and δεδικη. 181, 2 and 6.
 δεδίοι 171, *Obs.* 2.
 δεδιήνηκα 181, 2.
 δεδμηκα 244 (δέμω).
 δεδράκει 171, *Obs.* 2.
 δεδράμηκα, δέδρομα (τρέχω).
 δεδιόμεν for ιέναι 309, *Obs.* 8.
 δειδύτα, ότες &c. 308, *Obs.* 5.
 δειδυία 309, *Obs.* 8.
 δεικνύτι 279, 12.
 δειμός for -σμός 333, *b.*
 δείνα, ό, ή, τό 157.
 δέιους from δέος 111, 1, 6.
 δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες &c. 165, 1.
 δέκτο (δέχομαι).
 δέμας 114, 1.
 δεινδρήεις 338, *d.*
 δένδρος decl., 117, 1.
 *δεξιόφιν 83.
 δέξω (δέχομαι).
 δέξω for δείξω 297, 4.
 δέοντες ένός είκοσι and δέοντος ένός είκοσι unde viginti, 165, 5.
 δέπας decl. 103, 111, 1.
 δεσμός plur. δεσμά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 δεσπότεια, -εας 116, *Obs.* 2.
 Δευκαλίδης from Δευκαλίων 335, *Obs.* 1.
 δευρί 160, *e.*
 δεύρο, δεύτε 328.
 Δεύς 113, 4. and *Obs.* 5.
 δέχαται 175, *Obs.* 3.
 δη after pronouns, 160, *b.*
 δηϊώνοντο, δηϊόφεν 242, *γ.*
 *Δημήτηρ decl. 95, *Obs.* 11.
 Δημόσθενη 93, *Obs.* 1. -σθένη and -σθένην 116, 1, *b.*
 δημοσία publice, 324, *η.*
 δην adverbial ending, 324, 3, *a.*, 339, 1.
 δην adv., 324, 3, *a.*
 δήποτε after a pronoun, 160, *b.*
 δηρόν 324, 3, *β.*
 δηω, δηεις &c. 245, *Obs.*
 Δί from Ζεύς 113, 4.
 δί after a pronoun, 160, *Obs.* 2.
 Δία 113, 4, and *Obs.* 6.
 διαβέβλησθε conj. 247.
 διάδημα for -εμα 333, *Obs.* 2.
 διαί form, 324, ζ., 326, *Obs.* 1.
 διακάτιοι 164, 1.
 διάκτορος, gen. ου and διάκτωρ, gen. os 132, *Obs.* 3.
 διαμπαξ penitus, 324, 1, *Obs.*
 διαπρό, διάπρωι 341, 1.
 διασκαδανύσι and ύται for ύη, ύηται 273, *Obs.* 3.
 διαφερόντως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 δίδωι (for δίδου) 279, 14.
 διδοίμην, δίδωι 275, *Obs.* 4.
 δίδωμι, οισθα, οισι 279, 14.
 *δίδουσθα 191, 3.

δίδω for ἐδίδουσαν 279, 1.
 δίδοντι 279, 12.
 διδοῦναι 279, 3.
 διδῶν for διδοῖν 274, *Obs.* 3.
 διδωθί 274, *Obs.* 4.
 δίδωμαι 275, *Obs.* 4.
 διδῶν for διδοῖναι 279, 13. διδούς 91, 3, *a.*
 διδῶσιν, διδῶσμεν 270, *Obs.* 5.
 διελλεγμαι 175, *Obs.* 2.
 διεκ in compos. 341, 1.
 δίζει, δίζεο 272, *Obs.* 1.
 δίζυγος and διζυξ 132, *Obs.* 3.
 διηκόνουν 181, 2 and 6.
 διήτων, διήτησα 181, 2.
 Διί 113, 4, and *Obs.* 6.
 δικαίεν, δικαίενσι 243, 5.
 δικᾶν fut. Att. 203, 3.
 δικασπῶλος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 δίκην *instar*, 324, 3.
 *δικερον 128, *Obs.* 6.
 δίοιτο 275, *Obs.* 5.
 Διομήδου gen. 93, *Obs.* 1.
 διοπος and διοψ 132, *Obs.* 3.
 Διός 113, 4, and *Obs.* 6.
 Διόσκοροι 344, *Obs.* 9.
 διπλῇ 324, η.
 διπτυξ and διπτυγος 132, *Obs.* 3.
 Δίς 113, 4, and *Obs.* 6.
 dis adverbial ending, 339, *Obs.* 6.
 dis in compos. 342, 1.
 δίφρος, plur. δίφρα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 δίψα and δίψος 115, 2.
 διψῆν 239, 4, *a.*
 δοάσσαι &c. 282, 2.
 δοιοί 167, *c.*
 δόν adverbial ending 324, 3. 339, 2.
 δόν for ἔδουσαν 279, 1.
 δόρει, δόρη, δορί, δορός 113, *Obs.* 2.
 δόρν decl. 113, 1.
 δορυξέ 86, *Obs.* 1.
 δουλότερος 140, 5.
 δουρός, -ί 113, 1.
 δραμοῦμαι (τρέχω) 269, 5.
 *δρῆν for δρᾶν 244, 1.
 δρομάσι βλεφάροις 132, 3.
 δρυμά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 *δρώοιμι 241, 5.
 δρώωσι 240, 3.
 δυνείν 166 and *Obs.* 2.
 δυθμή and δυσθμή for δυσμή 333, *b.*
 δύναμαι 282, 3.
 δύν for ἔδυσαν 279, 1.
 δύναει, δύνη 275, 3.
 δυο decl. 166, 1.—δυοῖσιν 166, *c.*
 δυς augment of in composition, 180, 2.
 δυς— in compos. 342, 2, β.
 δύσγαμος 342, 2, β.
 δυσεμβολώτατος, δ, ή, 127, *Obs.* 3.
 δύσεο 252, 2. 196, 2.
 δυσί 166.

Δύσπαρις 342, 2, β.
 δυσποτρώτατος for ὀτατος 136, *Obs.* 1.
 δυσωδία not -εια 334, *Obs.* 1.
 δυσωδία derivation of, 334, *Obs.* 1.
 δύω. See δύο.
 δώδεκα and δυοκαίδεκα for δώδεκα
 164, 1.
 δυῶν 166, *c.*
 δῶν for δοῖν 274, *Obs.* 3.
 δῶν (ὄνος) ending of abstract nouns,
 332, *Obs.* 2.
 δωρεάν *gratis*, 324, 3, *a.*
 Δωρίας for Δωριεύς 96, *Obs.* 3.
 Δωριέεσσι 110, 2.
 δῶς for δόσις 117, *Obs.* 4., 333, *a.*
 δωσι for δῶ 279, 4.
 δώσις, δώτωρ for δόσ. 333, *Obs.* 2.
 δῶω, δῶης &c. 279, 6.

ε and α interchanged, 10, 5. in verbs
 in άω 243, 3.
 ε and ει interchanged, 10, 5, 6.
 ε and η interchanged, 10, 5.
 ε and ι interchanged, 10, 5.
 ε and ο interchanged, 10, 5, 9.
 ε and ευ interchanged, 10, 6.
 ε euphonic 10, *Obs.* 6—between two
 consonants, 29, 2.
 ε in Epic or Ionic, prefixed or insert-
 ed, 12, *Obs.* 3., 191, 2.
 ε modal vowel, 190, 193, 194, 2. 195,
 198.
 ε omitted in some forms of verbs in
 έω 23, 3.
 ε adverbial ending, 324, 2.
 ε connexive vowel in composition,
 344.
 ε pronoun, 149. plural, 149, 2.
 έας for ές 240, 3.
 εα, eas, εε ending of pluperf. 193, 2.
 έα, έas, έate impf. of είμί 287.
 έαγα (έγνυμι).
 έάγην 173, 4.
 έαδα, έαδον 173, 4. 175, 5. (άνδανω).
 εαι ending of II. sing. midd. 196, 2.
 197, 1.
 έάλην 174, 5.
 έάλωκα, έάλων 173, 4, 7., 304, *d.* 1.
 έάνθανον 173, 4.
 έαξα 173, 4.
 έασι for είσι 287.
 έασσα for οὔσα from είμί 287.
 έαται, έατο III p. plur. pf. and plpf.
 midd. for ηνται, ηντο 197, 2. έατο
 for οντο III p. plur. impl. 197, 2.
 έαται, έατο from ημαι 301, 4.
 έαντου, ης, ου 150.
 έαφθῃ 174, 5.
 έάων 89, 3.
 έβδομώτατος for έβδομος 164, 2.

ἔβην 303.
 ἐβήσατο 196, *Obs.* 1.
 ἐβίων 304, *d.*
 ἐβλήμην 306, *b.*
 ἔβρων 304, *d.*
 ἔβωσα, ἐβώσθην for ἐβοήσα 240, 7.
 ἐγγεγῆκα, -μαι 181, 5.
 ἐγγηκώς, ἐγγηκασατο 181, 5.
 ἐγγύς form, 324, 3, *e.*
 ἐγέλαξα for ασα 35.
 ἔγεντο (γίγνομαι) 307, 4.
 ἔγερτί 324, 2.
 ἐγήγεμαι 177, 2, *β.*
 ἐγήρα 304, 2.
 ἐγκάς form, 324, 3, *Obs.*
 ἔγνω 302, 303.
 ἐγρήγορα 177, 2, *β.*
 ἐγρηγόρασιν, θε, θαι 178, 311, 312.
 ἐγρηγορτί 324, 2, *a.*
 ἐγχελvs decl. 103, *Obs.* 5. III, 3, *b.*
 ἐγχεσίμωρος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 ἐγώ decl. 144, 146.
 ἔγωγε 160, *a.*
 ἐγών 144, 145.
 ἐγώνη 160, *Obs.* 3.
 ἐδάην 247.
 ἐδέγμην 175, *Obs.* 3. 307, 5.
 ἔδεκτο. See ἐδέγμην.
 ἔδηδα, ἐδηδομαι 178. (*εσθίω*).
 ἐδηδεσμαι, ἐδηδοκα 177, 2.
 ἔδιδον for ἐδίδοσαν 279, 1.
 ἐδιηκόνουν 181, 2.
 ἐδιήτων 181, 2.
 ἔδμεναι 316, 7.
 ἐδικαίεν 243, 5.
 ἔδομαι fut. 245, 2. (*εσθίω*).
 ἔδον for ἔδοσαν 279, 1.
 ἔδραβον 29. 249, 2.
 ἔδρακον 29.
 ἔδραν 304, 3.
 ἔδυν for ἔδυσαν 279, 1. 303, 2.
 ἐδύσατο 196, *Obs.* 1.
 ἔε for ἔ 146.
 εἰαι II pers. contracted into εἶαι 241, 3.
 εἰέκοσι for εἰκοσι 164, 1.
 εἰλεον 174, 5.
 εἰέω 444.
 εἵπον 174, 5.
 εἷς for εἰς 164, 1.
 εἰσιάμην 174, 5.
 ἔελμαι 174, 5.
 ἔεργμαι 297, 5. (*εἵργνυμι*).
 ἔερμαι 174, 5.
 ἐέσσατο 174, 5.
 ἐζόμην 172, *Obs.* 3.
 ἐη in the Conjunct. for η 279, 5.
 ἔηγα for ἔαγα 297, 1.
 ἔηκα from ἔημι 284.
 ἔην from εἰμί 287.

ἐήνδανον 173, 4.
 ἔηος from εἷος 104, *Obs.* 2.
 ἔης for ἥς 155.
 ἔησθα from εἰμί 287.
 ἔθεν for ἔθεσαν 279, 1.
 ἔθεν 145, 2.
 εἰ and αἰ interchanged 10, 6.
 εἰ and ε interchanged 10, 6.
 εἰ and η, ἡῖ interchanged 10, 6.
 εἰ and η as augm. 172, *Obs.* 1.
 εἰ for η as augm. 173, 3.
 εἰ for redupl. λε, με 175, 3.
 εἰ II. Pers. Att. for η 196, *Obs.* 2 and 3.
 εἰ modal vowel, 189, 1. 193, 1.
 εἰ lengthened form for ε in verbs in εω 241, 2.
 εἰ or εἰ adverbial ending 324, *Obs.* 2.
 εἰ 324, 7.
 εἰα, εἰας, εἰε, εἰαν opt. for αἰμι &c. 194.
 εἰά ending of feminine derivatives 331, *a.*
 εἰά ending of abstract nouns 327. εἰα for ἰά 334, *Obs.* 1.
 εἵαται, εἵατο from ἤμαι 301, 4.
 εἵατο from ἔννυμι 294, 1.
 εἵατο from εἰμί 287.
 εἵζειν for λείβειν 36, 4.
 εἰδείμεν for εἰδείμεν 312, *Obs.* 4.
 εἰδέναι, εἰδώς (δράω).
 εἰδομεν for εἰδόμεν 314, 2.
 εἰεν, ἔστω 286, 1, 2.
 εἰεσκον iterative form 185, 2, *a.*
 εἴη from εἰμι, ἔω 289.
 εἴησαν 274, *Obs.* 2.
 εἵκα, εἵκναι, εἵκώς, ὅς 315.
 εἵκατι for εἵκοσι 164, 1.
 εἵκη 324, 7.
 εἰκότως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 εἵκτο, εἵκτον, ην 315, *Obs.* 1.
 εἰκώ, -οὺς 95, *Obs.* 9.
 εἵλεγμαι, εἵλεχθην 175, 3, and *Obs.* 2.
 εἰλήλουθα 178 (*εἵρχομαι*).
 εἰλήλουθμεν 312, 1.
 εἵληφα, εἰλήφθην 175, 3.
 εἵληχα, εἵλοχα 175, 3, and *Obs.* 2.
 εἵμαρμαι 175, 3.
 εἵμεν, εἴτε, εἰεν for εἴμεν &c. 286.
 εἵμέν, for ἔσμέν 287.
 εἵμεν, εἵμες for εἵναι, and ἤμεν 287.
 εἰν III. p. plpf. 193, 2.
 εἰν, εἴεν ending of inf. 199.
 εἰεν for ἐν 326, *Obs.* 1.
 εἶναι 67, *Obs.* 1.
 εἰνακόσιοι for ἔννακ. 164, 1.
 εἵνατος for ἔννατος 164, 2.
 εἰνί for ἐν 326, *Obs.* 1.
 εἰνώς ending of derived adjectives, 337, *Obs.* 1.

εἶσαι, 315.
 εἰο and εο in inflexions, 197, 1.
 εἰο for οὐ 146.
 εἰον ending of local nouns, 335, d.
 εἰος ending of derived adjectives, 337,
 Obs. 2., 338, a, b.
 *εἶπα 193, 3.
 εἰπεῖν (φημί).
 εἶρηκα 175, 3.
 εἶρυτο 316, 3.
 εἰρώτευν 243, 5.
 εἰς (gen. εντος) ending of derived ad-
 jectives 338, d.
 εἰς and ἐς 326, *Obs.* 2.
 εἰς and ενς 95, *Obs.* 6.
 εἰς, μία, ἐν decl. 166, 1.
 εἰς Ion. for εἰς, 287.
 εἰς Ion. for εἰς, 289.
 εἶσα, ἀμην, ἀμενος 301, *Obs.* 2 and 3.
 εἰσάμην from εἶμι 289.
 εἰσάμην (ὁράω).
 εἰσαν and εσαν in plpf. 193, 1.
 εἶσθα 302, 2.
 εἶσθα from εἶμι 289.
 εἰσίστη formation of, 333, b.
 εἰσκατα- in compos. 341, 1.
 εἴσομαι from εἶμι 289.
 εἴσομαι (ὁράω).
 εἰστήκειν 175, *Obs.* 2.
 εἶω and ε from εἶμι 287.
 εἶως 159, *Obs.* 1.
 ἐάην 142, 2., 247.
 ἐκαθεζόμεν, ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθιζον 181, 3.
 ἐκάθευδον 181, 3.
 ἐκάς, ἐκαστος, ἐκάτερος 140, 6.
 ἐκασταχῇ 324, η.
 ἐκασταχοὶ 324, ε.
 ἐκάτερθεν and ἐκατέρωθεν 339, *Obs.* 3.
 ἐκατόμβοις 337, *Obs.* 2.
 ἐκβάλλαι 192, 3.
 ἐκγεγάνταται 245, *Obs.*
 ἐκγεγαυῖα 308, *Obs.* 5.
 ἐκδύμεν for ἐκδυίμεν 273, *Obs.* 4.
 ἔκεια, ἔκεια 227.
 ἐκεῖ form. 327, γ.
 ἐκείνων 89, 3.
 ἐκείνος decl. 153.
 ἐκεινοσί(ν) 160, *Obs.* 1.
 ἐκείνως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 ἐκεκλόμην 176, 2., 248, c.
 ἔκηα 247, 1.
 ἐκκλησιαζον 181, 6.
 ἐκλιπῶα 9, 2.
 ἔκητι 324, 2.
 ἐκοντί 324, 2.
 ἐκούσιος for τιος 337, *Obs.* 1.
 ἐκποδών for ἐκ ποδών 323, 2.
 ἔκταν, ἀμην 304, 5., 306, a, 2.
 ἐκτός 324, 1.
 ἔκτοσθε and then 339, *Obs.* 4.

ἔκτοσθεν 176, 2.
 ἐλάα fut. Att. 203, 1.
 ἐλαβαν 192, 3.
 ἐλάσσων 136, *Obs.* 2., 137, 6., 138, 8.
 ἐλάχιστος 137, 5.
 ἐλέγγην 307, 10.
 *ἐλεγχιστος 140, 5.
 ἐλειβάτης 344, *Obs.* 7.
 ἔλειπτο 175, *Obs.* 3.
 ἐλέλικοτο 307, 6.
 ἐλεόθρεπτος 344, *Obs.* 4.
 ἐηλάδατο 178, 227, *Obs.* 11.
 ἐηλάκα, αμαι, ασμαι 177, 2., 178.
 *ἐηλάμενος accent. 205, *Obs.* 2.
 ἐηλέατο 178.
 ἐηλεγμαι 177, 2.
 ἐηλεγμαι 177, 2.
 ἐηλυθα 177, 2.
 ἐηλυμεν, ντε 312, 1.
 ἔλιπαν 192, 3.
 ἐλκηδόν 324, 3, γ.
 Ἐλλάς ὁ 132, 3.
 ἐλληνίστην, ἐλλήνισμαι for ἤλ. 172,
 Obs. 3.
 ἐλμξι 95, *Obs.* 2.
 ἐλδέν, ἐλούεν (λούω).
 ἔλσας 265, 13.
 ἐλῶ, ἄς &c. fut. Att. 203, 1.
 ἔμακον (μῆκάομαι).
 ἐμαντοῦ, ἦς, οὐ 150.
 ἔμβᾱ 303, 304.
 ἐμέλλησα 171, *Obs.* 1.
 ἐμέθεν 145, 2., 146.
 ἐμέν for ἐσμέν 287.
 ἐμέν, ἔμεν for εἶναι 287.
 ἐμεν, ἐμεναι for εἰν 198, 1.
 ἐμέο, ἐμείο, ἐμεῦ 146.
 ἐμετίετο 284.
 ἐμεύνη 160, *Obs.* 2.
 ἐμεῦς, ἐμοῦς 145, c.
 ἐμεωυτό. See ἐμαντοῦ.
 ἐμήμεκα 177, 2.
 ἐμν 145., cf. 324, 2.
 ἐμνῇ 160, *Obs.* 3.
 ἔμμεν, ἔμμεναι for εἶναι 287.
 ἐμμί 287.
 ἐμνήμυκε 178.
 ἔμμορα 175, 3.
 ἐμπίπληθι 274, *Obs.* 4.
 ἐμποδών 323, 2.
 ἔμπροθεν for -σθεν 339, *Obs.* 3.
 ἔμπροσθα form. 324, *Obs.* 6.
 εν inf. for εἰν 198, 2. and ἐν for εἰν
 224, 2.
 εν for ησαν 197, 1.
 εν for εσαν III. p. plur. 194, 1.
 εἶναι inf. pf. 198, 1.
 ἐναρσφόρος 344.
 ἐναρσάμην (ναῖω).
 ἐνατος for ἐννατος 164, 2.

- εν γε ταυθί 160, ε.
 ἐνδύσαν 285, 5.
 ἐνδοί 324, ε.
 ἐνεγγυον 181, 5.
 ἐνέγκειν (φέρειν).
 ἔνεκα form. 326, Obs. 3.
 ἐνεκωμιάζον 181, 6.
 ἐνέωτο for ἐνεόητο 240, 7.
 ἐνερχε and γεν 339, Obs. 4.
 ἐνεχείρουν, ἐνεχείρισα 181, 6.
 ἐνηδρεύθην 181, 6.
 ἐνήργειαι and εἰγμαί 177, 178.
 ἐνήνοθα 178.
 ἐνήνοχα 177.
 ἔνθα, ἐνθεν 159, Obs. 2.
 ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε form, 324, Obs. 7.
 ἐνθαδί 160, ε.
 ἐνθαῦτα and ἐνθεῦτεν 34, Obs. 1.
 ἐτι for ἔνεστι 63, Obs. 3., cf. 341, 2, a.
 ἐτί form. 324, a., 326, Obs. 1.
 ἐναύσιος for τιος 337, Obs. 1.
 ἐνισπείν 269, 7.
 ἐννεκώκασι for -οηκ 240, 7.
 ἐνήκοντα 164, 1.
 ἐνώσας for -οήσας 240, 7.
 ἐνσχωρό 324, δ.
 ἐνταῦθα form. 324, Obs. 7.
 ἐνταυθοί *huc*, 324, ε.
 ἐντευθενί 160, ε.
 ἐντί for ἐστί, and εἰσίν 287.
 ἐντεταμένως 323, Obs. 2.
 ἐντός 324, 1.
 ἐντων for ἦντων imper. 195, Obs. 3.
 ἐξαίφνης 114, Obs. 1., 324, 1.
 ἐξαπίνης 324, 1.
 ἐξεκκλησίασα 181, 6.
 ἐξέτις 129, Obs. 4.
 ἐξετώμεν fut. Att. 203, 3.
 ἐξηγέο for ἐξηγοῦ 241, 3.
 ἐξῆς 324, 1.
 ἐξήταζον 181, 4.
 ἐξοί 324, ε.
 *ἐξυπανα- in composition 341, 1.
 εο inflected ending, 196, 2., 197, 1.
 εο Ion. contr. into εν 197, 1.
 εἶ, εἶοι for οὐ, οἱ 146.
 εἰογμεν 315, Obs. 1.
 εἶοικα inflexion of, 315.
 εἶοις, εἶοι for εἶης, εἶη 287.
 εἶοι, εἶοι for εἶοις 287.
 εἶον from εἰμί 287.
 εἶοντι for εἰσὶ 287.
 εἶοντω, εἶοντων imper. of εἰμί 287.
 *εἶοργαν 192, 2.
 εἶος 152, with plural force, 149, 2.
 εος (ους) ending of derived adjectives,
 338, b., for εἶος 337, a.
 εἶοῦρον, εἶοῦρηκα 173, 4.
 εἶους for οὐ 146.
 ἐπαλλλόγητο 175, Obs. 3.
 ἐπάλξεις, εἰσι 111, 3.
 ἐπάξα 197, 1.
 ἐπαρῶνουν 181, 1.
 ἐπαύρασθαι 192, 3.
 ἐπεθύμησα 181, 6.
 ἔπειτα form. 324, Obs. 6.
 ἐπέπιθμεν 312, 2.
 ἐπεπόμενες 193, 2.
 ἔπεσα and ἔπεσον 247, 3.
 ἔπεφνον 176, 2., 249, c.
 ἐπέφραδον 176, 2.
 *ἐπηλυδα, ἔθνεα 132, 3.
 ἐπί form. 324, a.
 ἐπι for ἔπεστι 63, Obs. 3.
 ἐπίβα 303, 2.
 ἐπιδεκνύμεν -ῦται 273, Obs. 3, 4.
 ἐπιδια- in composition, 341, 1.
 ἐπιζαφελῶς accent. 323.
 ἐπίκλην 114, Obs. 1.
 ἐπιλησμότατος 135, Obs. 1.
 ἐπιμελείσθαι as fut. Att. 203, 3.
 ἐπιπεδέστερος 135, e.
 *ἐπιπλόμενος 248 (πέλω, ομαί).
 ἐπιπολῆς 113, Obs. 1., 324, 1.
 *ἐπίστα for ἐπίστασαι 275, Obs. 2.
 ἐπίσταται, ἐπίστη. See ἐπίστα.
 ἐπισχωρό for ἐπὶ σχωρῶ 323, 2., 314,
 γ.
 ἐπιτάξ 324, 1.
 ἐπιτετήδευκα 181, 6.
 ἐπίτριτος, ἐπιτέτρατος, &c. 1½, 1½, &c.
 165, 6.
 ἔπλε, ἔπλετο, &c. 248.
 ἐπλήμην from πελάζω and ΠΛΕΩ 306,
 α, 4.
 ἔπλων 304, d.
 ἐπόνμυθι 274, Obs. 4.
 ἐπόνῳσα from πονέω 244, 4.
 ἔπρεσε 279, 9.
 ἐπριάμην 306, α, 6.
 ἐπτάμην, ἐπτην 304, 7., 306, α, 5.
 ἐπτέτις 129, Obs. 4.
 ἐπτόμην 248 (πίτομαι).
 ἐπώχατο 214, Obs. 3.
 ἔραζε 339, Obs. 5.
 *ἐραπτον for ἔρραπτον 171, b.
 Ἐρέβευς for εἰς 111, 1, b.
 Ἐρέβουσφιν 83, Obs. 3.
 ἔρεξε, ἔρεξε for ἔρρ. 171, b.
 ἐρέρειπτο, ἐέρειπτο 178.
 ἐρετμόν and ὅς 115, β, b.
 ἔρευθος (τό) 334.
 ἐρημοῦτε fut. Att. 203, 3.
 ἐρηρέδαται 178.
 ἐρηρεῖκα 177.
 ἐρηριγμαί 178.
 ἐρηριπα 178.
 ἐρήρεσμαι 178.
 ἔρι for ἔριον 117, Obs. 4.
 ἐρι form. 324, d.

ῥοι- in composition, 346.
 ῥήρης and ῥήροι 132, *Obs.* 3.
 ῥός ending of derivative adjectives,
 338, *d.*
 ῥράδαται 218, *Obs.* 11.
 ῥρήκα (ῥέω).
 ῥρήνη 247, 4., 304, 1.
 ῥρωγα (ῥήγνυμι).
 ῥρωμένεστος 135, *e.*
 ῥυσάρματος and τοι 132, *Obs.* 3.
 ῥυται, ῥυτο 316, 3.
 ῥρχαται, ῥρχατο 297, 5.
 ῥως decl. 117, 3, and *Obs.* 1.
 ῥρωτύλος from ῥως 335, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥς for εἰς 11. pers. 190, 4.
 ῥs for εἰς 326, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥ use of as a connective in composi-
 tion, 344, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥσαν for ῥσαν 287.
 ῥσβην 303.
 ῥσεται for ῥσται 286, 4.
 ῥσθαι infinitive ending, 198.
 ῥσι use of as a connective in composi-
 tion, 344, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥσθων for ῥστωσαν 195, *Obs.* 3.
 ῥσκλην 304, 9.
 ῥσκον, ῥσκόμην frequentative form,
 185, 1.
 ῥσκον 185, 2, *a.*, 287.
 ῥσλός for ῥσθλός 21.
 ῥσο imper. of εἰμί 287.
 ῥσπον 248, *Obs.*
 ῥσσα from ῥννυμι 294, 1.
 ῥσσαι inf. of εἶσα 301, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥσσευα 247, 171, 2, 6.
 ῥσσί 287.
 ῥσσο imper. of εἰμί, 287.
 ῥσσομαι from εἶσα 301, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥσσυμαι 176, 1., 247.
 *ῥσσύμενος accent. 205, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥσσύμην 306, *e.* 5.
 ῥσσω from ῥννυμι 294, 1.
 ῥσσων Ion. for ῥσσαν 137, *Obs.*
 ῥσταθι, ῥσταῖν 308.
 ῥσταμεν, &c. 308.
 ῥσταν for ῥστησαν 279, 1.
 ῥστάναι 308.
 ῥσταςαν and ῥσταςαν 279, 9.
 ῥστιάσι 279, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥστέως 308, *Obs.* 6., 279, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥστήξω 246.
 ῥσστητε for ῥσστατε 308, *Obs.* 9.
 ῥστώ, ῥστώς, ῥσα, ῥς and ῥς 308,
 Obs. 4.
 ῥσχατώατα 140, 1.
 ῥσχον 248, *Obs.*
 ῥσθήπεια 193, 2.
 ῥτέρη adverb, 324, 7.
 ῥτέρηφι 83, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥτέρος 140, 6.

ῥτέρως 324, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥτεμον 176, 2., 248, *c.*
 ῥτι form. 324, 2, *a.*
 ῥτίθεα impf. 279, 8.
 ῥτίθεν for ῥσαν 279, 1.
 ῥτλαν for ῥτλησαν ἰδ.
 ῥτλην 304, 10.
 ῥτράπην from ῥτρώ 249, 2.
 ῥυ augmented, 172. *Obs.* 2.
 ῥυ augm. 180, ῥυ- composition, 342, *a.*
 ῥυ contr. from ῥο, ῥου, 190, 7., 241, 1.,
 243, 1.
 ῥυ contr. from ῥο, ῥου, 200, 200 243, 5.
 ῥυ for ῥυ 146.
 ῥυβός decl. 96, *Obs.* 3.
 ῥυγενή for ῥή 334, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥυδιαίτερος 135, 3.
 ῥυδιενός from ῥυδία 338, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥυελπιστί 324, β.
 ῥυζωρότερος 135, *e.*
 ῥυθίη for ῥή 334.
 ῥυθύνος for -υνος 85, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥυκίτιος for ῥωτος 318, *Obs.*
 ῥυκτο 307, 7 (ῥυχομαι).
 ῥυντι for ῥουσι 111. plur. 190, 7.
 ῥυρα 192, 3.
 ῥυράξ 324, 1.
 ῥυρέα for ῥυρύν 108, 6., 122, 3, *b.*
 ῥυρεθίω, ῥης, &c. 279, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥυρεμα and ῥυμα 333, *Obs.* 2.
 ῥυς ending of derivative substantives,
 331, *a.*
 ῥυς ending of national names, 335.
 ῥυσεβία for εἶα 334.
 ῥυτεκνώτατος for ῥατος 134, *Obs.* 1.
 ῥυτρίβης and ῥυτρίν 132, *Obs.* 3.
 ῥυτυχία for εἶα 335.
 ῥυχωτάτος for ῥυστατος 134, *Obs.* 5.
 ῥυω ending of derivative verbs, 330,
 2, *a.*
 ῥυάγαμεν 192, 3.
 ῥυεξής 324, 1.
 ῥυφισθα 190, *Obs.*
 ῥυθάμην, ῥυθην 304, 11., 306, *a.* 7.
 ῥυθίμην 306, *b.* 2.
 ῥυφίλας from ῥυλίω 244, 4.
 ῥυφύν 247, 304, *e.* 2.
 ῥυφν 304, *e.* 2.—for ῥυφσαν 279, 1.
 ῥυάρην 304.
 ῥυα 247.
 ῥυεσα, ῥυεσον 247.
 ῥυθρά, inimica; ῥυθρα, inimicitia, 334.
 ῥυμην 306, *e.* 6.
 ῥω in the Conjunct. for ῥω 279, 5.
 ῥω for ῥο in verbs in ῥω 243, 2.
 ῥω ending of derivative verbs, 330.
 ῥω ending of compound verbs, 346.
 ῥω conj. for ῥω 287.
 ῥωθουν 173, 4.
 ῥωκα for εἶα 214, *Obs.* 3.

ἐφάκειν 173, 7.
 ἐώλπειν 173, 7.
 ἐών from εἰμί 287.
 ἐών ending of local nouns, 335, d.
 *ἐφνοχόει 173, 7.
 ἐωνουμένην, ἐωνησάμενην, ἐώνημαι 173, 4.
 ἐώρακα, ἐώραμαι 173, 7.
 ἐώρακα, ἐώρων 173, 7.
 ἐώργειν 173, 5.
 ἐώρταζον 173, 6.
 ἔως 159, Obs. 1.
 ἔωσα, ἔωσθην, ἔωσμαι 173, 4.

ζ pronunciation of, 2.
 ζ and δ, δδ, σδ, σσ, ττ interchanged, 35.
 ζα— in composition, 343.
 Ζᾶν, Ζᾶνα 113, Obs. 5.
 ζαχρῶν 110, 3.
 ζε adverbial ending, 339, Obs. 5.
 ζευγνύμεν from ζεύγνυμεν 279, 3.
 Ζεὺς decl. 113, 4, and Obs. 5.
 ζῆθι 274, Obs. 4., 304, 12.
 ζυγόν and ζυγός 115, 1, b.
 ζώος, ζῶς 128, Obs. 5.

η and α, αι interchanged, 10, 1, 3, 8.
 η and η modal vowel, 188, 189.
 η inflexive ending, 196, Obs. 2.
 η for ει, 190, 6.
 η for α in contraction of verbs in αω 243, 6.
 η for ο in formation of adverbs inθεν, and in compounds, 339, Obs. 2.
 ἡ separative (Lat. *ve*), 342, Obs. 4.
 η as connexive vowel in composition, 344, Obs. 2.
 η in the second part of a compound for α or ε, 345, 2.
 η Doric contraction of, from αε, αει 244, 1.
 η, ης Att. ending of impft. and plpft., 192, Obs. 1., 193, 2.
 η ending of adverbs, 324, η.
 η ending of abstract nouns, 332.
 ἡ impf. I. pers. from εἰμί 286, 3.
 ἡ adv. 324, η.
 ἡσται III. pl. pf. for ἡνται 197, 2.
 ἡβαιοός 342, Obs. 4.
 ἡβουλόμην 171, Obs. 1.
 ἡβῶντα, ἡβῶντες, ἡβῶοιμι 240, 5.
 *ἡβῶωσα 240, 3.
 ἡγρόμην 248, c.
 ἡθά, ἡδόν ending of adverbs, 339, 2.
 ἡδεα for ἡδειν 314, 2.
 ἡδειν 313.
 ἡδεισθα 313.
 ἡδεσαν 314, Obs.
 ἡδετε 193, 2., 313.
 ἡδη 314, 3.

ἡδης 313.
 ἡδησθα 190, Obs.
 ἡδιων, ιστος 136, 1.
 ἡδόν ending of adverbs, 339, 2.
 ἡδος 114, 6.
 ἡδυνέπεια 129, Obs. 4.
 ἡδυνάμην 171, Obs. 1.
 ἡδύς, δ, ἡ 123, 3, δ.
 ἡε(ν) from εἰμι 289.
 ἡεῖδεν for ἡδεσαν 314, Obs.
 ἡεῖδεις, εἰ &c. ἡεῖδης, η, εεν 314, 3.
 ἡεν 288, Obs. 2.
 ἡεισθα 190, Obs.
 ἡεν from εἰμί 287.
 ἡην from εἰμί 287.
 ἡθεν adv. for οθεν 339, Obs. 2.
 ἡια from εἰμι 289.
 ἡιῆ Ionic termination for εια 334.
 ἡισαν from εἰμι 289.
 ἡίκτο from ἔοικα 315.
 ἡιον from εἰμι 289.
 ἡιος ending of derivative adjectives, 337, 338.
 ἡικασα, ἡικασμαι for εἰκ. 172, Obs.
 ἡικιστος 137, 138.
 ἡλε, ἡλέ, ἡλεῖ 114, Obs. 1.
 ἡλθατε 192, 3.
 ἡλθον 248, c.
 ἡλιάξει 35.
 ἡλιβατος derivation of, 342, Obs. 4.
 ἡλιθα 324, Obs. 7.
 ἡλίκος 158, Obs. 3.
 ἡλος ending of derivative adjectives, 336.
 ἡλυθον and ἡλθον 174, 2.
 ἡλυξ 342, Obs. 4.
 ἡλωκα, ἡλων 173, 4, 7., 304, d.
 ἡμάς, ἡμας 145, 6., 146.
 ἡμβλων 304, d.
 ἡμβροτον 249, 2.
 ἡμέες, ἡμέων, ἡμέϊων, ἡμέας 146.
 ἡμεῖς etymology of, 147.
 ἡμελλον 171.
 ἡμεν inf. for ἡναι, ἡμεναι inf. for ἄν, εἰν, ἦναι 198.
 ἡμεν, ἡμεναι for εἶναι 287.
 ἡμες for εἶναι 287.
 ἡμην from εἰμί 286.
 ἡμι— in compos. 342.
 ἡμιδραχμον, ἡμμμαῖον &c. 165, 6.
 ἡμῖν, ἡμιν 144, 4.
 ἡμισεία 122, 3, α.
 ἡμισυς decl. 122, Obs. 1.
 ἡμιτάλαντα τρία 1½ talent, ἡμιτάλαντον τρίτον 2½ talents, 165, 6, 2.
 ἡμιτάλαντον, ἡμῶβολον &c. 165, 6.
 ἡμος 159, Obs. 1.
 ἡμπειχόμεν 181, 1.
 ἡμπεπόληνα for ἡμπόλ. 181, 5.
 ἡμφεγνόνουν and ἡμφιγ. 181, 1, 3.

ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἡμφεσβ. 181, 2.
 ἡμφίεσα, -ίεσμαι 181, 3.
 ἦν, ἦς, ἦ inflexive ending 192, *Obs.* 1.
 ἦν inf. for εἰν 198, for εἰν 244, 2.
 ἦν inf. aor. for ἦναι 198, for εἶναι *ib.*
 ἦν ending of adverbs, 324, 3, a.
 ἦναι inf. for εἰν 198.
 ἦνεγκα 247.
 ἠνειχόμεν, ἠνεσχ. 181, 1.
 *ἠνεμόεις 345, 2.
 ἦνι, ἦν, ἦν ἰδοῦ 328.
 ἦνιδε 328.
 *ἠνωρή 345, 2.
 ἠνός ending of derived adjectives, 338, 9.
 ἠντεβόλησα and ἠντιβ. 181, 5.
 ἦντεον for ἦνταον 240, 2.
 ἠνώρθουν 181, 1.
 ἠνώχλων 181, 1.
 ἦξα from ἄγνυμι 297.
 ἦσμεν from εἶμι 289.
 ἦσυν from ἦώς 110, 5, b.
 ἦπαρ decl. 95, *Obs.* 3.
 ἠπιστάμην augm. 181, 3.
 ἦρ ending of compound words, 27, 40, β.
 ἦρα (φέρειν) 114, *Obs.* 1.
 Ἡρακλῆς decl. 98, *Obs.* 3., 110, 4.
 Ἡράκλεις and Ἡρακλῆς 93, 1, 2.
 ἠρέμα(s) 324, *Obs.*
 ἠρεμέστερος, εἰστατος 139, 4.
 ἦρι 324, a.
 ἠριγένεια 129, *Obs.* 4.
 ἠριος and ἠρός ending of derivative adjectives, 338, e.
 ἠρίσταμεν, ἀναι 310, 1.
 ἠρώς decl. 99.
 ἦς ending of adverbs, 324, 1.
 ἦς, es ending of derivative adjectives, 336.
 ἦς ending of compound words, 347, β, γ, and c.
 ἦς, eras 286.—for ἦν, erat, 287.
 ἦς for εἶς 164, 1.
 ἦσαν from εἶμι 289.
 ἦσθα 190, *Obs.*
 ἦσι ending of adverbs, 324, ζ.
 ἦσσαν, ἦττων 137, 138, 2.
 ἦσχαίτερος 135, 3.
 ἦσυχῇ 324, η.
 ἦτης 331, *Obs.* 3.
 ἦτης ending of national names, 331.
 ἦτω for ἕτω 286, 2.
 ἦτων for ἦτωσαν imper. 195, *Obs.* 3.
 ἠῦρισκον 172, *Obs.* 2.
 ἠφιον ending of diminutives, 335, c.
 ἠφίουν 181, 3.
 ἦχι for ἦ 339, *Obs.* 8.
 ἦχώ decl. 99.
 ἦως decl. 99, *Obs.*

θ before δ, θ, τ, μ, changed to σ, 22, 24.
 θ and σ interchanged, 34.
 θ dropped before σ 24.
 θ and τ interchanged, 34.
 θ and φ interchanged, 33.
 θ and χ interchanged, 33.
 θ euphonic inserted, 29, 333.
 θα annexed to end of 11. sing. of verbs, 190, *Obs.*
 Θαλῆς gen. εω and ἦτος 116, 1, a.
 θάμβευς gen. 111, 1, b.
 θάρσευς gen. 111, 1, b.
 θάρσος, θαρσύνω for θρασ. 29.
 θάσσω 136, 1.
 θάτερα, θατέρου, θατέρω 13, *Obs.* 4.
 θαυμάσιος for -τιος 336, *Obs.* 1.
 θαυματός for -στός 318, *Obs.*
 θε(ν) ending of adverbs, 339, 5, *Obs.* 2, 3, 4.
 θεῖω, θεῖομεν &c. 279, 6.
 θεῖμς, θέμς decl. 109, 2., 113, 5, and *Obs.* 7.
 θέν for ἐθεσαν 279, 1.
 θεν suffix, 84.
 θέο 275, *Obs.* 2.
 θεόςδοτος, θεοσεχθρία 344, *Obs.* 8.
 θεοῖμην, θέοιτο &c. 279, *Obs.* 3.
 θεράπων and θέραψ 113, 6.
 θέρευς gen. 111, 1, b.
 θερίξω 35.
 θερμή, calida; θέρμη, calor, 335, *Obs.* 3.
 θεσμός, plur. θεσμά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 Θέτι, Θέτιος 109, 2.
 θέω, έης &c. θέωμαι, θέη &c. 279, 5, b.
 θεωρός 344.
 θεώτερος 135, *Obs.* 3.
 θήης, θήη 279, 6.
 θήlea, έης &c. 122, 3, a.
 θήλως, δ, ή 122, 3, b.
 θηλύτερος 135, *Obs.* 3.
 θήμα and θέμα 333, *Obs.* 2.
 θηρίον meaning of, 335, *Obs.* 3.
 Θησέες, Θησέος 97, *Obs.* 2.
 θι ending of imperative, 197, *Obs.* 2.
 θι suffix, 84.
 θι ending of adverbs, 339, 5, and *Obs.* 3, 7.
 θοιμάτιον 13, *Obs.* 4.
 θράσσω 23, *Obs.* 3.
 Θριώζε from Θριαί 339, *Obs.* 5.
 θυγάτηρ decl. 95, c.
 θυμένος 306, e, 1.
 θυμῆται 228, 6.
 θυμός for θυσμός 333, b.
 θύραζε 339, *Obs.* 5.
 θύρασι, foris, 324, ζ.
 θώς decl. 99.

ī or *ī* pronoun, 148.
ī demonstrat. attached to demonstratives and adverbs, 160, *e*.
ı or *ı* ending of adverbs, 324, *a*, and *β*.
ı modal vowel of the opt. 192.
ı as connexive in composition, 344, 1, *b*, and *Obs.* 8, 9.
ı̄a for *μία* 36, 4., 164, 1.
ı̄a abstract. 334. — for *ı̄a* 334, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a abstract. 334.
ı̄a ending of patronymics 335, *b*.
ı̄a ending of adjectives, 337, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a ending of verbal adj. 337.
ı̄a ending of *ı̄a* from *ı̄a* 335, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a ending of *ı̄a*, 324, *β*.
ı̄a ending of derivative verbs, 330, *Obs.* 4, and *e*.
ı̄a ending of *ı̄a*, 148.
ı̄a ending of diminutives, 335, *c*.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 314, 2.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, 324, 7.
ı̄a ending of 153, 3.
ı̄a ending of patronymics, 335.
ı̄a ending of diminutives, 334.
ı̄a ending of 148.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, 314.
ı̄a, *en*, *ı̄a*, 328.
ı̄a dec. 103, *Obs.* 5.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, 109, 1.
ı̄a ending of 242, *β*.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 314.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a gen. *ı̄a* 115, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a acc. from *ı̄a* 97, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a 334.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a ending of derivative verbs, 330, 1, *Obs.* 3, and 2, *c*.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 243, 6.
ı̄a derivation of, 148.
ı̄a 274, *Obs.* 4. — *ı̄a*, *ı̄a*, *age*, *agite*, 328.
ı̄a(s) 324, *e*.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 134, *Obs.* 3.
ı̄a 324, *e*.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 336.
ı̄a ending of derivative adjectives, 336, *b*. — cf. 337, 338.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 205, *a*.
ı̄a decl. 117, 2.
ı̄a 307, 8.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, 274, *Obs.* 4.
ı̄a 128, *Obs.* 4.
ı̄a ending of derivative adjectives, 336, *b*.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 29.

ı̄a, *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a ending of derivative adjectives, 336, *b*, and *Obs.*
ı̄a for *ı̄a*, *ı̄a*, 146, cf. 147, 3., 147., 324, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a ending of adverbs, 324, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a derivation of, 148, 324, 3, *d*.
ı̄a ending of patronymics, 335.
ı̄a ending of derivative adjectives, 336.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, (*ı̄a*) *ı̄a* ending of derivative adjectives, 338.
ı̄a 196, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, &c. 275, *Obs.* 4.
ı̄a 89, 1.
ı̄a ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a ending of diminutives, 335, and *Obs.* 3.
ı̄a ending of names of places, 335, *d*.
ı̄a plural *ı̄a* 85, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, derivation of, 148.
ı̄a ending of derived adjectives, 337., *ı̄a* 338.
ı̄a 110, 5, *d*.
ı̄a 132, *Obs.* 2.
ı̄a *ı̄a* for *ı̄a* 89, 1.
ı̄a 181, 7.
ı̄a 324, 3, 7.
ı̄a ending of adverbs, 324, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a ending of feminines, 331.
ı̄a (gen. *ı̄a*) ending of feminine patronymics, 335.
ı̄a (gen. *ı̄a*) ending of feminine national names, 335, *a*.
ı̄a (gen. *ı̄a* and *ı̄a*) ending of diminutives, 335, *c*.
ı̄a 135, 3.
ı̄a from *ı̄a* 289.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 314, 3.
ı̄a 312, *Obs.* 3.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, *ı̄a* (*ı̄a*).
ı̄a 274, *Obs.* 4.
ı̄a 324, *e*.
ı̄a formation of, 333, *b*.
ı̄a 109, 2.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, *ı̄a*, ending of diminutives, 335.
ı̄a ending of feminine derivatives, 331, *Obs.* 3.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* 276.
ı̄a 279, 12.
ı̄a, *ı̄a*, &c. 279, *b*.
ı̄a for *ı̄a* conj. 279, 3.
ı̄a 222, *Obs.* 1.
ı̄a (*ı̄a*).
ı̄a *ı̄a*, 328.
ı̄a ending of feminine derivatives, 331, *Obs.* 3.

ις ending of feminine national names, 335, *a*.
 ἴτην for ἡίτην from εἶμι 289.
 ιτης ending of masculine derivatives, 331, *Obs.* 3.
 ἴτης ending of masculine national names, 335, *a*.
 ἴτων from εἶμι 288, *Obs.* 1.
 ἴφι 324, *a*.
 *Ἰφικλος 110, *Obs.*
 ἰχθία for ἰχθύν 108, 6.
 ἰχθύς decl. 102, and *Obs.* 1., 111, 2.
 ἰχνη, ἰχνιον ending of diminutives, 335, *c*.
 ἰχῶ for ἰχῶρα 109, 1.
 ἰφ for ἐνί 164, 1.
 ἰῶκα for ἰωκήν 117, *Obs.* 4., cf. 332, *Obs.* 2.
 ἰῶμαι, ἰῶ, &c. 274, *Obs.* 4.
 ἰων (feminine ἰωνη) ending of patronymics, 335, *b*.
 ἰωχμός for ἰωγμός 333, *Obs.* 1.
 κ may be omitted—οὐ and οὐκ 20, *c*.
 κ and τ interchanged, 33, *a*.
 κ and χ interchanged, 34.
 κ before μ changed to γ 24.
 κ before δ changed to γ, before θ to χ 22.
 κ before rough breathing changed to χ 23.
 κ before σ changed to ξ 25.
 κ doubled, 36, 1.
 *καβαίνων 19, *Obs.*
 καγγόνυ for καταγόνυ 19, 1.
 κάδ for κατά as κάδ δύναμιν 19, 1.
 καθεδοῦμαι 245, 3.
 καθεζόμεν augm. 181, 3.
 καθεῦδον augm. 181, 3.
 κάθη for κάθησαι 301, 3.
 καθήμεν kugm. 181, 3.
 καθυδον augm. 181, 3.
 καθίζον augm. 181, 3.
 καθίστα imper. 279, 2.
 κακή mala, κακή μακίτια, 334, *Obs.* 2.
 κακίων, ἰστος 137.
 κακκεφαλής for κατά κ. 19, 1.
 κακοξυνώτερος for ότερος 134, *Obs.* 1.
 κάκτανε 19, *Obs.*
 κακώτερος 137, *Obs.*
 καλλίων, ἰστος 136, 139, 5.
 *Καλχηδών for Χαλκηδ. 34, *Obs.* 1.
 καλῶ fut. Att. 203, 3.
 κάλως decl. 116, *Obs.* 3., plur. κάλωι 115, 1.
 *καμμέν 19, 1.
 *καμνύν for καταμ. 19, 1.
 καναχηδὰ 324, 3, γ.
 κάπτεον 19, *Obs.*
 καπφάλαρα for κατά φ. 19, 1.

κάρα 113, 7.
 κάρη, κάρηνα 113, 7.
 κάρρων 137, *Obs.*
 *καρτερός for κρατ. 29.
 κάρτιστος 137, *Obs.*
 kás ending of adverbs, 324, 3, *Obs.*
 κάσχετε 19, *Obs.*
 κάτ before consonants for κατά 19.
 κατάβᾱ 302, 2.
 καταί form. 324, ζ., 326, *Obs.* 1.
 κατάκειαι 300, 2.
 καταπήτην 304, 8.
 κατασκευῶσι fut. Att. 203, 3.
 κατεῖεν from εἶμι 289.
 κατηγορόν, κατηγορήκα 181, 6.
 *καθθανεῖν 19, 1, and *Obs.*
 καττάδε for κατά τ. 19, 1.
 κανάξεις 19, 1 (δγνυμι).
 καχεξία 344, *Obs.* 6.
 κέας, κείας (καίω).
 κέεται, κέεσθαι 300, 2.
 κείμαι for κέωμαι 300, 2.
 κείνος for ἐκείνος 152, *d*.
 κέω fut. 245, *Obs.* 1.
 κέκαθμαι for -ασμαι 218, *Obs.* 2.
 κέκαδον, κέκαδοντο 176, 2.
 κεκάδικα 181, 3.
 κεκάμω 176, 2.
 κέκασμαι 297, 7 (καίνυμαι).
 κεκαφῆότα 308, *Obs.* 5.
 κεκλάγω 245, 2.
 κεκλήμην opt. 247, 2.
 κέκλυθι, -τε 176, 2., 310, 4.
 κεκμῶς 308, *Obs.* 5.
 κέκοπτο 171, *Obs.* 2.
 κεκόρυθμαι for -υσμαι 218, *Obs.* 2.
 κέκραγμεν, χθον, χθε, χθι, &c. 312.
 κέκρανται III. plur. pf. 223, *Obs.* 3.
 κέκτημαι and ἐκτεμαι 175, *Obs.* 1.
 κεκτημην opt. 247, 2.
 κεκτηότι 308, *Obs.* 5.
 κέκτωμαι, φμην 247, 2.
 κέκυθον 176, 2.
 κέλευθος plur. -θα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 κελσαι (κέλλω).
 κενώτερος for ώτερος 134, *Obs.* 2.
 κέντο 307, 9.
 κέομαι, κείμην, κέωμαι (κείμαι).
 κέονται 300, 2.
 κεραμεύς 121, *Obs.* 3.
 κέρας decl. 103, and *Obs.* 1, 2.—119, 3.
 κερασβόλος 347, *Obs.* 8.
 κερδάναι 222, *Obs.* 1.
 κερδίων, ἰστος 140, 5.
 κέρσε (κείρω).
 *κέσκετο 185, 2, *a*.
 κεχαρηότα 308, *Obs.* 5.
 κεχαρήσω 245, 4 (χαίρω).
 κεχαρισμένως 332, *Obs.* 2.

κεχαρόμην 176, 2.
 κεχείμανται III. plur. pf. 223, *Obs.* 3.
 κεχηγνώσας 323, *Obs.* 2.
 κέχυκα, κέχυμαι 247, *Obs.* 1.
 κεχυμένος 323, *Obs.* 2.
 κεχωρήκει 171, *Obs.* 2.
 κέω fut. 245, *Obs.* 1.
 κήδιστος 140, 5.
 κῆρος 153, d.
 κηνώ adv. 324, d.
 κηπαῖος from κῆπος 337, *Obs.* 2.
 κηρυκος gen. ου 115, *Obs.* 2.
 κῆται from κείμαι 300, 3.
 κιδών 34, *Obs.* 1.
 Κικυννοί 324, ε.
 κίς decl. 100.
 *κιχημένος accent, 205, *Obs.* 2.
 κλάδος decl. 117, 4.
 κλαυθμός for -σμός 333, b.
 κλεία and κλεία 111, 1, d.
 κλείν for κλείδα 93, *Obs.* 3.
 κλείς 113, 8.
 Κλεομβρότης 89, 3.
 κλεός decl. 103, 111, 6.
 κλεπτίστατος 140, 5.
 κλεπτίστερος 135, 2, a.
 κλεῶα 9, 2.
 κλῆ (κλῆν) acc. ending, 116, *Obs.* 1.
 κληῖς 113, *Obs.* 8.
 Κλήμης, *Clemens*, 97, *Obs.* 6.
 κλοία 85, *Obs.* 2.
 κλύθι, υτε, κλύμενος 306, e. 2., 304, e.
 κμέλας and μέλας 35, *Obs.* 2.
 κνέφας decl. 103, *Obs.* 1.
 κνύξ 324, *Obs.* 1.
 κοεῖν 35, *Obs.* 2.
 κοιλᾶναι 239, *Obs.*
 κοινῇ 324, η.
 κοινωνός decl. 117, 5.
 Κόμης gen. ου and ητος 116, a.
 κομιδῇ 324, η.
 κοινεῖν 35, *Obs.* 2.
 Κόππα 3.
 κοράσιον for ἄριον 335, c.
 κός ending of derivative adjectives,
 337, *Obs.* 3., 338, g.
 κότερος 140, 6.
 κοτυληδονόφιν 83, 2.
 Κόως gen. ὡ 89, 8.
 κραδίη for καρδίη 29.
 κράτεσφι 83, 2.
 Κρατίνος for ἰνοος 86, *Obs.* 2.
 κράτιστος 137, 138, 1.
 κρατός, -ί, &c. See κάρα.
 κρίας decl. 103, *Obs.* 2.
 κρείσσων 136, *Obs.* 2., 137, 1., 138, 1.
 κρέμοισθε 275, *Obs.* 5.
 κρείσσων 137, *Obs.*
 κρεωπώλης 344, *Obs.* 5.
 κρί for κριθῇ 117, *Obs.* 4.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

κρίνον decl. 117, 6.
 Κροίσω 89, 3.
 κρόκα for κρόκη 117, *Obs.* 4., cf. 332,
Obs. 3.
 Κρονίανος and ἰονος 109, 1.
 κρίπτασκον 185, 2, a.
 κρύφα, κρυφή 324, η.
 κρίν and σύν 35, *Obs.* 2.
 κτάμεναι, κτάμεν, κτάμενος, κτάς
 (κρείνω).
 κτεῖς from κτένς 95, *Obs.* 5.
 κτίμενος 306.
 κτιτός for κτιστός 318, *Obs.*
 κυανέαων βλεφάρων 89, 3.
 *κυδιών 136, 2.
 *κύθηρ for χύτρα 34, *Obs.* 1.
 κυκεῶ 95, *Obs.* 13., cf. 109, 1.
 κύκλος plur. κύκλα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 κυκλόσε 339, *Obs.* 5.
 κύντερος 140, 5.
 Κύπριος 109, 2.
 Κυπρογένεια 129, *Obs.* 4.
 Κυπρόθε for -θεν 339, *Obs.* 4.
 κύρσω (κύρω).
 κύων decl. 113, 9.
 κῶας decl. 103, *Obs.* 1.
 λ and γ interchanged, 34, 1.
 λ and ν, ρ interchanged, 33.
 λ doubled, 36.
 λᾶας decl. 117, 7.
 λαγός, λαγώς, λαγωγός 89, 6 and 8., cf.
 115, 1, a.
 λάθρα 324, 3, d.
 λαλίστερος 134, 135, 2, d.
 Λαμπρετίδης from Λάμπρος 335, *Obs.* 1.
 λαμπρότερος δ, ἡ 127, *Obs.* 3.
 λάξ 324, 1, *Obs.*
 λαός and λεώς 115, 1, a.
 λαρώτατος for ὀτατος 134, *Obs.* 1.
 λᾶς. See λᾶας 117, 7.
 λαχμός for λαγμός 333, *Obs.* 1.
 λελαβέσθαι 176, 2.
 λέλαθον 176, 2.
 λέλαχον 176, 2.
 λέλεγμαι 175, *Obs.* 2.
 λείεπτο 171, *Obs.* 2.
 λειειχμότες 310, *Obs.* 2.
 λελημμαι 175, *Obs.* 2.
 λέλογχα 175, *Obs.* 2.
 λελόγγασιν 191, 2.
 λελύτο 247, 2.
 λέξω, λέξο 196, *Obs.* 1.
 λεώς and λαός 115, 1, a.
 λίαν form. 324, 3, a.
 λιβύαθε for -θεν 339, *Obs.* 4.
 λίγα form. 324, 3, d.
 λιν. See λῖς 114, *Obs.*
 λίπα (τό) 113, 10.

Υ Υ

λῖς, λῖν 114, *Obs.* 1.
 λιτί, λίτρα 114, *Obs.* 1.
 λογίμη 127, *Obs.* 2.
 λόγιον meaning of, 335, *Obs.* 3.
 λός ending of derivative adjectives, 336, d.
 λούμαι 239, 5.
 λυσιτελούντως 333, *Obs.* 2.
 λύτο 306, e. 3.
 λύχνος plur. λύχνα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 λωβητήρες Ἐρινύες 132, *Obs.* 2.
 λωίων, λφών, λωίτερος, λφστος 137, and *Obs.*
 λωτεύντα 109, 4.
 μ and β, π interchanged, 34.
 μ and κ interchanged, 34.
 μ and ν interchanged, 33.
 μ doubled, 36.
 μα, μη ending of abstract nouns, 332, γ. δ., 333, b, d.
 μάγadis decl. 102, *Obs.* 5.
 μακαριστότατος 134, *Obs.* 3.
 μάκαρος 21, 1.
 μακράν, longe, 324, 324. 3, a.
 μάλα form. 324, 3, d.
 μαλακαίποδες 344, *Obs.* 7.
 μάλης, μάλην 114, 2.
 μάλλον, μάλιστα with positive instead of regular comp. and sup. 139, 1., 141, *Obs.* 3, cf. 189, β.
 μανία 334.
 μανιάσιν λυσήμασιν 132.
 μάρναο 275, *Obs.* 2.
 μαρνομην 275, *Obs.* 5.
 μάρτυρ, μάρτυς 113, 11.
 μάρτυς and ὁ μάρτυρος 115.
 μάσσω 136, *Obs.* 2., 137, 4.
 μαστί, -ιν for μαστίγι, -α 117, *Obs.* 4.
 μαχεύμενος 304, b.
 μαχέσσομαι 184, 5.
 μαχοῦμαι fut. 245, 3.
 μεγάλε 126, *Obs.* 2.
 μεγαλωστί 324, β.
 Μεγαροί 324, ε.
 μέγας decl. 126, and *Obs.* 2.
 μέγιστον with superl. 139, 2.
 μέγιτος 137.
 μέζων, μείζων, μέσσω 136, *Obs.* 3, and 137.
 μέis gen. μηνός 113, 12.
 μείων, μείστος 137, 5, and *Obs.*
 μέλας for μέλας 95, *Obs.* 5.
 μέλε 114, 3.
 μελεσίπτερος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 μέμαμεν &c. 310, 6.
 μεμάρποιεν 176, 2.
 μεμαρπον 176, 2.
 μεμαώς 309, *Obs.* 5., 310, 6.
 μέμβλεται 248, b.

Μεμβλιάρεω 89, 3.
 μέμβλωκε (βλώσκει) 249, 2., cf. 29.
 μεμετιμένος 284.
 μέμνημαι 175, *Obs.* 1.
 μέμνημην, μεμνόμεν, μέμνωμαι 247, 6.
 μεμνύστε 310, *Obs.* 2.
 μεν, μεναι infinitive, 198.
 μεν, μεs inflected ending, 189, β.
 Μενώλας 89, 1.
 μενοίνεον for -αον 240, 2.
 μεσαιπόλιος 344, *Obs.* 7.
 μεσαίτερος 135, 3.
 μέσας 134, *Obs.* 8.
 μεσημβρία for μεσημρία 29.
 μεσσονύ, ὕς 324, 3, ε.
 μέσσω. See μέζων.
 μέσσι 324, *Obs.* 5.
 μετά for μετεστι 63, *Obs.* 3.
 μέχρι(s) 324, *Obs.* 1.
 μεύ for μοῦ 146.
 μη, μα endings of abstract nouns, 332, γ. δ., 333, d.
 μηδαμά form. 324, 3, d.
 μηδαμή 324, η.
 μηδαμοί 166.
 μηδεῖς decl. 166.
 μηδιστί 324, β.
 μηθεῖς for μηδεῖς 166, *Obs.* 1.
 Μηκιστή 97, *Obs.* 2.
 μήκιστος 137.
 Μηλιά from Μηλείης 97, *Obs.* 3.
 μηνυθμός for -σμός 335, b.
 μηνιος 109, 2.
 μήνις decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 μηρός plur. μηρά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 μητηρ decl. 95, 4, c.
 μητρόκτονος, accent of, 50, 5.
 μητρώος meaning of, 337.
 μητρως decl. 116, 4.
 μι inflexive ending, 189, 1., 188, *Obs.* 3, 192.
 μία, μίας decl. 166., accent of, 166, *Obs.* 1.
 μίγα form. 324, 3, d.
 μιάνην 307, 11.
 μιῆναι and ἀναι 222, *Obs.* 1.
 μίκτο 310, 12.
 Μιλήσιος and τιος 338, g.
 Μιλτιάδεια 116, *Obs.* 2.
 μίν 146, 148.
 μίνυνθα 324, *Obs.* 7.
 Μίνως decl. 110, 5., 116, 4.
 μνάμ, μνάσθαι 240, 3.
 μνώοντο, μνωομένοι 240, 5.
 μόγις form. 324, *Obs.* 1.
 μογοστόκος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 μόλις form. 324, *Obs.* 1.
 μονή ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 3.
 μονώτατος 140, 2.

μονοφαγίστερος 135, 2, *b*.
 μός gen. *οὔ* ending of abstract nouns,
 332, *a*., 333, *b*, *d*.
 μουνάξ 324, 1, *Obs*.
 Μουνιχίαξ 339.
 μονογένεια 129, *Obs*. 4.
 μυθεῖαι, μυθείαι 241, 3.
 μυκηθμός for -σμός 333, *b*.
 μύκης gen. *ου* and *ητος* 116, *a*.
 μυλίτης λίθος 132, *Obs*. 2.
 Μύνης gen. *ου* and *ητος* 116, *a*.
 μῦς decl. 100, *Obs*. 2.
 μυσπολεῖν 344. *Obs*. 8.
 μύχα 85, *Obs*. 2.
 μυχοί 324, *e*.
 μῶα 9, 2.
 μων ending of derivative adjectives,
 336.
 ν and κ interchanged, 34.
 ν and σ interchanged, 34.
 ν before π, β, φ, ψ changed into μ;
 before κ, γ, χ, ξ into γ 26; before
 a liquid assimilated 27.
 ν dropped before ζ and σ 28.
 ν dropped before a T letter with σ 28.
 ν doubled 36.
 ν ἐφελκυστικόν, 20, 2.
 ν inflexive ending 192, 1.
 ναι infin. 198.
 *ναιετάωσα 240, 3.
 νας and νῶς 115, 1.
 νάπη and νάπος 115, 2.
 ναῦς decl. 113, 13.
 ναυσιόρος 344, *Obs*. 8.
 νεανιστί 324, β.
 νεάτος 134, *Obs*. 8.
 νεῖαι 241, 3.
 νεώς and ναός 115, 1.
 νεωστί 324, β.
 νη annexed to personal pronouns,
 160, *Obs*. 3.
 νη- in compos. 343.
 νηκεροι 128, *Obs*. 6.
 νηπουνί 324, β.
 Νηρῆδες 109, 2.
 νησῶν 89, 3.
 νητη from νέος 134, *Obs*. 8.
 Νικόλας 89, 1.
 νίν meaning of, 145, 3., 146, 148.
 νίφα 117, *Obs*. 4.
 νομαδικῶς 323, *Obs*. 3.
 νός ending of derivative adjectives,
 336.
 νσ, ντι inflexive ending, 189, β., 188,
Obs. 3., 190, 7.
 νυνί 160, *e*.
 νυνμνί 160, *e*.
 νω- in compos. 343.
 νῶ 145, 4., 146, 147, 3.

νῶι, νῶιν 145, 5., 146, 147, 3.
 νωνυμί 324, β.
 νῶνυμος 29, *Obs*.
 νῶτον and νῶτος 115, *b*.
 ξ and σ, σσ interchanged, 35.
 ξ and σκ interchanged, 35.
 ξ in compos. changed before a con-
 sonant to γ κ χ 28.
 ξ in Doric conjugation for σ, 35.
 ξ ending of adverbs, 324, 1, *Obs*.
 ξ ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs*.
 2.
 ξ for σσ in fut. 35.
 ξυμβλήμεναι, ξυμβλήτην 301, 1.
 ξύν and σύν 326, *Obs*. 2.
 ξύνιει, ξύνιον 284.
 ο and α interchanged, 10, 9.
 ο and ε interchanged, 10, 9.
 ο and οι interchanged, 10, 9, 10.
 ο and ου interchanged, 10, 9, 10, and
Obs. 2.
 ο and υ interchanged, 10, 9.
 ο and ω interchanged, 10, 9, and *Obs*.
 2.
 ο euphon. prefixed, 10, *Obs*. 6.
 ο euphon. as connexive in the middle
 of the word, 84.
 ο modal vowel, 192.
 ο for α or η in the formation of ad-
 verbs or composition, 339, *Obs*. 2.
 ο for ω in the conjunctive, 200, 2.
 ο collect. for ἀ 342, *Obs*. 3.
 ο as connexive in composition, 344.
 ο elided in composition, 344.
 ό, ή, τό decl. 153., meaning of, 154.
 ό for ός 155.
 ό in όποιος, όπόσος &c. 156, *Obs*. 1.
 όγδόατος for όγδοος 164, 2.
 όγδοος for όγδομος 140, 7.
 όγδώκοντα 164, 1.
 όδάξ 324, 1.
 όδε, ήδε, τόδε 153, 154, 2.
 όδί decl. 160, *e*.
 όδοιπόρος 344, *Obs*. 7.
 'Οδυσσεύς 36, 4.
 'Οδυσσεύς decl. 110, 2.
 όδωδα 177.
 όδώδυσμαι 178.
 οε in composition contracted to ου,
 344, *Obs*. 6.
 οθεν adv. for αθεν, ηθεν 339, *Obs*. 2.
 οι verbs beginning with, not aug-
 mented, 173, 2.
 οι and ο interchanged, 10, 10.
 οι and ου as τύποισα 199, 2.
 οί pronoun. See οδ.
 οί pronoun, used as plural, 149, 2.
 οί ending of adverbs, 324, *e*.

οἱ *quo*, 324, *ε*.
 οια ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 οἶδα (*δράω*).
 οἶδας, οἶδαμεν &c. 310.
 Οἰδῖπους decl. 146, 3.
 οἶσι for οἷη 196, *Obs.* 3.
 οἷζυρῶτερος for ὅτερος 134, *Obs.* 1.
 οἶκα for οἶκα 315.
 οἰκαδε, οἰκαδῖς 117, *Obs.* 4., cf. 339, *Obs.* 5, 6.
 οἶκει 324, *Obs.* 2.
 *οἰκειοῦντας fut. Att. 203, 2.
 οἰκῖς for οἶκος 89, 1.
 οἶκοι 324, *ε*.
 οἰκόνδε, οἰκόσε 339, *Obs.* 5.
 οἰκτιρμός, οἰκτιρμῶν formation, 333, *d*.
 *οἰκτιστος 136.
 οῖν for οἶμι 192, 2.
 οἶο for οὖ 155.
 οἶος ending of derivative adjectives, 337.
 οἷς Dor. ending of infin. for οὖν 244, 2.
 οἷς (Ion. *δῖς*) decl. 103, *Obs.* 5., III, 3.
 οἷσε 196, *Obs.* 1.
 οἶσθα 190, *Obs.*, 312.
 οἷσι for οἷσι 190, 7.
 οἷστὰ 85, *Obs.* 2.
 οἷχα 178.
 οἷκλαξ 324, *Obs.*
 οἷχος for οἷχος 36, 3, *d*.
 οἷχα 178.
 οἷγιστος 137.
 οἷγος 138, 3.
 οἷζων 137, *Obs.* 3.
 οἷσώτατος, ὁ, ἡ 127, *Obs.* 3.
 Ὀλυμπίαζε, Ὀλυμπίασι 339, *Obs.* 5.
 δλωλα, δλώλεκα 177.
 ὁμὰ 324, *η*.
 ὁμαλῇ 324, *η*.
 ὁμαρτῇ 324, *η*.
 ὁμόκλειον for ὁμόκλειον 240, 2.
 ὁμοῦ 324, 1.
 ὁμώμοκα, οσμαι 177.
 ὁμῶς 324, *Obs.* 3.
 ον ending of imperative, 195.
 ον ending of adverbs, 324, 3, *β*.
 ὄναρ 114, 4., 117, 8.
 ὄνειρα, ὄνειρος, ὄνειρατος 114, 4.
 ὄνη ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 3.
 ὀνομαστί 324, *β*.
 ὄντων imper. for ἔτωσαν 195, *Obs.* 3.
 ὄντων for ἔτωσαν 286, 2.
 ὀξυβλεψία 334.
 οῖν for οὖ 155.
 ὀπήμος 159, *Obs.* 1.
 ὀπη 324, *η*.
 ὀπισθα form. 324, *Obs.* 7.
 ὀπισθε(ν), ὀπιθεν 339, *Obs.* 3, 4.
 ὀποι form. 324, *ε*.

ὀπον 324, 1.
 ὀπωπα 178.
 ὀράαν, ὀράας, ὀράασθαι 240, 3.
 ὀργάναι 222, *Obs.* 1.
 ὀρειβάτης 344, *Obs.* 7.
 ὀρεσπόλος 344, *Obs.* 5.
 ὀρέσβιος 344, *Obs.* 9.
 ὀρεσιβάτης 344, *Obs.* 9.
 ὀρέσκιος 344, *Obs.* 9.
 ὀρέσκως 344, *Obs.* 9.
 ὀρέστερος 135, *Obs.* 3., 344, *Obs.* 9.
 ὀρεωκόμος 344, *Obs.* 6.
 ὀρήαι, ὀρήτο 240, 3.
 ὀρήν, ὀρήε for ἄν, ἄς 243, 6., 244, 1.
 ὀρθριαίτερος 135, 3.
 ὀρκια, ὀρκίων meaning of, 335, *Obs.* 3.
 ὀρνῖς decl. 113, 14.
 ὀρνιχος 113, *Obs.* 11.
 ὀρώω, ὀρώωμι, ὀρόων, ὀρώωσα 240, 3.
 ὀρσο 195, *Obs.* 2.
 ὀρφος and ὀρφῶς 115.
 ὀρφνή, *obscura*; ὀρφνη, *obscuritas*, 334.
 ὀρχηθμός for -σμός 333, 6.
 ὀρχήστρα for -τήριον 335, *ε*.
 ὀρων meaning of, 335, *Obs.* 3.
 ὀρωρα 178.
 ὀρώρεμαι 178.
 ὀρώρεται 178.
 ὀρώρυμαι 177.
 ὅς for ἑός 152., plural use of, 149, 2.
 ὅς, ἡ, ὁ decl. 155.
 ὅς gen. οὖ 331.
 ὅς gen. ον ending of abstract nouns, 332, *ε*.
 ὅς gen. ον ending, 332, *ε*., cf. 333 and 334.
 ὅς ending of derived adjectives, 336.
 ὅς (ον) ending of compounds, 347.
 ὁσία *sancta* and *sanctitas*, 334.
 ὅσπερ 160, *d*.
 ὅσσε decl. 114, 5.
 ὅστε 160, *Obs.* 3.
 ὅστις 156.
 ὅστιςδὴ—δήποτε,—οὖν 160.
 ὅστω nom. dual, 86, *Obs.* 3.
 ὅσχος and μῶσχος 36, 4.
 ὅτις, ὅτεν, ὅττεο, ὅτου &c. 156, *Obs.* 3.
 *ὅτταβος for κότταβος 36, 4.
 ὅς and *eu* interchanged, 10.
 ὅς and *o* interchanged, 10.
 ὅς and *oi* interchanged, 10.
 ὅς and *ω* interchanged, 10.
 ὅς ending of adverbs, 324, 1.
 οὐ before digammated words instead of οὐκ 20, *c*.
 ὅς inflexive ending, 196, 2.
 οὐ pronoun, 144., meaning of, 145, 2., 149.
 οὐ *ubi*, 324, 1.

οὐδᾶλης *Valens*, 95, *Obs.* 6.
 οὐδαμῇ 324, η.
 οὐδαμοί 166, β.
 οὐδαμῶ 324, ι.
 οὐδας decl. 103, *Obs.* 1.
 οὐδεῖς decl. 166.
 οὐδενόσωρος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 οὐθεῖς for οὐδεῖς 166, *Obs.* 1.
 οὖν attached to relatives, 160, β.
 οὖνεσθε 290.
 οὐντιος ending of derivative adjectives, 338, 9.
 οὐπω and οὐπως 324, *Obs.* 3.
 ουργος accent of adjectives in, 50, 6.
 οὐς decl. 95, ι., 113, 15.
 ούσιος ending of derivative adjectives, 338, 9.
 οὐτα, -άμεναι, -άμεν 304, α. 5., 306, α. 3.
 οὐτος decl. 153, 154.—derivation of, 154.
 οὐτοσί decl. 160, ε., οὐτοσίν 160, *Obs.* 1.
 οὐτως 323, *Obs.* 2., and οὐτω 324, *Obs.* 3.
 οὐτωςί(ν) 160, ε. and *Obs.* 1.
 ὀφειλέτης, ὀφείλημα 333, *Obs.* 2.
 ὀφελος 114, 6.
 ὄφρα 160, *Obs.* 1.
 ὄχα form. 324, 3, δ.
 ὄχος gen. ὄχου and ὄχους 116, 2.
 ὄχωκότε 178.
 ὄψι form. 324, θ.
 ὄψει and ὄψη 196, *Obs.* 3.
 ὀφθαλμικός 135, 3., 141, *Obs.* 2.
 ὀφθαλμίστην 135, β.
 ὦω lengthened form of ω in contract verbs in ὦω 240, 3., 243, 7.
 ὠω lengthened form of ου in verbs in ὠω 242, γ.
 οφ lengthened form of οε in verbs in ὠω 242, γ.
 ὠω verbs in, 330, 2, c.
 π and κ interchanged, 33.
 π before s changed to β—before θ to φ 22.
 π before μ changed to μ 24.
 π before σ changed to ψ 25.
 π before rough breathing changed to φ 23.
 π doubled, 36.
 παγκάλῃ 127, *Obs.* 1.
 πάγκλαυτος for στος 318, *Obs.*
 πάγχυ for πάνν 339, *Obs.* 8.
 πάθη (ῆ) and πάθος (τό) 115, *Obs.* 4.
 παθημάτοις 115, *Obs.* 2.
 παῖ vocat. 93, c.
 Παιανοί 324, ε.
 παλαι form. 324, ζ., in compos. 342, cf. 344.

παλαιότερος 134, 5.
 παλαιότατος for παλαιός 340.
 πάλι(ν) 324, *Obs.*, in compos. 342, α.
 παλιμπλάξασθαι 347, *Obs.* 1.
 πάλτο 307, 14.
 παμβδελυρά, παμμυσσάρα, παμποικίλη 127, *Obs.* 1.
 παμβάτωρ γαῖα 132, *Obs.* 2.
 παμπληθεῖ 324, α.
 πᾶν in compos. 342, α.
 πανθενεῖ 324, α.
 πανοικί, πανοικίλει, πανορμεί and ι, πανοστρατεῖ 324, β.
 πανούργος accent of, 50, 6., for παν-εργός 344, *Obs.* 7.
 παντ-, παντο, in compos. 344, *Obs.* 7.
 πανταχῇ 324, η.
 πανταχοί 324, ε.
 πανταχοῦ, -ῶς 323, *Obs.* 4.
 πάντῃ 324, η.
 παππῆφος meaning of, 337.
 πάρ for παρά 19.
 πάρα for πάρεστι 63, *Obs.* 3., 341, 2, α.
 παράθεσις 347, *Obs.* 1.
 παραι form. 324, ζ., 326, *Obs.* 1.
 παρανερόμηκα 181, 6.
 παράστῃ for παράστηθι 274, *Obs.* 4.
 παραχρήμα adv. 323, 2.
 παρέκ 341, ι.
 παρενόμουν 181, 6.
 Παρηῆδος 109, 2.
 παρηγόμουν 181, 6.
 Πάριος 109.
 πάροιθε and πάροιθεν 339.
 Πασίως for ἰσως 86, *Obs.* 2.
 πάσων 136, *Obs.* 3 and 4., 137, *Obs.*
 πάτερ vocat. 93.
 πατήρ decl. 95, 4., 109, 5.
 Πάτροκλος 110, *Obs.*
 πατρῶς for πάτριος 337.
 πάτρως decl. 116, β, c.
 παχίαν, ἰστος 136, *Obs.* 3, 4.
 πεδά for μετά 326, *Obs.* 1.
 πεδοί 324, ε.
 πέδω 324, *Obs.* 3.
 πέζῃ 324, η.
 πεῖ 324, γ.
 Πειραιεύς decl. 96, *Obs.* 3.
 Πειραιοί 324, ε.
 πείσσομαι fut. of πάσχω 218, *Obs.* 3.
 πελᾶν, πελᾶτε, πελᾶσι fut. Att. 203, 3.
 πέλανα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 πέμπε for πέντε 164, ι.
 πέννησσα 132, *Obs.* 1.
 πεπαλῶν 177.
 πεπαίτερος 135, *Obs.* 5.
 πεπᾶναι 222, *Obs.* 1.
 πεπαρεῖν 176, 4.
 πεπαρῆνηκα 181, ι.

πέπεισθι 312, 2, 1.
 πέπερι decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 πεπιθεῖν 176, 4.
 πέπληγον 176, 4.
 πέπνυμαι 247, *Obs.* 1.
 πεπόμφει 171, *Obs.* 2.
 *πεπονάμενος from πονέω, 244, 4.
 πεπόνθειμεν 171, *Obs.* 2.
 πέποσθε 311, *Obs.*
 πέπταμαι (πετάννυμι) 248, *b.*
 πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς 308, *Obs.* 6., 310, 9.
 πεπίθοιτο 176, 4.
 πέπνυσμαι 247, 1.
 πεπύσμην 171, *Obs.* 2.
 πέπυσσαι 236, 1.
 πέπων, πεπαίτερος 135, *Obs.* 5.
 πέρ attached to relatives, 160, *d.*
 περάν fut. Att. 203, 3.
 περαιτέρος 139, 4.
 πέραν, πέρην, *trans* (πέρα, *ultra*), 324, 3, *a.*
 Περγασῆσι 324, *ζ.*
 πέρβαι 307, 15.
 περί form. 324, *a.*
 περί for περίεστι 63, *Obs.* 3.
 περιέξαντες 297, 5.
 Περικλῆς decl. 98, 110, *Obs.* 4.
 πέριξ, περιπλέξ, περιπλίζ 324, *Obs.*
 περιπλόμενος 248.
 πέρυσσι(ν) 324, *Obs.* 1.
 περῶ fut. Att. 203, 3.
 πεσσέων from πεσσός 89, 3.
 Πεττώ 89, 8.
 πεφεύγη 171, *Obs.* 2.
 πεφιδέσθαι 176, 4.
 πέφνον 176, 4.
 πέφραδμαι for ασμαι 218, *Obs.* 2.
 πέφραδον 176, 2.
 πεφρίκοντες for πεφρικότες 199, 4.
 πέφυγμαι 247, 1.
 πεφυζότες 310, *Obs.* 2.
 πεφύρσεσθαι 222, *Obs.* 2.
 πεφυυία 308, *Obs.* 5.
 πῆ 324, *η.*
 πηγνύτο 273, *Obs.* 4.
 πηλαγόνες and πηλόγονοι 132, *Obs.* 3.
 πηλικός 158.
 πηλί 324, *Obs.* 5.
 Πηγελέω 89, 8.
 πῆγυς 101, 110, 3.
 πείρα 128, *Obs.* 1.
 πιθάκη from πίθος 335, *c.*
 πιμπλέυσαι 306, 2.
 πίομαι 245, 2.
 πίοτερος, ότατος 137, 138, *Obs.* 5.
 πίσυρες 164.
 Πλαταιά from Πλαταιεύς 96, *Obs.* 3.
 Πλαταιάσι 324, *ζ.*
 πλέας, πλέες 138.
 πλείη and πλέα 128, *Obs.* 4.

πλείν and πλέον 138.
 πλείων, πλείστος 137, 138.
 πλέον and πλέων 138, *Obs.* 4.
 πλείυν, πλείυνες &c. 138.
 πλευρά and πλευρά 115.
 πλέων 137, 138.
 πλείμην, πλήμην (πίμπλημι).
 πλείν 138, 4.
 πλέως, εα, εων decl. 128, *Obs.* 4.
 πλῆν form. 324, 3, *a.* in compos. 342.
 *πληρεύντες 243, 5.
 πλησιαίτερος, εώτερος 140, 3.
 πλοχμός for πλογμός 333, *Obs.* 1.
 πλω nom. dual, 86, *Obs.* 3.
 πνύξ decl. 113, 16.
 ποδαπός formation, 158, *Obs.* 4.
 ποί form. 324, *ε.*
 πολέας, πολείς from πολύς 111, 3, *b.*
 πολίεσι from πόλις 111, 3.
 πολιορκία derivation of, 334.
 πόλις decl. 111, 3.
 πολισσοῦχος 344, *Obs.* 9.
 πολλαχῆ 324, *η.*
 πολλαχώς, πολλαχού 323, *Obs.* 4.
 πολλός 126 and *Obs.* 1.
 Πολυνδάμῃ vocat. 93, *Obs.* 2.
 πολύς decl. 126 and *Obs.* 1., *δ, ή* 123.
 *πονάθῃ from πονέω 244, 4.
 πορθμός formation of, 333, *b.*
 πορτί 326, *Obs.* 1.
 πόρτις decl. 103, *Obs.* 5.
 πόσει, πόσει 111, 3.
 Ποσειδάωνος, ώνος, άνος, έωνος 109, 1.
 Πόσειδον 93, 2.
 Ποσειδῶ 95, *Obs.* 13.
 πόσις decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 ποτανί 324, *a.*
 ποταπός 158, *Obs.* 2.
 πότερος 140, 6.
 ποτήης ποτήης, 95, *Obs.* 6.
 ποτί for πρόσ 326, *Obs.* 1.
 *ποτίθει 274, *Obs.* 4.
 ποττόν for πρὸς τόν; ποττώ for πρὸς τούς 19.
 πού, πού 324, 1.
 πούλς, *δ, ή* 126, *Obs.* 1.
 πούς for πός 91, *Obs.* 1.
 πρᾶος, εία, *ον* decl. 126, 125, *Obs.* 2.
 πρᾶτος for πρώτος 164, 2.
 πρέωνος and πρηῶνος 109, 1.
 πρεπόντως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 πρέσθα 122, *Obs.* 3.
 πρέσβεις, πρεσβευτής, πρέσβυς (-ύτερος, τатος), πρεσβύτης 115, *Obs.* 2., 122, *Obs.* 3.
 πρέσβιστος 136, *Obs.* 3.
 πρό form. 324, *Obs.* 3.
 πρόβᾶ 302, 2.
 προστάτε 279, *Obs.* 1., 308, *Obs.* 7.
 προεφήνευσα 181, 6.

προβέουσι for προτιθέασι 276.
 προίκα, προικός 324, ζ., 324, 1.
 πρόμος for πρώτος 164, 2.
 προνοῖα for πρόνοια 334.
 πρόσθα form. 324, Obs. 6.
 πρόσθε and πρόσθεν 339, Obs. 4.
 προσώπασιν 117, 9.
 προτεραιότερος 140, 1.
 προτί form. 324, α., 326, Obs. 1.
 προϋδνυμένην 181, 6.
 προϋξένουν 181, 6.
 προϋργαίτερος 140, 4.
 προϋργον 323, 2., 341, Obs.
 προφερέστερος 138, 1.
 πρόσφρασσα 129, Obs. 1.
 προφύλαχθε 316, 9.
 πρώην form. 324, 3, α.
 πρωϊαίτερος 135, 3., 141, Obs. 2.
 πρώτιστος, δ, ή 140, 1., 127, Obs. 3.
 πρωτόθρονες and οι 132, Obs. 3.
 πτ and σσ interchanged, 35.
 Πτερέλας 89, 1.
 πτέσθαι, πτήσμαι 248, c.
 πτόλεμος, πτόλις for πόλ. 36, 7.
 πτύξ and πτυχή 115, 2, b.
 πτωχίστερος 135, 2.
 Πυθοί 324, ε.
 Πύλης gen. ου and ητος 116, 1, a.
 πυλωρός 344, 2, a.
 πύξ 324, 1.
 πῦρ for πύρ 91, Obs. 3., 344, Obs. 1.
 πυρά (τά) 117, 10.
 πυρέων from πυρός 89, 3.
 πῶ of time, 324, δ.
 πωλείαι 241, 3.
 ρ and σ interchanged, 33.
 ρ doubled, 36.
 ρ for ρρ 36, Obs.
 ῥά 137, Obs.
 ῥάων, ῥάστος 137.
 ρεούμενος 304, b.
 ρερατισμένους 176, 1.
 ρερίφθαι 176, 1.
 ρερυπωμένος 176, 1.
 ῥήϊτερος, ῥήϊων 137, Obs.
 *ῥηγίων 140, 5.
 ῥίμφα form. 324, 3, δ.
 ῥινά 85, Obs. 2.
 ῥίπτασκον 185, a.
 ῥοίζασκε 185, a.
 ρός ending of derivative adjectives,
 338, d.
 ῥούς decl. 96, Obs. 5.
 ρρ and ρσ interchanged, 33.
 ρυθμός for -σμός 333, 1.
 ῥύμος for ῥυσμός 333, b.
 ῥύπα 85, Obs. 2.

σ and δ, θ, τ, ν interchanged, 34.

σ spirant, 9.
 σ omitted at the end of a word, as
 οὔτω, οὔτως 20, Obs. 2, b.
 σ assimilated, 34.
 σ added or inserted, 334, Obs. 8.
 σ doubled, 36.
 σ as connexive in composition, 344,
 1, b.
 σ euphonic inserted, 344, Obs. 8.
 σ in aor. fut. pass. and pft. plpft.
 middle, 235, 237.
 σα (τα) ending of feminine derivatives,
 331, Obs. 4.
 σακεσπαλος, σακεσφόρος 344, Obs. 8.
 σαμπί 3, 2.
 σάν 3, 2.
 σαπίνης sapiens, 95, Obs. 6.
 σαντου, ἦς, οὔ 150.
 σάφα 324, 3, δ.
 σωτέρος 135, Obs. 3.
 σδ and ζ interchanged, 35.
 σε ending of adverbs, 339, 5, and
 Obs. 5.
 σεαντου, ἦς, οὔ 150.
 σέθεν 145, 3., 146.
 σείω ending of verbs, 330, 1, c.
 σέλας decl. 99, 111, 1.
 σέο, σείο, σεῦ 146.
 σεῦα, σεῦατο 247.
 σεῦται 316, 4.
 σημήναι and ἄναι 222, Obs. 1.
 σῆς decl. 113, 17.
 σθ in conjugation of verbs becomes θ
 29.
 σθα inflexive ending, 190, 3.
 σθον for σθην III. dual. 187, Obs. 2.
 σθω for σθων (=σθωσαν) 197, Obs. 3.
 σθων for σθωσαν 197, Obs. 3.
 σι inflexive ending 189, β.
 σι connexive in composition, 344, 1, b.
 σία ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 σιμος ending of derivative adjectives,
 336, b.
 σίναπι decl. 101.
 σιον ending of abstract nouns, 335, d.
 σιος ending of derivative adjectives,
 for τιος 337, Obs. 1.
 σις, σια ending or abstract nouns,
 334.
 Σίσυφος derivation of, 329, 4.
 σίτος plur. σίτα 85, Obs. 2.
 σκαρθμός 333, b.
 σκιδέιν for -δεν 124, Obs.
 σκον, σκόμην iterative form, 185, 1.
 σκοταίος, σκοτιαίος from σκότος 337,
 Obs. 2.
 σκότος gen. ου and ους 116, 2.
 σκίμφος for σκύφος 36, d.
 σκύφος gen. ου and ους 116, 2.
 σκω ending of verbs, 330.

σκάρ decl. 95, *Obs.* 3.
 σο inflexive ending, 196.
 σο as connexive in composition, 344, *Obs.* 1.
 σοί accented, 64, 3.
 σός 128, 5.
 σοῦ, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, σοῦται 316, 4.
 Σοφοκλείου, 93, *Obs.* 1.
 σπεῖν, σπάν &c. 248, *Obs.*
 σπείος, σπείους, σπείων 111, 1, b.
 σπήεσσι, σπήι 111, 1, b.
 σπονδειακός, σπονδείος from σπονδή 337, *Obs.* 2, 3.
 σπουδαιότερος 135, e.
 σσ and τ, ττ interchanged, 35.
 σσα (ττα) ending of feminine derivatives, 331, *Obs.* 4.
 σταδιοδραμούμαι 346, *Obs.* 3.
 σταθμός plur. σταθμά 85, *Obs.* 2., for -σμός 333, b.
 στάν for ἐστῆσαν 279, 1.
 στείω, στείμεν, στείωσι 279, 6.
 στενότερος for ὠτερος 133, *Obs.* 2.
 στεύνται, στεύται, στεύτο 316, 5.
 στεφανεύονται 243, 5.
 στέω, ἐπς &c. 279, 5 and 6.
 στήης, στήη, στήετον 279, 5.
 στήμα 333, *Obs.* 2.
 στίχες, στίχός 114, *Obs.* 1.
 *στομαλία for στοματαλγ. 344, β.
 *στομίον meaning of, 345, *Obs.* 3.
 Στρεψιάδης voc. 116, *Obs.* 1.
 σύ decl. 144, 1.
 συγγενέ 98, *Obs.* 3.
 συγγραφή acc. from συγγραφεύς 97, *Obs.* 2.
 σύγε 160, a.
 συλήτην for -άτην 240, 4.
 σύν and ξύν 326, *Obs.* 2.
 συναντήτην for -άτην 240, 4.
 σύνδυο, σύντρεψ 161, *Obs.* 2.
 σῆη ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 συνηδέατε 193, 2.
 συνήργουν 180, 6.
 συννοκώτε. See δκωχα.
 σῦς decl. 100.
 σφ and φ, ψ interchanged, 34.
 σφε, σφας &c. 145.
 σφί for σφās, αὐτόν, ἦν, ὅ, ἐαυτόν 144, 5., 145.
 σφί singular, for αὐτήν, 149, 2.
 σφείς 149, 1.
 σφετεριζάμενος 35, 3.
 σφέτερος singular, 149.
 σφίων 145.
 Σφηγτοῖ 324, e.
 σφί(ν) for οἱ, σφίσι 144., σφί, σφίσι 145, 146, 3., 148.
 σφός 149, 2., 152, *Obs.* 1.
 σφώ 145.

σφωί, σφωί, σφά, σφωίν, σφωίν 144, 3, 4., 146, 150, 2, 3.
 σχές 304.
 σχεῖν, σχών &c. 248, *Obs.*
 σχοίην 192, 2, a.
 σχολαίτερος 134, 5, and *Obs.* 6.
 σῶες and σῶοι 132, *Obs.* 3.
 Σώκратε, Σωκράτου 93, *Obs.* 1, cf. 108, 7., Σωκράτη and την 116, a, b., Σωκράτης acc. pl. 116, *Obs.* 1.
 σωλή ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 2.
 σῶς decl. 128, *Obs.* 5., cf. σῶες.
 σῶτερ voc. 93, 2.
 τ and κ interchanged, 33.
 τ and π interchanged, 33.
 τ before δ, θ, τ, μ changed to σ, 24.
 τ before a rough breathing changed to θ, 23.
 τ dropped before σ, 25.
 τ doubled, 36.
 τ inserted, 333.
 τῆ, ταί, ταισι for τῇ, αἱ, ταῖς 153, a.
 τάλās for τάλās 96, *Obs.* 5.
 ταμίασι 324, ζ.
 τάν, τᾶν for τῇν, τῶν 153, a.
 *τανίουσι fut. 203, 3.
 τάνυται for ὑεταί 316, 2.
 τασί 115.
 τάριχος gen. ου and ους 116, 2.
 ταρσός plur. ταρσά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 Τάρταρος plur. -ρα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 τās for τῆς 153, a.
 ταυταγί 160, *Obs.* 2.
 ταῦτη 324, η.
 τάχα form, 324, 3, δ.
 τάχιστος 136, 1.
 τᾶων for τῶν 153, a.
 ταῶς and τασί 115, 1, a., ταῶς gen. ταῶνος 117, b, and *Obs.* 3.
 τέ for σί 145.
 τε after relatives, as ὅστε 160, *Obs.* 3.
 τέθναθι 274, *Obs.* 4.
 τεθναῖην, τέθναμεν, ἀναι &c. 311.
 τεθνάαναι 308, *Obs.* 4.
 τεθνεύσιος 308, *Obs.* 6.
 τεθνεώς, ὥσα 279, *Obs.* 1., 308, *Obs.* 6., 308.
 τεθνήξω 246, 4.
 τεθνηώς 308, *Obs.* 6.
 τεῖ 324, γ.
 τεῖν for σοί 145, 146, 3., cf. 324, *Obs.* 1.
 τεῖνδε 324, γ.
 τεῖρα ending of substantives, 331, *Obs.* 2.
 τελεσιπλήτης 344, *Obs.* 8.
 τεῖως, 159, *Obs.* 1.
 τελεσισιδῶτεῖρα 344, *Obs.* 8.

τελεσφόρος 344, *Obs.* 8.
 τελῶ fut. Att. 203, 1.
 τέο, τέοισι for τίνος, τισί 156, *Obs.* 3.
 τέο for τίνος 156, *Obs.* 3.
 τέος for σός, 151, *Obs.* 1.
 τέρας decl. 103, 2, and *Obs.* 2.
 τεοὺς for σοὺ 145.
 τεσσαρακάδεκα and τεσσαρεσκ. 165, 3.
 τέσσαρες decl. 166.
 τέσσαρες Ion. for τέσσαρες 164, 1.
 τεταγμένως 323, *Obs.* 2.
 τεταγών 176, 2.
 τεταρπόμεν 176, 2.
 τετελευτήκει 171, *Obs.* 2.
 τέτλαθι, τετλαίη, τέτλαμεν, &c. 311.
 τέτμον 176, 2.
 τέτορες and τέττορες 164, 1.
 τέτρασιν 164, 1., 166, *Obs.* 3.
 τέτρατος for τέταρτος 164, 2.
 τετρώκοντα 164, 1.
 τέτυγμα 247, 5 (τεύχω).
 τεῦ, τεῦς 145.
 τεῦ for τίνος, τίνος 156, *Obs.* 3, b.
 τέφ for τινί and τίνι 156, *Obs.* 3, b.
 τέως 159, *Obs.* 1.
 τῇ and τῇδε 324, η.
 τῆλε form, 324, θ.
 τῆλικός meaning of, 158, 3.
 τῆλικούτος decl. 153, derivation of, 154, 3.
 τῆλός 324, 1.
 τῆμος, τῆμόσδε, τῆμούτος 159, *Obs.* 1.
 τῆ dual ending of historic tenses, 188, *Obs.* 1.
 τῆρεῖ 324, γ.
 τῆρος 153, *Obs.* 1.
 τῆρ ending of subst. 331, a.
 τῆρ ending of compounds, 347, β.
 τῆς (gen. συ) ending of subst. 331, a.
 τῆς (gen. τῆτος) ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 τι inflexive ending 189.
 τί and τί for τίν and τίν 95, *Obs.* 7.
 τία ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 τίγρις decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 τιθέης 279, 7.
 τιθέντι 279, 12.
 τιθίω, ἐς &c., τιθίωμαι, ἐη &c. 279, 6.
 τιθήμεναι, τιθήμενος 279, 3.
 τίθησθα 190, 3.
 τιθοίμην, τίθωμαι 275, *Obs.* 4.
 τιμωρός 344, 2, a.
 τίν for σοί, σέ 145, 146, 8.
 τίος, τίους for σοὺ 145.
 τίς and τίς decl. 156.
 τίς ending of subst. 324, a, and *Obs.* 2.
 τίς ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 1.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

τιτῶναι and ἦναι 237, *Obs.* 1.
 τίω, τίως for σοὺ 145.
 τοί for σοί 145.
 τοί for οἱ 153, a.
 τοίω for τοῦ 153, a.
 τοίος use of, 158, *Obs.* 1.
 τοιούτος decl. 153, derivation, 154, use of, 158.
 τοῖσδεσι 153, b.
 τοῖσι for τίσι 156, *Obs.* 3.
 τοῖσιδε for τοῖσδε 153, b.
 *τοκέσι 110, 2.
 *τομέσι 110, 2.
 τον dual ending of historic tenses, 188.
 τός for τοῦς 153, a.
 τος, gen. τον ending of abstracts, 332, ε.
 τός and τέος 318.
 τοςόνδε 160, c.
 τόςος 158, *Obs.* 1.
 τοςουτονί 160, c.
 τοςούτος decl. 153.—Derivation of, 154, 3.
 του, τουν, τουνή for σύ 146.
 τουτεῖ, τουτεῖ 324, γ.
 τουτέων 89, 3.
 τουτογί 160, *Obs.* 2.
 τουτοδί 160, *Obs.* 2.
 τουτῶ hic, huc, 324, δ.
 τόφρα 159, *Obs.* 1.
 τρα, τρον ending of instrumental nouns, 335, e.
 τραπητέον 318.
 τράχηλα 85, *Obs.* 2.
 τρεῖς decl. 166, 1.
 τρέφοι for οἰμι 192, *Obs.* 3.
 τρία ending of subst. 331, and *Obs.* 2.
 τριακάδεκα and τρισκαίδεκα 165, 3.
 τριακονταέτας, -τούτιδες 129, *Obs.* 4.
 τριηρέων 129, *Obs.* 3.
 τριηρης decl. 98, and *Obs.* 3, 4.
 τρίπος for τρίπους 128, *Obs.* 2.
 τριο ending of subst. 331.
 τρίτατος for τρίτος 164, 2.
 Τριτογένεια 129, *Obs.* 4.
 τρίχα form, 324, 3, δ.
 τρον ending of instrumental nouns, 335, c.
 τρώπις decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 τροφέιον meaning of, 335, d.
 ττ and σσ interchanged, 34, 6.
 τύ for σύ, σέ 145. Cf. 147, 1.
 τύδε 324, *Obs.* 5.
 τύνη 145.
 τύννος, τύννουτος 158, *Obs.* 2.
 τυπέω, ἐς &c. 284, 5.
 τύρσις decl. 101, *Obs.* 5.
 τυρώντα 109, 4.
 τύς ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 2.

z z

τυφῶς decl. 117, *Obs.* 3.
 τω for των (= τωσαν) 197, *Obs.* 3.
 τῷ for τοῦ 152, *a.*
 των for τωσαν 197, *Obs.* 3.
 τωρ ending of subst. 331.
 τωρ ending of compound nouns, 347,
 β.
 τῶς for τούς 152, *a.*

 υ and ου, ι interchanged, 10.
 υ ending of adverbs, 324, *Obs.* 5.,
 324, 3, ε.
 υ for the old digamma, 8, 3.
 ὑβριστότερος 135, 2, *a.*
 ὑδεῖ 113, 18.
 ὑδριον ending of diminutives, 335, *c.*
 ὑδωρ decl. 103, III., 113, 18.
 ὑζω ending of derivative verbs, 330.
 ὤην and ὤμην ending of optatives, 273,
 Obs. 3, 4.
 ω ending of adverbs, 324, *Obs.* 5.
 υλεῖς for υλέας 96, *Obs.* 2.
 υλιδεύς 335, *c.*
 υλός decl. 117, 11, and *Obs.* 2.
 υιος ending of derivative adjectives,
 337.
 ὕλλιον (ὕλλης) ending of diminutives,
 335, *c.*
 υλος ending of diminutives, 335, *Obs.*
 2.
 ὑμέ, ὑμέας, ὑμές, ὑμέες, ὑμέων 146.
 ὑμεις derivation of, 147, 6.
 ὑμειν 146.
 ὤμην ending of optative, 273, *Obs.* 3, 4.
 ὑμῖν form, 147, *Obs.* 2.
 ὕμν, ὑμῖν 145, 5.
 ὕμναι 146.
 ὕμναι 146—for ὕσμαι 147, 6.
 ὑμνέων, ὕμναι, ὕμναι 146.
 ὕμνός 152, *Obs.*
 ὕνω ending of derivative verbs, 330,
 2, *c.*
 ὕπ before consonants for ὑπό 19, 1.
 ὑπαί form, 324, ζ., 326, *Obs.* 1.
 ὑπαρ 114, 4.
 ὕπατος 140, 3.
 ὑπέκ 341, 1.
 *ὑπεξανα- in compos. 341, 1.
 ὑπερβασαν 303, *Obs.*
 ὑπνώοντας 242, β.
 ὑπό form, 326, *Obs.* 1.
 ὕπο for ὑπεστι 63, *Obs.* 3.
 ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ 324, *Obs.*
 ὑποκοριστικά 335, *c.*
 ὑπολλίζοντες 137, *Obs.*
 ὑπόπτειν 181, 6.
 υς ending of adverbs, 324, *Obs.* 5.
 ὕσμινι 117, *Obs.* 4.
 ὕφαι and ὕναι 222, *Obs.* 1.
 ὕφιον ending of diminutives, 335, *c.*

ὕψι 324, *a.*
 *ὕψιστος 247, 5.
 ὕψου 324, 1.

 φ and β interchanged, 33.
 φ and π interchanged, 34.
 φ before μ assimilated, 34.
 φ before τ changed to π, before δ to
 β, 31.
 φ before σ changed to ψ, 25.
 φάβι 274, *Obs.* 4.
 φάο 275, *Obs.* 2.
 φάρνγος 36, 4., 95, *Obs.* 1.
 φατειός for φατός 318.
 φέρε *age*, *agite*, 328.
 φέριστος. See φέριτερος.
 φέρτε 316, 8.
 φέρτερος 137, 138.
 φθάν for ἐφθησαν 279, 1.
 φθίω, φθίτο 273, *Obs.* 3, 4.
 φθογγή and φθόγγος 115.
 φθοῖς decl. 101, *Obs.* 5., 113, 19.
 φι(ν) suffix, 83.
 φιδάκη for πιθ. 34.
 φιλαίτερος 135, 3.
 *φιλάτος, φιλάμα *Dox.* 223, 4.
 φιλιών 134, *Obs.* 7.
 φιλοτήσιος for τιος 337, *Obs.* 1.
 φιλτερος 134, *Obs.* 7.
 φιλότερος 135, 3.
 φιμά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 φίν for αὐτοῖς 146.
 φλόξ 332, *Obs.* 2.
 φοβεό for φοβού 239, 3.
 φουικιούς 121, *Obs.* 3.
 *φουιτήν for ἄν 244, 1.
 φουιτήτην for ἄτην 240, 4.
 φράσιν 108, 1.
 Φρεαροῖ 324, *c.*
 φρές 304, *b.*
 φρίκη and φρίξ 115, *Obs.* 2., 332, *Obs.*
 3.
 φροῖμιον 23, *Obs.* 3.
 φρούδος 26, *Obs.* 3., 121, *Obs.* 4. Cf.
 341, *Obs.*
 φρουρός 23, *Obs.* 3.
 φύγαδε from ΦΥΓῆ 117, *Obs.* 4. Cf.
 332, *Obs.* 2, 339, *Obs.* 5.
 φύη optat. 273, *Obs.* 3, 4.
 φυήσομαι 304, *c.*
 φύλαξ and φύλακος, ου 115, *Obs.* 2.
 φύση from φύσις 101, *Obs.* 3.
 φωσφόρος 344, *Obs.* 9.

 χ guttural, 7, *Obs.* 5.
 χ and κ interchanged, 34.
 χ before μ changed to γ, 24.
 χ before τ changed to κ, before δ to γ,
 22.
 χ before σ becomes ξ, 25.

χαλινά 85, *Obs.* 2.
 χαμαί 324, ζ.
 χαμαῖdis, χαμαῖζε 339, *Obs.* 5, 6.
 χαυδόν 324, 3, γ.
 χάρις, gen. ου and ητος 116, 1, α.
 χαρίεις from χάρις 338, δ.
 χεῖρ decl. 95, *Obs.* 8.
 χειρότερος 137, *Obs.*
 χείρων, χείριστος 137, 138, 1.
 *χειρώνας 344, *Obs.* 6.
 χελιδοί 95, *Obs.* 9.
 χέομαι, χέω fut. 245, 2.
 χερεῖων, χερῶν, χεραιότατος 137, *Obs.*
 χερσαῖος from χέρσος 337, *Obs.* 2.
 χούς decl. 96.
 χοροκύπος 344, *Obs.* 7.
 χούς decl. 96, *Obs.* 5., 113, 20.
 χρείος and χρέος 111, 1, β. Cf. 114, 7.
 χρέων (χρή).
 χρέως 114, 7.
 χρῆν for ἔχρην (χρή) 171, *Obs.* 2.
 χρησίμη 127, *Obs.* 2.
 χροῖ 99, *Obs.*, 113, 21.
 χρώς decl. 99, *Obs.*, 110, 5, β., 113, 21.
 χῦμός for χυσμός 333, δ.
 χυτρεούς 121, *Obs.* 3.
 χώρα and χώρος 115.
 χωρίς 324, *Obs.* 1.

ψ and σπ interchanged, 35.
 ψαλίξω 35.
 ψεί for αἰτούς 146, 149, 3.
 ψευδίστερος 135, 2, α.
 ψίν for αἰτοῖς 146. Cf. 149.
 ψυγήναι for ψυχῆναι 236, *Obs.* 5.

ω and ā interchanged, 10.
 ω and υ interchanged, 10.
 ω contracted ending from ω 196, 2.
 ω modal vowel, 188, 189.
 *ω for ó, as μεμαῶτος 199, 3.
 ω Ion. contr. from ση 240, 7.
 ω lengthened form of ο in verbs in óω 242, β.
 ω adverbial ending, 324, δ, and *Obs.* 3.
 ω in the second part of compound, instead of ο, 345, 2.
 ω ubi, 324, *Obs.* 3.

ὠδε meaning of, 159, *Obs.* 3., 324, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠδης (ὠδες) ending of derivative adjectives, 338, f.
 ὠδί 160, e.
 ὠεις ending of adjectives for οῖς 338, d.
 ὠθεν adverbial ending for οθεν 339, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠϊγυντο, ὠίξεν 297, 9.
 ὠίς, ὠίη ending of feminine derivatives, 331.
 ὠκα form, 324, 3, δ.
 ὠκέας 122, *Obs.* 4.
 ὠκιστος 136, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠλή, ὠρή ending of abstract nouns, 331, *Obs.* 2.
 ὠλός ending of derivative adj. 336.
 ὠν ending of compound words, 347, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠναξ, ὠνα 93, 2.
 ὠνιά ending of local nouns, 335, d.
 ωo lengthened form of ω in contract verbs, 240, 5.
 ὠσι for φ 240, 5.
 ὠσον ending of local nouns, 335, d.
 ὠσος ending of derivative adjectives, 337.
 ὠρ ending of compound words, 347, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠραῖσι 324, ζ.
 ὠρή ending of abstract nouns, 332, *Obs.* 2.
 ὠρυθμός for -σμός 333.
 ὠς, νία, ὅς, ending of participles, 199.
 ὠς ending of masculine derivatives, 331.
 ὠς ending of adverbs, 323, 324, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠς ubi, 159, *Obs.* 3., 324, *Obs.* 3.
 ὠς for οὐτως 159, *Obs.* 4.
 ὠς, ὠς, adv. 323, *Obs.* 2.
 ὠσσω, ὠττω ending of derivative verbs, 329, 2, d.
 ὠσσην ending of abstract nouns, 334.
 ὠτης ending of masculine derivatives, 334.
 ὠτης ending of national names, 335.
 ὠχηκα 178.
 ωω lengthened form of ω in contract verbs, 240, 3.

INDEX

OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

AND THE MORE REMARKABLE ANOMALOUS VERBAL FORMS.

The first figures refer to the §., the others to the paragraphs.

ἀγαμαι 265, 282, 1.
 ἀγάσσομαι 265, 5.
 ἀγείρω 263, 1.
 ἄγρυμι 291, 1.
 ἄδον 257, 1.
 ἀείρω 263, 2.
 αἰεῖς 285, 1.
 αἰεσι 285, 1.
 αἰετι 285, 1.
 ἀέξω 255, 6.
 ἀη or αἰ 285, 1.
 ἀημι 285, 1.
 ἀησι 285, 1.
 αἶσα 265, 4.
 αἰδέομαι 264, 3., 265, 1.
 αἰδόμεν 265, 1.
 αἰ-νυ-μαι 298, 1.
 αἰρέω 269, 1.
 αἶρω 263, 2., 264, 4.
 αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθομαι, 255, 1.
 αἰσθηθῆναι 255, 1.
 ἀκαχίλω 262, 1.
 ἀκάχημαι 262, 1.
 ἀκηχέδαται 262, 1.
 ἀκήχεται 262, 1.
 ἀλακῆσω 265, 2.
 ἄλεν 265, 13.
 ἀλείς 265, 13.
 ἀλέξω 263, 3., 255, 2.
 ἀλῆναι, ἀλήμεναι, 265, 13.
 ἀληται 307, 1.
 ἀλθίξω 260, 1.

ἀλθήσομαι 260, 1.
 ἀλίσκομαι 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλιταίνω 255, 2.
 ἀλιτήμενος 255, 2.
 ἀλιτήσω 255, 2.
 ἄλλομαι 307, 1.
 ἀλοῖεν 304, d, 1.
 ἀλοῖμεν 304, d, 1.
 ἀλοῖην 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλούς 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλτο 255, 1.
 ἀλφάνω 255, 3.
 ἀλῶ 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλφην 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλωκα 258, 1.
 ἀλώμεναι 258, 1.
 ἀλῶναι 258, 1., 304, d, 1.
 ἀλώσομαι 258, 1.
 ἀλώω, φς 258, 1.
 ἀμαρτάνω 255, 4.
 ἀμαρτήσομαι 255, 4.
 ἀμβλίσκω, 258, 2., 304, d, 2.
 ἀμβλώσω 258, 2.
 ἀμπνῦτο 306, b, 4.
 ἀμύνω 263, 5.
 ἀμπισχροῦμαι, ἀμπίσχομαι, 254, 4.
 ἀμφιῶ 294, 1.
 ἀναβέβρυχεν 268, 3.
 ἀναλῶω 258, 5.
 ἀνάλουν 258, 5.
 ἀνᾶλῶθην 258, 5.
 ἀνάλωμαι 258, 5.

ἀνάλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, 258, 5.

ἀνδάνω 257, 1.

ἀνεβίωω 258, 4.

ἀνεβίωσα 258, 4.

ἀνείνται 284.

ἀνέσαν 284.

ἀέσει 284.

ἀέονται 284.

ἀέφωγα 297, 9.

ἀέφωγμα 297, 9.

ἀέφωγον 297, 9.

ἀέωνται 284.

ἀέφξα 297, 9.

ἀέφχα 297, 9.

ἀηλώθη 258, 5.

ἀηλώμαι 258, 5.

ἀηλώκα 258, 5.

ἀηλώσα 258, 5.

ἀήνοθα 262, 1.

ἀνίει 284.

ἄνυμαι 291, 2.

ἄνυμες 291, 2., 316, 1.

ἄνύω 316, 1.

ἄνωγα 262, 3., 311, 312, 1.

ἄνώγει 262, 3.

ἄνώγετον 262, 3.

ἄνώξω 262, 3.

ἄνῳξα 297, 9.

ἄνῳσαι 269, 6.

ἄνωχθε 311.

ἄνωχθι 311, 1.

ἄνώχθω 311.

ἄπαυράω 268, 1.

ἄπαφήσω 258, 6.

ἄπάφοιτο 258, 6.

ἄπεδόμην 258, 27.

ἄπεφραν 268, 1.

ἄπενασσάμην 264.

ἄπεχρέετο 280, 7.

ἄπέχρη 280, 7.

ἄπεχθάνομαι 255, 5.

ἄπεχθήσομαι 255, 5.

ἄπήχθημαι 255, 5.

ἄπηχθόμην 255, 5.

ἄπηύρατο 268, 1.

ἄπηύρων, ας, α 268, 1.

ἄπικαται 254, 2.

ἄπόφρας 268, 1.

ἄποκλάς 304, 4.

ἄπουράμενος 268, 1.

ἄπουρας 268, 1.

ἄποχρῆν 280, 7.

ἄποχρῶσω 280, 7.

ἄρῶρα 258, 7.

ἄραρεῖν 258, 7.

ἄραρών 258, 7.

ἄραρυῖα 258, 7.

ἄραίρηκα 259, 1.

ἄρήρεκα 258, 8.

ἄρήμεναι 268, 2.

ἄρηρεμαι 258, 7., 261, 1.

ἄρηρα 258, 7.

ἄριστάω 310, 1.

ἄρμενος 258, 7., 307, 2.

ἄρνύσθην 298, 2.

ἄρπάζω 306, α, 1.

ἄρπάμενος 306, α, 1.

ἄσα 264, 4.

ἄπιτάλλω 261, 2.

αὔξω 255, 6.

ἄφίωται 285.

ἄφῑγμα 255, 2.

ἄφικνέομαι 255, 2.

ἄχθομαι 265, 3.

ἄω 265, 3.

βαίνω 252, 1., 310, 2.

βάλλω 264, 2, 4., 266, 1., 304, 1.,

306.

βάσσευμαι 252, 1.

βάσσκω 252, 1.

βεβάασι 252, 1.

βεβάμεν 252, 1.

βεβάναι 252, 1., 310, 2.

βεβᾶσι 252, 1.

βεβίωκα 304, d.

βεβόλημαι 264, 2., 266, 1.

βεβούλημαι 265, 7.

βέβρυχα 268, 3.

βέβρωκα 258, 9.

βεβρώς 258, 9., 310, 7.

βεβρώσομαι 258, 9.

βέβυσμαι 254, 1.

βεβώς 252, 1.

βεβῶσι 310, 2.

βιβρώσκω 304, 3., 310, 7.

βιβῶ, ῥε, ῥ 261, 4.

βιβάζω 252, 1.

βιβάς 252, 1.

βίβημι 252, 1., 280, 1.

βιβῶν 252, 1.

βίομαι 304, d.

βιούς 304, d.

βινώω 304, d.

- βιῶ 304, d, 4.
 βιῆην 304, d, 4.
 βιώναι 304, d, 4.
 βήσσο 252, 1.
 βλαστάνω 255, 7.
 βλείω 306, b, 1.
 βλήεται 306, b, 1.
 βλήμενος 306, b, 1.
 βλήσθαι 306, b, 1.
 βλώσκω 258, 10.
 βόλεισθαι 265, 7.
 βόσκω 265, 5.
 βούλομαι 265, 7.
 βρυχάσμαι 268, 3.
 βρώσσομαι 258, 9.
 βυνέω 254, 1.

 γαμβεύσα 268, 4.
 γαμέω 268, 4.
 γαμοῦμαι 268, 4.
 γάνυμαι 291, 3.
 γέγασα 261, 5.
 γεγάσιν 261, 5.
 γεγάκειν 310, 4.
 γέγαμεν, γεγάμεν 310, 4., 261, 5.
 γεγάως 261, 5.
 γεγένημαι 261, 5.
 γέγηθα 268, 5.
 γείνατο 261, 5.
 γέγονα 261, 5, *Obs.* 4.
 γέγωνα 258, 11., 262, 4.
 γέγωνε 258, 11., 262, 4.
 γεγωνεῖν 262, 4.
 γεγώνειν 258, 11.
 γεγωνέμεν 258, 11.
 γέγωνεν 262, 4.
 γεγωνίσκω 258, 11., 262, 4.
 γεγώνω 258, 11., 262, 4.
 γεγωνώς 258, 11.
 γέτο 261, 5., 307, 3.
 γηθέω 268, 5.
 γῆμαι 268, 4.
 γηράω or γηράσκω 258, 12., 304, 2.
 γηρᾶναι 258, 12., 304, 2.
 γηράς 258, 12., 304, 2.
 γήρημι 258, 12.
 γίγνομαι 261, 5., 307, 4., 310, 4.
 γιγνώσκω 258, 13., 306, d.
 γνωίην 258, 13.
 γνωύς 258, 13.
 γνώθι 258, 13.
 γνώμεναι 258, 13.

 γνώ 258, 13.
 γνώναι 258, 13.
 γνώσσομαι 258, 13.
 γοῶ 268, 6.
 γοήμεναι 268, 6.
 γράφω 265, 8.

 δαήσσομαι 265, 9.
 δάπτει 264, 5.
 δαίνω 297, 3.
 δαινύσσομαι 297, 3.
 δαί-νυ-μι 297, 3.
 δαίνω 297, 3.
 δαισθεῖς 297, 3.
 δαίω 264, 5.
 δάκνω 253, 1.
 δαμάω 268, 7.
 δάμνημι 299, 1.
 δαρδάνω 255, 8.
 δάσσομαι 264, 5.
 δατέασθαι 268, 8.
 δατέομαι 268, 8.
 δῶ 262, 5., 265, 9.
 διάτο 282, 2.
 δέδαα 262, 5.
 δεδαίεται 264, 5.
 δεδάομαι 262, 5.
 δεδάρθηκα 255, 8.
 δίδασμαι 264, 5.
 δεδανμένος 264, 5.
 δεδαώς 265, 9.
 δεδεῖπνᾶμεν 310, 3.
 δεδεῖπνᾶναι 310, 3.
 δέδηκα 264, 5.
 δέδηγμαι 253, 1.
 δέδηχα 253, 1.
 δεδίσκομαι 261, 6.
 δήδοικα 262.
 δεδοίκα 262.
 δεδοκημένος 264, 2.
 δίδουπα 268, 10.
 δίδρακα 258, 14.
 δίδρομα 269, 5.
 δίδυκα, -μαι 252, 3.
 διδύνημι 282, 3.
 δείδεκτο 297, 4.
 δειδέχεται 297, 4.
 δειδία 262, 6.
 δείκνυμαι 261, 6.
 δειπνέω 310, 3.
 δέμω 264, 1.
 δέχομαι 264, 2., 307, 5.

δέω 265, 10.
 δαίει 285, 1.
 διασκιδᾶσιν 299, 7.
 διδάσκω 259, 1., 304, 1.
 διδέασι 285, 3.
 διδέντων 285, 3.
 διδῆ 285, 3.
 διδῆμι 285, 3.
 διδράσκω 258, 14., 304, a. 2.
 διδρῆμι 280, 2.
 διενται 285, 5.
 διέσθαι 285, 5.
 διζήμαι 285, 4.
 διήμι 285, 5.
 δίηται 285, 5.
 δίοιτο 285, 5.
 δίωνται 285, 5.
 δόασσαι, -άσσεται, άσσετο 282, 2.
 δοκέω 264, 2., 268, 9.
 δομέω 264, 2.
 δουπέω 268, 10.
 δραβῆ 304, 3.
 δραίην 258, 14.
 δρᾶναι 258, 10., 304, 2.
 δράς 258, 14., 304, 2.
 δράσουμαι 258, 14.
 δρῆναι 304, 2.
 δρῶ 258, 14.
 δύναμαι 282, 3.
 δύνω 252, 2., 264, 4.
 δυίην 252, 2.
 δύομαι 252, 2.
 δύσο 252, 2.
 δύσκειν 252, 2.

ἐάην 297, 1.
 εἶδα, εἶδε 257, 1.
 εἶδον 257, 1.
 εἶλην, εἶλῃν 265, 13.
 εἶλωκα 258, 1.
 εἶλων 258, 1.
 εἰνδανον 257, 1.
 εἶξα 297, 1.
 εἶπαι, εἶτο 301, 3.
 εἶπην 252, 1.
 εἶψα, εἶψαστο, εἶψετο 252, 1.
 εἶβιων 304, d. 4.
 εἶβλην, εἶβλήμην 266, 1., 306, 1.
 εἶβρώθην 258, 9.
 εἶβρων 258, 9., 304, d. 3.
 ἐγδούπησα 268, 10.
 ἐγγύωνε(ν) 262, 4.

ἐγγώνευν 258, 11., 262, 4.
 ἐγείρω 311, 312, 1.
 ἐγεντο, γέντο 261, 5., 307, 4.
 ἐγήρᾱ 304, 2.
 ἐγήραν 258, 12.
 ἔγρον and ἔγρων 258, 13.
 ἔγνωκα 258, 13.
 ἔγνωσμαι, ἔγνώσθην 258, 13.
 ἔγοον 268, 6.
 ἐγρήγορθε, -θαι, -θᾶσι 311, 312, 1.
 ἔδαε 265, 9.
 ἐδάην 265, 9.
 ἐδάμην 268, 7.
 ἐδεύησεν 265, 10.
 ἐδήδεσμαι 269, 3.
 ἐδήδοκα, -μαι, 265, 17., 269, 3.
 ἐδηδώς 269, 3.
 ἐδησεν (δαί) 265, 10.
 ἐδμεναι 316, 7.
 ἔδομαι 258, 9.
 ἐδοῦμαι 269, 3.
 ἔδραθον 255, 8.
 ἔδρᾶν 258, 14., 304, 3.
 ἐδύθην 252, 2.
 ἔδυν 252, 2.
 ἔδυνα 252, 2.
 ἐδύσετο 252, 2.
 ἔελμαι 265, 13.
 ἔελτο 265, 13.
 ἔεργμαι 297, 5.
 ἐέργυν 297, 5.
 ἔεργον 297, 5.
 ἐέρχατο 297, 5.
 ἐέσσατο 294, 1., 301, 1., Obs. 2.
 εἰέστο 294, 1.
 εἴφαδον 257, 1.
 ἐζέγην 297, 6.
 ἐζῆγα 297, 1.
 ἐήνδανον 257, 1.
 ἔηκα 284.
 ἔθαλον 263, 10., 268, 12.
 ἐθελω 265, 11.
 ἔθιγον 257, 3.
 ἔθορον 258, 19.
 ἔθρεξα 269, 5.
 εἵατο 294, 1.
 εἰδείησαν 312, 2., Obs. 4.
 εἰδείμεν, -εἶτε 312, 2., Obs. 4.
 εἰδήσω 365, 12.
 εἶδω 365, 12.
 εἶλε 315.
 ἔικτον, -ην 315, Obs. 1.

- εἶκω 258, 2., 263, 7.
 εἶλα, εἰλάμην 269, 1.
 εἰλέω 264, 3.
 εἰληγμαι 256, 4.
 εἰλήλουθα, -ουθμεν 312, 1.
 εἰληφα, -μαι, -φθην 257, 5., 264, 13.
 εἰληχα 257, 4.
 εἶλξα 264, 14.
 εἶλω 264, 2, 3., 257, 13.
 εἶξαι 315.
 εἶργ-νυ-μι 297, 5.
 εἶργω 263, 8.
 εἶρομαι 264, 15.
 εἶρδεται 291, 4.
 εἶρυμι, εἶρμαι, εἶρδμεναι, εἶρυσθαι 297, 4.
 εἶрунто 293, 4.
 εἶρω 264, 4.
 εἶσα &c. 301, 1, *Obs.* 1.
 εἶσομαι 265, 12.
 εἶωθε 264, 4.
 ἔαυσα 234, 6.
 ἐκβῶντας 252, 1.
 ἐκγεγάονται 261, 5.
 ἐκδύμεν 262, 2.
 ἐκέατο, ἐκέιατο 300, 2.
 ἐκεκλόμην 295, 22., 307, 9.
 ἐκεχήνειν 257, 32.
 ἐκίρην 299, 3.
 ἐκίχην 255, 9.
 ἐκίχυσάτο 255, 9.
 ἔκκιξα 255, 9.
 ἔκκισον, conj. κίχω &c. 255, 9.
 ἐκκείλασθον 257, 6.
 ἔκκῳμεν, ἔκκῳτε 304, 5.
 ἐκτάμην 306, α. 2.
 ἔκτῳν 304, 5., 306, α. 2.
 ἔλᾱκον, -όμεν 259, 3.
 ἐλάμβανον 257, 5.
 ἔλαχον 257, 4.
 ἐλελίξω 307, 6.
 ἐλέλικτο 307, 6.
 ἐλήλυμεν, -υτε 312, 1.
 ἐλησάμην 257, 6.
 ἐλήφθην 257, 5.
 ἐλκηθεῖς 265, 14.
 ἔλκω 265, 14.
 ἔλσαι κ. τ. λ. 265, 13.
 ἔμακον 268, 19.
 ἐμασάμην 264.
 ἐμβεβῶσι 310, 2.
 ἐμέμικον 262, 10., 275, 19.
 ἐμετίετο 284.
 ἔμολον 257, 10.
 ἐμπιπείς 280, 9.
 ἐμπίπλη 280, 9.
 ἐμπίπληθι 280, 9.
 ἐμπλείμην 306, β.
 ἐμπλήμενος 306, β.
 ἐμπλήμην 280, 9.
 ἔμυκον 268, 20.
 ἔνασσα 264.
 ἐνάσθην 264.
 ἐνδίσσαν 285, 5.
 ἐνέθω 262, 2.
 ἐνέχω 264, 4.
 ἐνέπλητο 280, 9.
 ἐνήνειγμαι 269, 6.
 ἐνήνοθα 262, 2.
 ἐνήνοχα 269, 6.
 ἔννυμι 294, 1.
 ἐξεαγείσα 297, 1.
 ἐξεδεδίητο 182.
 ἐξήμβλω 304, δ.
 ἐξυράμην 268, 21.
 ἐξύρημαι 268, 21.
 ἔοιγμεν 315, *Obs.* 1.
 ἔοικα 315.
 ἐόλει 265, 13.
 ἐόλέω 264, 2.
 ἐόλητο 264, 2., 265, 13.
 ἐπάγην 297, 11.
 ἐπαξάμην, ἐπάξα 297, 11.
 ἐπασάμην 268, 22.
 ἐπαυράσθαι, ἐπαύρασθαι 258, 15.
 ἐπαυρέσθαι 258, 15.
 ἐπαυρίσκομαι 258, 15.
 ἐπαυρίσκω, ἐπαυρέω 258, 15.
 ἐπαῦρον 258, 15.
 ἐπέπιθμεν 312, 2, (1.)
 ἔπεσα 261, 10.
 ἐπέφυκον 262, 12.
 ἐπιώλμενος 307, 1.
 ἐπίθησα 202, 1.
 ἐπικρῆσαι 294, 1.
 ἐπιλήθω 257, 6.
 ἐπίμπλην 280, 9.
 ἐπιπλώς 304, δ.
 ἔπισα 258, 26.
 ἐπίσταμαι 282, 4.
 ἐπιώψατο 269, 4.
 ἐπλάμην 306, α. 4.
 ἐπλήμην 280, 9., 306, α. 4.
 ἐπλων 304, δ.

ἐπόψατο 269, 4.
 ἐπράθην 258, 27.
 ἔπρεσε 280, 10.
 ἐπόθην 252, 5.
 ἐποτάθην 265, 35.
 ἔπτην 304, 7, 8., 306, α, 5.
 ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι 282, 6., 306, α, 5.
 ἔπταν 282, 6.
 ἐπώχαστο 265, 19.
 ἔραμαι 282, 5.
 ἔραται 282, 5.
 ἀρεύγομαι 257, 2.
 ἀρεύθω, ἐρυθαίνω 256, 2.
 ἐρεύσαι 256, 2.
 ἐριθαίνω 256, 1.
 ἐριδήσασθαι 256, 1.
 ἔρρεγα 262, 11., 268, 23.
 ἐρρίγοντι 262, 11., 268, 23.
 ἔρρευσα 304, β, 3.
 ἐρρύηκα 304, β.
 ἐρρύην 304, β.
 ἔρρω 265, 16.
 ἔρρωγα 297, 13.
 ἔρρωσο 296, 2.
 ἔρυσθαι 291, 4.
 ἔρϋτο 291, 4.
 ἔρχαται, -ατο 297, 5.
 ἔρχομαι 269, 2., 312, 1.
 ἔσαι, ἔσας 301, 1, *Obs.* 1.
 ἔσβαν 294, 4.
 ἐσθίω 257, 9., 265, 7., 269, 3.
 ἐσκηλα 265, 37.
 ἐσκληκα 265, 37.
 ἐσκλην 265, 37., 304, 9.
 ἔσμην 294, 1.
 ἔσσαι 301, 1, *Obs.* 1.
 ἔσσο, ἔστο 294, 1.
 ἔσσο 306, ε, 5.
 ἐστήκω, ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι 262, 7.
 ἐστορήθην, ἐστορέσθην 294, 5.
 ἐσχίθην 264, 19.
 ἔσχημαι 264, 19.
 ἔσχον 263, 9.
 ἐτάλασα 280, 12.
 ἔτεξα 251, *Obs.*
 ἐτετεύχεε 257, 9.
 ἐτέχθην 251, *Obs.*
 ἔτμαγον, ἔτμάγην 252, 3.
 ἐτμήθην 252, 3.
 ἔτμηξα 252, 3.
 ἔτορον 268, 25.
 ἔτρησα 261, 11.

GR. GR. VOL. 1.

ἐτρώθην 258, 29.
 ἔτρωσα 258, 29.
 ἐτύχθη 257, *Obs.*
 εὐαδον 257, 1.
 εὐδω 265, 18.
 εὐκτο 307, 7.
 εὐράμην 258, 16.
 εὐρίσκω 258, 16.
 εὐχομαι 307, 7.
 ἔφασα 258, 31.
 ἔφησα 258, 30.
 ἔφθακα 252, 7.
 ἔφθασα, ἔφθαξα 252, 7.
 ἔφθην 252, 7.
 ἔφθιμαι, ἔφθιμην 252, 8., 306, c, 2.
 ἐφθίηκα 252, 8.
 ἐφθίησα 252, 8.
 ἔφθινται 252, 8.
 ἔφθισα 252, 8.
 ἐφίλατο 268, 26.
 ἐφράγγην 297, 14.
 ἔχαδον 257, 10.
 ἔχαγον 258, 32.
 ἐχαίρησα 265, 39.
 ἐχάρην 265, 39.
 ἔχραισμον 268, 27.
 ἔχυντο 306, ε, 6.
 ἔχω 263, 9., 265, 19.
 ἔψω 265, 20.
 ἐώθουν 264, 5., 268, 28.
 ἔωκα 284.
 ἔωσμαι, ἐώσθην 268, 28.
 ἐώκειν 315.
 ἔωσα 268, 28.

ἱέννυμαι 294, 2.
 ἱεύγ-νυ-μι 297, 6.
 ἱώννυμι 296, 1.
 ἡγάμην 282, 1.
 ἡγασάμην 282, 1.
 ἡδεῖν 314, 3, *Obs.*
 ἡδεσαν 314, 3, *Obs.*
 ἡδεσάμην 265, 1.
 ἡδέσθην 265, 1.
 ἡθείω 268, 11.
 ἦικτο οἱ ἔϊκτο 318, *Obs.* 1.
 ἦϊξαι 318, *Obs.* 1.
 ἦκα 254, 2.
 ἠκάχησα 261, 1.
 ἠκαχον 261, 1.

ἤκω 254, 2.
 ἤλασκον, -εῖν, -ών 265, 2.
 ἤλεξάμην 265, 2.
 ἤλθετο 260, 1.
 ἤλιτον 255.
 ἤλσον 269, 2.
 ἤλωκα 258, 1.
 ἤλων, Att. ἐάλων 258, 304, d.
 ἤμαι 301, 1.
 ἤμαρτήθην 255, 4.
 ἡμάρτηκα 255, 4.
 ἡμάρτημαι 255, 4.
 ἡμαρτον 255, 4.
 ἡμβλακον 258, 3.
 ἡμβλωκα, ἡμβλωμαι 258, 2.
 ἡμβλων 258, 2.
 ἡμβροτον 255, 4.
 ἡμπειχόμεν, ἡμπισχόμεν 252, 4.
 ἡμπλακον 258, 3.
 ἡμφίεσα, ἡμφίεσμαι 294, 1.
 ἦνθον 269, 2.
 ἦνωγον 262, 3.
 ἦνωξα 262, 3.
 ἦξα 254, 2.
 ἦπαφον 258, 6.
 ἠπιστήθην 282, 4.
 ἠπίστω 282, 4.
 ἠράμην 282.
 ἠράρειν 358, 7.
 ἦραρον 258, 7.
 ἠράσσατο 282, 5.
 ἠρέσθην 258, 8.
 ἦρεσμαι 258, 8.
 ἦρεσα 258, 8.
 ἠρησάμην 265, 15.
 ἠρίστᾶμεν 310, 1.
 ἠριστᾶναι 310, 1.
 ἠρνύμην 298, 2.
 ἠρρησα 265, 16.
 ἦρσα 258, 7.
 ἦρυγον 257, 2.
 ἦσται 301, 1., Obs. 1.
 ἠχθέσθην 295, 3.

θάλλω 263, 10.
 θανούμαι 258, 18.
 θέλω 265.
 θηλέω 268, 12.
 θιγγάνω, θιγγάνω 257, 3.
 θίξομαι 257, 3.
 θηήσκω 258, 18., 311.
 θόρνυμαι 298, 3.

θορούμαι 258, 19.
 θρώσκω 258, 19.
 θύμενος 252, 4., 306, e, 2.
 θύνω 252, 4., 306, 2, 1.

ἰᾶσι 283, Obs. 2.
 ἱγμαι 254, 2.
 ἰδήσω 265, 12.
 ἰέασι 283, Obs. 3.
 ἱεῖν 283, Obs. 3.
 ἰεῖσι 283, Obs. 2.
 ἰξω, καθίζω, 265, 21.
 ἰημι 283.
 ἰη 283, Obs. 3.
 ἰης 283, Obs. 3.
 ἰκάνω 254, 2.
 ἰκνίομαι 254, 2., 307, 8.
 ἰκτο 254, 2., 307, 8.

ἰκω 254, 2.
 ἰλᾶθι &c. 258, 20., 280, 3.
 ἱλαμαι 258, 20.
 ἱλάομαι 258, 20.
 ἱάξομαι 258, 20.
 ἱασάμην 258, 20.
 ἱάσομαι 258, 20.
 ἱλέομαι 258, 20.
 ἱληθι 258, 20., 280, 3.
 ἱλημι 280, 3.
 ἱ-νυ-μι 295, 1.
 ἰξον 254, 2.
 ἰουν, 283, Obs. 3.
 ἱπταμαι 282, 6.
 ἰσᾶμι 280, 4.
 ἰσαμεν 280, 4.
 ἰσαν 280, 4.
 ἰσας 280, 4.
 ἰσᾶτι 280, 4.
 ἰσημι, ἰσης, ἰσῆς 280, 4.
 ἰσῶντι 280, 4.

καθιῶ 265, 21.
 καί-νυ-μαι 297, 7.
 καίω 264., 304, 6, 2.
 καλέω 258, 21.
 κάμνω 253, 2.
 κάπετον 261, 10.
 καταπτήτην 304, 8.
 κατασγείς, κατασγήναι, καταέξαντες 297,
 1.
 κατέβρω 304, d, 3.
 κατεγήρᾱ 304, 2.
 κατεδάρθην 255, 8.

κατέδραθεν for -ήσαν 255, 8.
 κάτῃα 297, 1.
 κανάξαις 297, 1.
 κέσται, κέστω δc. 300, 2.
 κήγται, κήγται 300, 3.
 κείμαι 300, 1.
 κεισεύμαι 300, 2.
 κέκαδμαι 297, 7.
 κέκαδον, κεκαδήσω, -ομαι 265, 23.,
 267, 3.
 κεκάμω 253, 2.
 κέκασμαι, 297, 7.
 κεκέρασμαι 293, 1.
 κέκηδα 265, 23.
 κέκληγα 262, 8.
 κεκλήγοντες 262, 8.
 κεκμηώς, -ότος, -ώτος 253, 2.
 κεκόρεσμαι 294, 3.
 κεκόρηκα, -μαι 294, 3.
 κεκορηώς 294, 3.
 κέκρῶγα 312, 1.
 κέκραχθι 312, 1.
 κέκρημαι 293, 1.
 κελαδέω 268.
 κέλομαι 265, 22., 307, 9.
 κένσαι 268.
 κεντέω 268.
 κέντο 307, 9.
 κεράννυμι 261., 293, 1.
 κερδαίνω 256, 3.
 κερῶ 293, 1.
 κέρωνται 293, 1.
 κεχάνειν 257, 10.
 κεχαρήσω 267, 4.
 κεχάρημαι 265, 39.
 κεχαρμένος 265, 39.
 κέχηνα, -ετε 258, 32.
 κέχλαδα 262, 13.
 κεχλάδοντες 262, 13.
 κήται 300, 3.
 κήδεσαι 265, 23.
 κήδω, κήδομαι 265, 23.
 κιγχάνω 255, 9.
 κίδνημι 299, 2.
 κικλήσκω 258, 21.
 κινάμεθ 299, 3.
 κίρνημι, κίρναθι, κινρύναι 299, 3.
 κίω 263, 11.
 κιχάνω, -ομαι 255, 9.
 κιχειν 255, 9.
 κιχείς 255, 9.
 κιχήμεναι 255, 9.

κιχῆναι 255, 9.
 κίχω, κίχημι 255, 9.
 κί-χρη-μι 280, 5.
 κλάζω 262, 8.
 κλαήσω, κλαιήσω 265, 24.
 κλαίω 264, 265, 24., 304, 4.
 κλύω 304, e, 1., 309, 5.
 κνάω, κνήθω 261, 3., 263, 12.
 κρέμαμαι 282, 7.
 κρεμά-ννυ-μι 293, 2.
 κρήμη-μι 299, 4.
 κορέ-ννυ-μι 294, 3.
 κρέμοισθε 282, 7.
 κταίην 304, 5.
 κτάμενος 306, a, 2.
 κτάναι 304, 5.
 κτάς 304, 5.
 κτείνωμι 298, 4.
 κτείνω 264, 2., 304, 5., 306, a, 2.
 κτίζω 306, c, 1.
 κτίμενος 306, c, 1.
 κτονέω 264, 2.
 κτῶ 304, 5.
 κυέω 264, 3.
 κυνέω 254, 3.
 κυρέω 268.
 κῦσω 254, 3.
 κύω 258, 22., 265, 25.

λακέω 259, 3.
 λανθάνω, -ομαι 257, 6.
 λαγχάνω 257, 4.
 λαμβάνω 257, 5.
 λάμψομαι 257, 5.
 λάξομαι 257, 4.
 λασεύμαι 257, 6.
 λασθήμεν 257, 6.
 λαψεύμαι, λαψοῦμαι 257, 5.
 λᾶω 261, 7.
 λέγομαι 307, 10.
 λέκτο 307, 10.
 λελαβέσθαι 257, 5.
 λελάθω 257, 6.
 λελάκα, λεληκα 259, 3.
 λελάκοντο 259, 3.
 λελάμαι 257, 5.
 λελάμμαι 257, 5.
 λελάφθαι 257, 5.
 λελαχον, λελάχω 257, 4.
 λελειχμότες, 268.
 λεληθα 257, 6., 262, 9.
 λέλησμαι 257, 6.

λελήσμαι 257, 6.
 λιλῆμαι 261, 7.
 λέλογχα 257, 4.
 λήσω 257, 6.
 λιλαίομαι 261, 7.
 λιχμάομαι 268.

μαίομαι 264.
 μακῶν 268.
 μανθάνω 257, 7.
 μάραμαι 282, 8.
 μάχομαι 265, 26.
 μάω 310, 6.
 μεθύσκω 258, 23.
 μείρω 264, 2.
 μέλει, μέλομαι 265, 28.
 μέλλω 265, 27.
 μεμακύνῃ 268.
 μέμαμεν 310, 6.
 μεμάποιεν 176, 2.
 μέμασαν 310, 6.
 μεμάχημαι 265, 26.
 μεμάως 310, 6.
 μέμβλεται 265, 28.
 μέμβλωκα 258, 10.
 μεμέλκε 265, 28.
 μεμέλγτο 265, 28.
 μεμετιμένος 284. See *Errata*.
 μέμηκα 262, 10, 19.
 μέμηλε 265, 28.
 μεμνήμην 258, 24.
 μέμνησο 258, 24.
 μεμνοίμην 258, 24.
 μέμνωμαι 258, 24.
 μεμνημην 258, 24.
 μέμονα 266, 2., 304, 6.
 μεμνύσθε 265, 29.
 μεμόρηται 264, 2.
 μένω 261, 5., 266, 2.
 μετετιμένος 284.
 μηκῶμαι 268.
 μιαινῶ 307, 11.
 μίγνυμι 267, 8., 307, 12.
 μίκτο 307, 12.
 μιμνήσκω 258, 24.
 μίμνω=μυμνω 261, 5, 7, 8.
 μολοῦμαι 258, 10.
 μνῶμαι 258, 24.
 μύζω 265, 29.
 μυκῶμαι 268.

ναίω 264, 5.

νάσσομαι 264, 5.
 νέμω 263, 13., 264, 1., 266, 3.
 νένασμαι 264, 5.
 νέω, νήθω 263, 14.
 νωμάω 264, 1.

ξυμβλήμεναι 304, 1.
 ξύμβληται οἱ ξυμβλήται 306, 6.
 ξύμβλητο, -ηντο 306, 6.
 ξυμβλήτην 304, 1.
 ξύνει 264.
 ξυνίεσαν 284.
 ξύνιον 264.
 ξυρέω 268.

ὄδωδα 265, 30.
 ὄζω 265, 30.
 οἶγ-νυ-μι 297, 9.
 οἶδα 305.
 οἶδάνω, οἶδαινῶ, οἶδέω 255, 10.
 οἰηθῆναι 265, 31.
 οἰήσομαι 265, 31.
 οἰήσασθαι 265, 31.
 οἶμαι, οἶομαι 265, 31., 316, 6.
 οἶσε, οἶσέτω 269, 6.
 οἶσθας 190, *Obs.* 2.
 οἶχομαι 260, 32.
 οἶχάκε 264, 4.
 ὀλέεσκεν 298, 5.
 ὀλέεσκεν 298, 5.
 ὀλέκω 298, 5.
 ὀλισθάνω, -αίνω 255, 11.
 ὀλισθήσω 255, 11.
 ὀμόργ-νυ-μι 297, 10.
 ὀμοσθήσεται 298, 6.
 ὀμώμοτι, -το 298, 6.
 ὀνάναι 280, 8.
 ὀνίγημι 280, 8.
 ὄνομαι 290.
 ὀπιπτεύω 264, 4., 261, 9.
 ὀπάπτε, ὀπωπε 264, 4.
 ὀραθῆναι 269, 4.
 ὀράω 269, 4.
 ὀρητο 269, 4.
 ὀρθαι 307, 13.
 ὀρ-νυ-μι 298, 7., 307, 13.
 ὀρούμαι 298, 7.
 ὀρωρα 298, 7.
 ὀρώρηται 298, 7.
 ὀσφραίνομαι 256, 4.
 ὀσφραῖσθαι 256, 4.
 ὀσφρανθῆναι 256, 4.

οὐνεσθε 290.
 οὐτα 304, 6., 306, α, 3.
 οὐτάμεν, -εῖναι 304, 6.
 οὐτάμενος 306, α, 3.
 οὐτάω 304, 6., 306, α, 3.
 ὀφείλω 265, 33.
 ὀφείλλειν 265, 33.
 ὀφλήσω 255, 12.
 ὀφλισκάνω 255, 12.
 ὀχωκα 265, 19,
 παίω 265, 34.
 πάλλω 307, 14.
 παραβέβαιμαι, παρεβάθην 252, 1.
 παραστορῶ 294, 5.
 παράσχεις 255, 19.
 παραφθαίησι 252, 7., 304, 11.
 παρήχκεν, παρήχκεμαι 265, 32.
 πάσχω 258, 25.
 πατέομαι 268.
 πείθω 267, 1.
 πέισομαι 257, 10., 258, 25.
 πεκτέω, πέκτω 264, 3.
 πελάθω 263, 15.
 πελάζω 263, 15., 306, α, 4.
 πεπαθῖα 257, 25.
 πέπαικα 265, 34.
 πέπασμαι 268.
 πέπεισθι 362, 2, (1.)
 πεπέτασμαι 293, 3.
 πεπιθήσω 267, 1.
 πέπομαι 252, 5.
 πέπονθα 257, 4., 258, 25.
 πέπορδα 265, 35.
 πέποσθε 258, 25., 311.
 πεπότημαι 265, 35.
 πέπράμαι 257, 27.
 πεπρημένος 280, 10.
 πέπτηκα 265, 35.
 πέπτωκα 261, 10.
 πέπτακα from πεπεράκα 258, 27.
 πεπετώς, πεπτώς &c. 261, 10., 310, 8.
 πεπύθοιτο 257, 8.
 πέπυσμαι 257, 8.
 πέπωκα 252, 5.
 πέρδω 265, 35.
 πέρθαι 307, 15.
 πέρθω 307, 15.
 περιέρξαντες 297, 5.
 πέρνημι, -αμαι 258, 27., 299, 5.
 πέσαιε 261, 10.
 πετά-νυ-μι 293, 3.

πέτομαι 264, 1., 265, 35., 304, 7.,
 306, α, 5.
 πεφιδέσθαι 267, 2.
 πεφιδήσομαι 267, 2.
 πήγ-νυ-μι 297, 11.
 πηγνύτο 297, 11.
 πήσας 258, 25.
 πιάζω 264, 4.
 πίδι, πεί, 252, 5., 304, c.
 πιλάμαι 299, 8.
 πιμπλάω 280, 9.
 πιμπλεῖσαι 306, b.
 πίμπλημι 263, 16., 280, 9.
 τίμπρημι, -ησι 263, 17., 263, 10.
 πῖν, πείν 252, 5.
 πίομαι, πιοῦμαι 252, 5.
 πιπίσκω 258, 26.
 πίπτω 261, 10., 310, 8.
 πιπράσκω 258, 27.
 πίσω 258, 26.
 πίτναντο 299, 6.
 πιτνάς 299, 6.
 πίτη-μι 299, 6.
 πιφάυσκω 258, 31.
 πιφράναι 280, 11.
 πλείμην 306, b.
 πλέω 306.
 πλήγγυμαι 297, 12.
 πλήθω 263, 16.
 πλήτο, -ντο 280, 9.
 πλώς 304, d, 5.
 πλώω 304, d, 5.
 πνέω 306, e, 4.
 πρίασθαι 282, 10., 306, α, 6.
 πρίασο οτ πρίω 282, 10., 306, α, 6.
 προβέβουλα 265, 7.
 πρόοισται 269, 6.
 προφύλαχθε 316, 9.
 πτάρ-νυ-μι 298, 8.
 πτάς 304, 7.
 πτήναι 304, 7.
 πτήσσω 304, 8.
 ραγήσομαι 297, 13.
 ρεύσομαι 304, b.
 βέω 304, d.
 ριγέω 268.
 ρίπτω 264, 3.
 ρύήσομαι 304, b.
 ρώννυμι 296, 2.
 σάω, σήθω 263, 18.

σεύω 306, ε, 5., 316, 4.
 σκεδά-νν-μι 264., 293, 4.
 σκέλλω 265, 37., 304, 9.
 σκιδνημι 299, 7.
 σκλαῖν 304, 9.
 σκλήναι 304, 9.
 σκλήσομαι 265, 37.
 σοῦ, σοῦσθω, σοῦσθε 316, 4.
 σπείσομαι 257, 10.
 στερεῖς 258, 28.
 στερέω, στερίσκω, στέρομαι 258, 28.
 στεύμαι, -ται, -νται, -το 316, 5.
 στορέ-νν-μι 294, 4.
 στόρ-νν-μι 298, 9.
 στρέφω 264, 1.
 στρώ-νν-μι 296, 3.
 στυγέω 268.
 συγγνοῖτο 306, d.
 συγγνῆ? 258, 13.
 συνενέικεται 269, 6.
 συνοχωκότε 265, 19.
 σχέε, σχέ 265, 19.
 σῶσι 263, 18.
 τέθλα 268.
 τεθναίνει 258, 18.
 τέθναθι 311.
 τέθναμεν 258, 18., 311.
 τεθνάμεναι 258, 18.
 τεθνάει, τεθναίνει 258, 18., 311.
 τεθναῖσιν 258, 18.
 τεθνεώς 258, 18., 311.
 τέθνημι 258, 18.
 τεθνήξω, -ομαι 258, 18.
 τέθορα 258, 19.
 τεῖνω 261, Obs. 3.
 τεκείσθαι 251, 2.
 τέμνω 253, 3.
 τέξασθαι 251, Obs.
 τέξω, -ομαι 251, 2, and Obs.
 τέτεγμα 251, Obs.
 τετεύξομαι 257, 9.
 τετεύχεται, -ατο 257, 9.
 τετεύχαστον 257, 9.
 τέτλαθι 311.
 τετλάμεν 280, 12., 311.
 τετλάται 311.
 τέτμηκα, -μαι 253, 3.
 τετμηότι 253, 3.
 τέτμησθον 253, 3.
 τετμήσομαι 253, 3.
 τέτογμα 251, Obs.

τέτοκα 251, 2.
 τετρεμαίνω 261, 12.
 τέτρηκα, -μαι 261, 11.
 τέτρωμαι 258, 29.
 τετύπτημαι 265, 38.
 τετύχηκα 257, 9.
 τετυκεῖν, -έσθαι 257, 9.
 τετυχώς 257, 9.
 τεύχω 257, 9.
 τίκτω 251, 2.
 τί-νν-μι 295, 2.
 τιταίνω 261, 13.
 τιτραίνω 261, 11.
 τιτύσκω=τεύχω 259, 4.
 τιτρώσκω 258, 29.
 τλάω 304, 10., 311.
 τλήμι 280, 12.
 τμήγω 253, 3.
 τμηθήσομαι 253, 3.
 τορέω 258, 29., 268.
 τρέμω 261, 12., 264, 2.
 τρέπω 264, 1.
 τρέχω 264, 1., 269, 5.
 τρήσω 261, 11.
 τρωθήσομαι 258, 29.
 τρώσω 258, 29.
 τυγχάνω 257, 9.
 τύπτω 265, 38.
 ὑπέσχημαι 254.
 ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑπίσχομαι 254, 4.
 ὑποσχέθῃτι 254, 4.
 ὑποσχέσομαι 254, 4.
 ὑπόσχου 254, 4.
 φάο οἱ φάσο 281.
 φάσθω, -θε 281.
 φάσκω 258, 30.
 φαύσκω 258, 31.
 φαύσω 258, 31.
 φάω 263, 19.
 φέβω 264, 2.
 φέρω 264, 2., 269, 6.
 φημί 269, 7., 281.
 φήσω 258, 30.
 φθαῖν, φθῆναι, φθάς 252, 7.
 φθάμενος 252, 7., 306, a, 7.
 φθάνω 252, 7., 304, 11., 306, a, 7.
 φθέωμεν, -ωσι 252, 7.
 φθῆ 252, 7.
 φθῆθι 252, 7.
 φθῆσω, -ομαι 252, 7.

φθίμην, φθίκο, φθίμενος &c. 252, 8.,
306, c, 2.

φθινύθω 264, 20.

φθίνω, 252, 8.

φθίσομαι 252, 8.

φθίσωμαι 252, 8., 306, c, 2.

φθῶ 252, 7.

φίλαι 268.

φιλέω 268.

φλεγέθω, -ομαι 263, 21.

φλέγω 263, 21.

φοβέω 264, 2.

φορέω 264, 2.

φράγ-νυ-μι 297, 14.

φρεῖς 280, 11., 304, b, 5.

φρές 280, 11.

φύην 304, e, 2.

φύω 304, e, 2.

φώσκω 258, 31.

χάζομαι 267, 3.

χαίρω 258, 32.

χαίρω 265, 39., 304, a.

χανδάνω 257, 10.

χανοῦμαι 258, 32.

χάσκω 258, 32.

χείσομαι 257, 10., 258, 25.

χέω 306, e, 6.

χραισμέω 268.

χράον 280, 6.

χρεών 280, 6.

χρή 280, 6.

χρητσκομαι 258.

χρης 280, 6.

χρησθα 280, 6.

χρώ-νυ-μι 296, 4.

χρῶν 280, 6.

χύμενος 306, e, 6.

χύτο 306, e, 6.

χῶ-νυ-μι 296, 5.

ᾄζεσα, -ησα 265, 30.

ᾄθην 265, 31.

ᾄθέω 268.

ᾄτνυντο 297, 9.

ᾄξεν 297, 9.

ᾄττάμην 265, 31.

ᾄτθην 265, 31.

ᾄλέσθην 298, 5.

ᾄλεσκειν 298, 5.

ᾄλίσθηκα 255, 11.

ᾄλίσθησα 255, 11.

ᾄλισθον 255, 11.

ᾄμαι, ᾄψαι &c. 296, 4.

ᾄνασθε 280, 8.

ᾄνινάμην 280, 8.

ᾄνόμην 290.

ᾄόμην, ᾄμην 265, 31.

ᾄρορεν 298, 7.

ᾄρτο 298, 7., 307, 13.

ᾄρώρεται 298, 7.

ᾄσαι 268.

ᾄφληκα 255, 12.

ᾄφλον 255, 4.

ᾄσφρησάμην 256, 4.

ᾄσφρόμην, -άμην 256, 4.

ᾄχημαι 265, 32.

INDEX OF MATTERS.

The first figures refer to the §, the others to the paragraphs.

- Abbreviations of nouns, 117, *Obs.* 4.
 Abundantia, 115.
 Accents, 43, *sqq.*
 — when invented, 43, *Obs.* 6.
 — position of, 44.
 — change of, 47.
 — change of in sentences, 63.
 — change of in crasis, 63, 1.
 — inclination of, 64.
 — of elided words, 63, 2.
 — in dialects, 65.
 — of particular terminations, 53.
 — of subst., I. decl., 82.
 — of contract nouns, II. decl., 85, *Obs.* 4.
 — of verbs, 204, 205.
 — of part. pft. midd., 205, 3, 7.
 — of adverbs, 325.
 — of cases of III. decl., 107.
 — of part. and adj., 120.
 — of adj. in *vs*, 122, 2.
 Accusative sing., form of, 75, 4.
 — plural, form of, 75, 9.
 — III. decl., formation of, 92, 3.
 Adjectives, comparison of, 132.
 — derivation of, 336.
 — terminations of, 121.
 — declension of, 119.
 — in *os*, *η*, *ov*, 121.
 — in *ūs*, *εία*, *ū*, 122.
 — in *ūs*, accent of, 122, 2.
 — in *ūs*, dialects of, 122, 3.
 — in *eis*, *εσσα*, *ev*, 124.
 — in *as*, *αυα*, *av*, 126.
 — in *ās*, *άσα*, *āv*, 125, 2.
 — in *ηv*, *ενα*, *ev*, 125, 4.
 — of two terminations, decl. of, 127—131.
 — in *os*, *ov*, 127.
 Adjectives in *ous*, *ouv*, 128, 1.
 — in *os*, *ov*, 128, 2.
 — in *ov*, *ov*, 129, 1.
 — in *ηs*, *es*, 129, 2.
 — in *ηv*, *ev*, 130, 1.
 — in *op*, *op*, 130, 2.
 — in *is*, *i*, 130, 3.
 — in *us*, *u*, 130, 4.
 — in *ous*, *ov*, 130, 5.
 — of one termination, 132.
 — verbal, formation of, 318.
 — accents of, 120.
 — compounded of a verb, accent of, 50, 5.
 — used as proper names, accent of, 50, *Obs.* 1.
 Adjectival pronouns, 152.
 Adverbs, 322, 1.
 — accents of, 325.
 — cases of, 324.
 — comparison of, 139—141.
 — derivation of, 339.
 — formation of, 323.
 Æolic, the oldest dialect, 7, *Obs.* 3.
 — nom., 77, *Obs.* 1.
 — voc. of III. decl., 93, *Obs.* 1.
 — forms of III. plur., 190, 7.
 Alphabet, history of, 3.
 — Athenian, 3, 1.
 Animals, gender of the names of, 71, *Obs.* 2, 3.
 Anomalous nouns, 112, 113.
 Aorist I., modal vowel and tense ending of, 194.
 — without *σ*, 247.
 — of liquid verbs with *a* instead of *η*, 222, *Obs.* 1.
 — II., the oldest form, 208, 2, *Obs.* 1.

Aorist II., modal vowel and tense ending of, 192.

— not formed by pure verbs, 231, 1.

— part., accent of, 47, *Obs.*

— poetic, 216, 5.

Aoristus Æolicus, 194, 2.

Aor. I. and II., not both formed from the same verb in all their forms, 216.

— difference between, 319, a.

— difference of meaning between, 327, β.

— of verbs in *μ*, 277, 2.

Aphæresis, 18, 11.

Article, crasis of, 13, 3.

Arsis, 40, *Obs.*

Aspirates, interchange of, 23, 1, 3.

— dropped in Homer and

Æolic, 7, *Obs.* 2.

— in successive syllables not allowed, 30, II.

Atona, 63, 1.

Attic decl., dialectic forms of, 89, 8.

— dat. plur., I. decl., 77, *Obs.* 3., 82, 4.

— II. decl., 86.

— form of comparison, 133, *Obs.* 1.

— use of contract verbs, 239, 1.

— future, 203.

— form of II. sing. middle, *ε*, 196, *Obs.* 3.

— augment, 171, *Obs.* 1.

— reduplication in the dialects, 178; in aor. II., 179.

Attraction of liquids, 29, 5.

Augment of verbs, 171.

— syllabic, 171, 2.

— syllabic in the dialects, 171, a.

— temporal, 172, 173.

— temporal in the dialects, 174.

— of plpf. 'omitted, 171, *Obs.* 2.

— in composition, 180.

— of compounds of *δύς* or *εἰ*, 180, 2.

— Attic, 171, *Obs.* 1.

Bæotic dialect, 10, *Obs.* 4.

Barytones, 44.

Breathings, 7.

Bye forms of verbs in *μ* (*τιθεῖς*) 276.

C=Γ, 2, 5.

Cases of nouns, 73, 3.

— formation of, 75.

— of III. decl., formation of, 92.

— of nouns, III. decl., accent of, 107.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

Cases of nouns, distinguished by accent, 51.

Changes in composition, 344.

Circumflex, 43, 3.

Common gender, nouns of, 92, 3.

Comparison, modes of, 139.

— of adj., forms of, 134.

— of adverbs, 141.

— of subst. 140, 5.

— anomalous forms of, 137,

138.

— Attic form of, 134, *Obs.* 1.

— assimilation of letters in,

136, *Obs.* 3.

— of comparative forms,

140.

Composition, principles of, 340, 341.

— changes in, 344.

— augment in, 180, 181.

Compound adjectives, accent of, 50.

Compounds of *δύς* or *εἰ*, augment of, 180, 2.

— with prep., augment of, 181, 3.

Conjugation of pure verbs, 231, 247.

— of impure verbs, 206—

231.

Conjunctions, 327.

Connexive vowel in composition, 344.

Consonants, divisions of, 6.

— pronunciation of, 2, 4.

— change of, 32.

— change of in inflexion and derivation, 22.

— combinations of, 25, 1.

— reduplication or omission of, 36.

— double, 6, *Obs.* 3.

— removable, 20.

Contraction, different sorts of, 11.

Contract subst. of I. decl., 79, *Obs.* 4.

— subst. of II. decl., decl. and accent of, 85.

— subst. of III. decl. in *ων*, *ορος*, 95, *Obs.* 9.

— verbs, 238, 213.

— verbs, used in Attic, 239, 1.

— forms of verbs, use of in dialects, Epic, 240, 241, 242; Ionic, 243; Doric, 244.

— syllables, accent of, 46, a., 49.

Contraction of verbs with a monosyllabic root, 239, 2.

Correlative pronouns, 158.

Coronis ('), 13.

Crisis, 13.

— double, 13, *Obs.* 1.

— table of, 14.

— in dialects, 15, 1.

— accent of, 63, 1.

Dative sing., form of, 75, 3.
 — plural, form of, 75, 8.
 — plural Attic of I. decl., 79,
Obs. 3.
 — of III. decl., 92, 2.
 — sing. or plural, elision of, 18,
 2.
 Declension of subst., 73.
 — endings of, 74.
 — of pure nouns, 78.
 — I., endings of, 76, 77.
 — I., of masculines, 79.
 — I., of feminines, 78.
 — I., contract subst. of, 79,
Obs. 5.
 — I., accent and quantity of,
 80, 81.
 — I., dialects of, 82.
 — II., endings of, 85.
 — II., contracted, 85.
 — II., Attic, 86.
 — II., dialects of, 89.
 — III., endings of, 90.
 — III., roots of nouns of, 91.
 — III., gender of nouns of,
 105.
 — III., quantity of nouns of,
 106.
 — III., accentuation of cases
 in, 107.
 — III., dialects of, 108.
 — III., defectives of, 114.
 — of pronouns, 144.
 — of *τίς*, 156, 2.
 — of *δεῖνα*, 157.
 — of cardinal numerals, 166.
 Defectives of III. decl., 114.
 Demonstrative pronouns, dialects of,
 153.
 — pronouns, remarks on,
 154.
 Deponent verbs, 319.
 Dialects of nouns of I. decl., 82.
 — of nouns of II. decl., 89.
 — of nouns of III. decl., 108.
 — of adjectives in *ῥς*, 122, 3.
 — of pronouns, 145.
 — of dem. pronouns, 153, a.
 — in the declension of *εἷς* and
δύο, 166.
 — reduplication in, 176.
 — syllabic augment in, 171, a.
 — of verbs in *μ*, 279.
 — temporal augment in, 174.
 Diæresis, 5, 5.
 — use of in dialects, 12, 5.
 Digamma, 8.
 Digammated words, 16, 2.
 Diminutives, accent of, 56, 2.
 Diphthongs, division of, 5, 4.

Diphthongs, short before a vowel in
 the middle of a word, 40, 6.
 — final, shortened before a
 vowel, 40, 3.
 Doric use of *ā* for *η*, 82.
 — genitive, I. decl., 79, *Obs.* 1.
 — gen. plur., accent of, 120, *Obs.* 5.
 Double consonants, letters of, trans-
 posed, 34.
 Double letters, use of, 3, 1.
 Dual, form of, 75, 19.
 — not found in *Æolic*, 72, *Obs.*
 — I. person not used, 184, *Obs.*
 — II. and III. person, endings of,
 186, *Obs.*
 Elision, 17.
 — in poetry, 18.
 — in tragedians, 18.
 — in Anapaestic systems, 18, 9.
 — in composition, 18, 4.
 — before a consonant, 19.
 Elided words, accent of, 63, 2.
 Enclitics, 63, 2.
 — in succession, 64, V.
 Endings of declensions, 74.
 — gender of, 71.
 — of subst., I. decl., 76.
 — of subst., II. decl., 85.
 — of subst., III. decl., 91.
 — inflexive, 182.
 — personal of verbs in *μ*, 274.
 — personal of middle verbs in
μ, 275.
 Euphony, 10.
 Factitive verbs, forms of, 330.
 Feminines, I. decl., 78.
 Formation of words, principles of, 329.
 — of verbs, old and new, 183,
 II. *Obs.* 1.
 — of tenses, 183.
 — of tenses of impure verbs,
 218.
 — of tenses of verbs in *μ*, 277.
 Forms of words, 67.
 — of verbs, meaning of, 319.
 — bye, of verbs, in *θω*, 263.
 Fractions, expressions for, 165, 6.
 Future, modal vowel and tense ending
 of, 189.
 — dialectic forms of, 190.
 — middle form of, with active
 meaning, 321.
 — in *ῆσω*, not *σω*, 265.
 — in *ῆσω*, formed from aor. II.,
 267.
 — without *σ*, 245, 2.
 — poetic, of liquid verbs, 220,
Obs. 2.

Future opt., force of, 202, *Obs.* 1.

Futurum Atticum, 203.

—— Doricum, 245.

Gender of substantives, 69, 2.

—— according to ending, 71.

—— according to the meaning, 70,

1.

—— characteristics of, 71, 3.

—— of nouns in *os*, 88.

—— of nouns in III. decl., 107.

Genitive sing., forms of, 75, 2.

—— Doric, I. decl., 79, *Obs.* 1.,

82, 3.

—— Ionic, I. decl., 79, *Obs.* 2.

—— Thessalic, 75, 2.

—— in *ew*, synæresis of, 101, *Obs.*

2.

—— plural, form of, 75, 7.

—— plural Doric, accent of, 120,

Obs. 5.

—— plural, I. decl., accent of, 81.

—— plural, III. decl., accent of in

Doric, 75, 7.

Gentilia, derivation of, 335.

Greek pft., oldest form of, 308.

Gutturals, interchange of, 23.

Heteroclitcs, 116.

Hiatus, 16.

—— in tragedy, 16, 3.

Homeric forms of verbs in *μ*, 279,

6.

—— suffix *φω*, 83.

Imperative, modal vowel of, 195.

—— abbreviated form of, 195,

Obs. 3.

Imperfect, modal vowel and tense

ending of, 192.

Impure verbs, formation of, 221.

—— verbs, conjugations of, 211,

217, 219.

—— verbs, formation of tenses of,

218.

Inceptive verbs, forms of, 330.

Inclination of accent, 64.

Indeclinable nouns, 118.

Indefinite pronouns, 156.

Infinitive, endings, 198.

Inflexive endings, 182.

Intensive *α*, 342.

Interjections, 328.

Interrogative pronouns, 156.

Ionic letters, 1, *Obs.* 2.

—— forms (*ε* for *ι*), 10, *Obs.* 2.

—— gen., I. decl., 79, *Obs.* 2.

Irregular verbs, 250 *sqq.*

Iterative form *σκον*, 185.

j cognate to *i* and *γ*, 10.

Latin, forms of Greek letters, 2, 5.,

3, 1.

—— relations of to Greek, 7, *Obs.* 3.

—— represents old Greek, 208, *Obs.*

1, 2.

Lene breathing changed to rough, 13,

Obs. 5.

Liquids, attraction of, 29, 5.

—— interchange of, 33, 2.

Liquid verbs, 222.

—— verbs, formation of tenses of,

222, 223.

Masculines of I. decl., decl. of, 79.

Mediæ, interchange of, 33, 2.

Men, names of, masculine, 70, 1.

Metaplasta, 84, *Obs.* 2., 117.

Metathesis in verbs, 249.

Middle voice, modal vowel and tense

endings of, 196.

—— dialectic forms of, 197.

Modal vowel, 186, 189.

—— vowel of verbs in *μ*, 273.

—— vowel of middle verbs in *μ*, 275.

Monosyllables in III. decl., accent of

cases of, 107, 1.

—— final *α*, *ι*, *ο*, not elided,

18, 1.

Monosyllabic contract verbs not con-

tracted, 239, 2.

Mutes, 6, 2, (2.)

—— interchange of, 33, 1.

Names of animals, gender of, 92, *Obs.*

2.

—— of men, masculine, 70, 1.

—— of women, feminine, 70, 2.

Neuter forms of masc. subst., II. decl.

85, *Obs.* 2.

—— gender, nouns of, 92, 4.

—— gender, endings of, 71, 4.

Nominative, forms of, 75, 1.

—— plural, form of, 75, 6.

—— endings, III. decl., table

of, 104.

—— endings of, III. decl., 91.

Nouns in *os*, gender of, 88.

—— case of, 73, 3.

—— cases of, distinguished by accent,

51.

—— I. decl., quantity of, 80.

—— I. decl., accent of, 81.

—— II. decl., dialects of, 89.

—— III. decl., quantity of, 106.

—— III. decl., gender of, 105.

—— III. decl., accents of cases of,

107.

—— III. decl., defective, 114.

—— III. decl., anomalous, 112, 113.

—— III. decl., indeclinable, 118.

Nouns, abbreviated forms of, 117,
Obs. 4.
 Number, signs of, 162.
 — of subst., 72.
 Numerals, 161.
 — decl. of, 166.
 — dialects of, 164, 166.
 Optative, anomalous forms of, 273,
Obs. 3, 4.
 — Attic form of, 192, 2.
 Paroxytones, 44.
 Participles, terminations of, 121.
 — endings of, 199.
 — declension of, 110.
 — in *ās*, *āśā*, *āv*, 125, 3.
 — in *ēis*, *ēīsa*, *ēv*, 124, 3.
 — in *ūs*, *ūsa*, *ūv*, 123.
 — in *ōs*, *ōśa*, *ōv*, 125, 5.
 — in *ōv*, *ōśa*, *ōv*, 125, 6.
 — in *ov*, *ovśā*, *ov*, 125, 7.
 — in *ōs*, *ūia*, *ōs*, 125, 8.
 — accent of, 120.
 — used as proper names, ac-
 cent of, 50, *Obs.* 1.
 — pft. middle, accent of, 205,
 3, 7.
 Particles, 322.
 Particular terminations, accents of, 53.
 Passive voice, modal vowel and tense
 endings of, 196.
 Patronymics, formation of, 335.
 Perfect, oldest form of, 308.
 — active, modal vowel and tense
 ending of, 191, 1.
 Perfect II. intransitive, 319, 6.
 — II. not formed by pure verbs,
 231, 1.
 — part., accent of, 47, *Obs.*
 Penultima, quantity of, 41.
 Perispomena, 44.
 Personal endings, 186, 188.
 — endings of verbs in *μ*, 274.
 — endings of middle verbs in *μ*,
 275.
 Plpft., modal vowel and tense ending
 of, 193.
 — augment of, omitted, 171, *Obs.* 2.
 Poetic future of liquid verbs (*κῆλσω*),
 218, *Obs.* 2.
 Position, quantity by, 39.
 Prepositions, 326.
 — after their cases, 63, 3.
 Present, modal vowel and tense end-
 ing of, 189.
 — dialectic forms of, 190.
 — formed from a perfect, 262.
 Privatives, formation of, 342.
 Proparoxytones, 44.

Properispomena, 44.
 Pronouns, divisions of, 142.
 — Greek, compared with San-
 scrit, 146.
 — declension of, 144.
 — dialects of, 145.
 — of III. person, 145, 1., 148.
 — remarks on, 146.
 — adjectival personal, 152.
 — interrogative and indefinite,
 156.
 — demonstrative, 159.
 — reciprocal, 151.
 — reflexive, 149, 150.
 — relative, 155.
 — correlative, 158.
 — comparative forms in, 139, 6.
 — lengthening of, 160.
 Pure nouns, decl. of, 78.
 — verbs, active conjugation of, 231.
 — verbs, passive conjugation of
 tenses of, 235.
 — verbs with short vowel in the
 tenses, 232.
 — verbs, anomalous tenses of, 234.
 Quantity, 38.
 — of penultima, 41.
 — by position, 39.
 — of subst., of I. decl., 80.
 — of subst., of III. decl., 106.
 Radical vowel, change of, 213, 214.
 — vowel lengthened, 210, 211.
 Reduplication, 175.
 — of verbs, 171.
 — dialectic forms of, 176.
 — Attic, 177.
 — in the dialects, 178.
 — in aor. II., 179.
 — use of in the formation
 of verbs, 261.
 — in verbs in *μ*, 270.
 Relative pronouns, 155.
 Root, appears in neuter gender, 71, 4.
 — of nouns, III. decl., 91.
 — of verbs, 170.
 — of verbs, how discovered, 209, 3.
 — strengthening of, 210.
 Sampi or San, 3, 2.
 Sanscrit, personal pronouns in, 147.
 Secondary tenses, remarks on, 215.
 Semivowels, 6, 2, 1.
 Simonides, additions of, to the alpha-
 bet, 3, 1.
sja, Sanscrit, 75, *Obs.* 1.
 Signs of number, 162.
 Strengthening of root, 210.
 Substantives, 69.

Substantives, number of, 72.
 ——— gender of, 69, 2.
 ——— used as proper names,
 accent of, 51, *Obs.* 1.
 ——— abbreviated, 117, *Obs.* 4.
 ——— derived, 331.
 ——— abstract forms of, 332,
 333.
 ——— decl. of, 73.
 ——— contract, I. decl., 79,
Obs. 4.
 ——— I. decl., dialectic forms
 of, 82.
 ——— I. decl., accent and quan-
 tity, 80, 81.
 ——— of II. decl., 85.
 ——— II. decl., with two forms,
 85, *Obs.* 2.
 ——— III. decl., paradigms of,
 95 *sqq.*
 ——— III. decl., sorts of, 91.
 ——— III. decl., dialects of,
 101.
 ——— in *avs*, *evs*, *ovs*, decl. of,
 97, 1.
 ——— in *ηs*, decl. of, 98.
 ——— in *ωs*, gen. *ωos*, or *ωs*, *ω*,
 gen. *oos*, decl. of, 99.
 ——— in *as*, gen. *aos*, in *os*, gen.
eos, decl. of, 99.
 ——— in *is*, *ūs*, decl. of, 110.
 ——— in *is*, *ī*, *ūs*, *ŭ*, decl. of, 101.
 ——— in *ωs*, *ovos*, III. decl.
 contraction of, 96, *Obs.* 9.
 ——— syncopated decl. of, 95, 4.
 ——— abundantia, 115.
 ——— heteroclites, 116.
 ——— metaplasta, 117.
 ——— comparison of, 140, 5.
 Substantive verb *ειμι*, accent of, 64,
 V. 1.
 Suffix, Homeric, *φiv*, 83.
 ——— *θi*, *θεv*, *δε*, 84.
 Syllabic augment, 171, 2.
 Syllables, quantity of, 38.
 ——— short, for the purposes of
 accentuation, 40.
 Synæresis, use of in dialects, 12.
 ——— use of in Homer, 12, 6.
 ——— of gen. in *ωos*, 101, *Obs.* 2.
 Syncope in formation of verbs, 248.
 Syncopated words of III. decl., 95, 4.
 Temporal augment, 172.
 ——— augment in the dialects, 174.
 Tense characteristic, 182, 2.
 ——— ending, 182, 2.
 Tenses, prima and secunda, 184.
 ——— secondary, remarks on, 215.
 ——— derivation of, 183.

Tenses, formation of, in liquid verbs,
 222, 223.
 ——— formation of, in impure verbs,
 218.
 ——— of verbs in *μ*, formation of,
 277.
 Tenuēs, interchange of, 210, 1.
 ——— changed into aspirates, 23.
 Termination of adj. and part., 121.
 Verbal adjectives, formation of, 318.
 Verbs, 168.
 ——— derivation of, 330.
 ——— desiderative, forms of, 330.
 ——— factitive, forms of, 330.
 ——— inceptive, forms of, 330.
 ——— division of, 206.
 ——— root of, 170.
 ——— root of, how discovered, 209.
 ——— forms of, 169, 1.
 ——— meaning of forms of, 319.
 ——— accents of, 204, 205.
 ——— forms of, distinguished by ac-
 cent, 52.
 ——— and nouns, distinguished by
 their accent, 53.
 ——— augment and reduplication of,
 171.
 ——— with syllabic and temporal aug-
 ment, 173, 7.
 ——— compounded with *δvs* or *εδ*,
 augment of, 180, 2.
 ——— compounded with prep., aug-
 ment of, 181, 3.
 ——— old and new formations of, 183,
 2, *Obs.* 1.
 ——— conjugations of, 169, 2.
 ——— pure, active conjugations of, 231.
 ——— pure, with short vowel in the
 tenses, 232.
 ——— pure, anomalous tenses of, 234.
 ——— contract, 233, 238.
 ——— contract forms of, use of in dia-
 lects, Epic 240, 241, 242, Ionic 243,
 Doric 244.
 ——— impure, formation of tenses of,
 218.
 ——— impure, formation of, 210.
 ——— impure, conjugation of, 211, 217,
 219.
 ——— liquid, 222.
 ——— irregular, 251 *sqq.*
 ——— bye form of *θα*, 263.
 ——— with *σθα* in II. sing., 190, *Obs.*
 ——— in *ω*, with aor. II. act. after
 analogy of verbs in *μ*, 302; aor.
 II. midd., 305; pft. and plpft.,
 308; present and impft. 316.
 ——— in *μ*, formation of, 270.
 ——— in *μ*, classes of, 271.

- Verbs in μ , modal vowel of, 273.
 — in μ , middle, modal vowel of, 275.
 — in μ , personal endings of, 274.
 — in μ , middle, personal endings of, 275.
 — in μ , formation of tenses, 277.
 — in μ (a), 280.
 — in μ (e), 283.
 — in μ (i), 288.
 — in μ (o), 290.
 — in μ (u), 291.
 — in μ with inserted syllable (ν , $\nu\nu$), 292; $\nu\eta$, 298.
 — in μ , dialects of, 279.
 — in μ , bye forms of ($\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$), 276.
 — deponent, 320.
 — metathesis in the formation of, 249.
 — syncopated, 248.
 — with fut. middle, 321.
 — with tenses formed from several roots, 269.
 Vocative sing., form of, 75, 5.
 — III. decl., formation of, 93.
 — Æolic in III. decl., 93, *Obs.* 1.
 Vowels, 5, 1.
 — (a, ι , υ), quantity of, 39, *Obs.* 6.
 — final, lengthened before ρ , 40, 5.

- Vowels, final, shortened before a vowel, 40, 3.
 — shortened before a vowel or diphthong in the middle of a word, 40, 4.
 — short final, when lengthened in dramatists, 40, 4.
 — before mute and liquid, 39, *Obs.* 1 *sqq.*
 — before two liquids, 39, *Obs.* 5.
 — connexive, in composition, 344.
 — modal, of verbs in μ , 273.
 — modal of middle verbs in μ , 275.
 — variations of, in dialects, 10.
 — radical, change of, 213, 214.
 — radical, lengthened, 209, 210.
 Women, names of, feminine, 70, 2.
 Words, essential, 68, 1.
 — formal, 68, 11.
 — forms of, 68.
 — double forms of, 35, *Obs.* 2.
 — distinguished by their accent, 53.
 — formation of, 329.
 Writing, method of, 3, 3.
 — characters used in, 3, 3.
 $y = \upsilon$, 2, 5.

INDEX OF AUTHORS

REFERRED TO, MOSTLY IN VOL. II.

The references are given either to call attention to some construction, or to explain some difficulty by referring to the principle on which the construction depends.

The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

The references in the Tragedians and Aristophanes are made to Dindorf's edition of the *Poetæ Scenici Græci*.

ÆSCHINES.

Page 2, 13.....	§. 562.
3, 30.....	553, a.
9, 12.....	583.
13, 24.....	569, 1.
15, 19.....	566, 1.
15, 21.....	456, a.
17, 3.....	583.
22, 35.....	552, a.
26, 22.....	565.
31, 32.....	573, <i>Obs.</i>
41, 15.....	475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
42, 7.....	550, b.
48, 20.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
50, 39.....	564.
55, 34.....	383, <i>Obs.</i>
60, 36.....	628, 2.
67, 13.....	877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
68, 41.....	566, 1.
74, 37.....	583.
75, 41.....	583.
83, 37.....	566, 1.
88, 19.....	628, 2.
328, 43.....	583.
381, 7.....	583.
387, 23.....	566, 1.

ÆSCHYLUS.

Agamemnon.

Line *1 αἰτέω.....	§. 583.
2 κοιμάμενος.....	556, d.
3 δίκην.....	580, 2.
*— στέγαις.....	605, 1.
7 τῶν.....	444, 5.
*9 αὐγὴν.....	580, 1.
15 infin. with article....	670, 1.
*— ὕπνῳ.....	603.
*17 ἀντίμολπον.....	642, 5.
*21 gen. abs.....	696.
*23 πειφάσκων.....	895, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— φάος.....	569, 2.
*24 χάριν.....	580, 1.
*27 acc. with inf.....	674.
*— δόμοις.....	605, 1.
— εὐνῆς.....	530, 1.
28 εὐφημοῦντα with dat..	589, 2.
31 χορεύσομαι with acc..	556, b.
*36 σιγῶ.....	566, 1.
*37 εἰ with opt.....	855.
39 μαθούσι....	599, 1, or 605, 2.
41 sing. adjective....	391, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*47 ἀρωγὰν.....	580, 1.
48 κλάσσας with acc....	566, 3.

- *49 τρόπον §. 580, 2.
 51 ὑπατοι with gen. 524, 2.
 *52 ἐρεμνοῖσιν. 608.
 53 δεμιστήρη πόνον 436, *Obs.*, 440.
 56 enallage of cases. 435, *Obs.*
 *51 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, a.
 *62 ἀμφὶ. 631, 1.
 67 ὅπη νῦν ἔστι. 835, 1.
 *72 dative σαρκί. 603.
 *73 ὑπολειφθέντες with gen. 529.
 *79 ὑπεργήρων. 436, γ.
 81 στείχει with acc. 558, 1.
 — ἀρείων. 379, a.
 — gen. 502, 2.
 *82 ἀλαίνει with acc. 552, c.
 *85 ἐπαισθομένη with acc. 575.
 90 enallage of cases. 440.
 *99 παίων. 517.
 103 θυμοβόρου. 581, 3.
 *107 ellipse of πνέει. 895, e.
 *116 ἔκαρ with gen. 526.
 — ἐκ. 621, 1, a.
 120 βλαβέντα δρόμων. 531.
 *121 imper. 420.
 *122 dat. λήμασι. 607.
 *123 εἰδή. 551, 2.
 *126 χρόνῳ. 606.
 — ἀγρεῖ. 397.
 *130 πρὸς. 638, III. 3, c.
 *136 dat. κυσί. 609.
 *140 εὐφρων with dat. 596, 3.
 151 σπενδυόμενα with acc. 560, 1.
 *158 ὁμόφانون with dat. 590.
 161 dat. part. 691.
 162 προσεννέπω. 583, 100.
 *165 πλήν with gen. 529, 2.
 — εἰ whether. 877, b.
 *170 part. 684.
 *176 infin. 666, 1.
 178 ἡμένων. 556, b.
 *180 παρά. 637, III. 1, a.
 *181 inf. 669.
 190 πέραν. 526.
 — ἔχων. 359, *Obs.* 1.
 *206 inf. as subj. 663.
 *207 ἀγαλμα. 580.
 *214 ἀμαρτῶν. 514.
 *215 ὀργῇ. 603.
 *216 ἐπιθυμείν. 498.
 *219 πνέων. 555.
 *221 μετέγνω. 636, *Obs.*
 — παντότολμον. 551, f.
 224 οὖν. 737, 3.
 225 ἀρωγάν. 580, 3.
 *229 παρ' οὐδέν. 637, III. 3, f.
 *234 παντὶ θυμῷ. 603, 2.
 235 φυλακὰν κατασχέιν. 360, 2.
 243 κατὰ. 629, 1, a.
 *250 infin. 669.
 *254 σύνορθρον with dat. 594, 2.
 *255 τὰπὶ τουτοῖσιν. §. 436, d.
 *263 opt. 425, b.
 — σιγῶσθ. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 *269 οὐσαν. 518, 2, a.
 271 part. 681, 2.
 *273 μή. 746, 2.
 278 gen. temp. 523.
 *280 ἄν. 427, 3.
 286 πωτῖσαι πόντον. 558, 1.
 *307 κάτοπτον. 525.
 *323 ἄν. 425, 1.
 *330 ἐκ. 621, 2.
 *331 ἄν ἔχει. 822.
 *337 εὐφρόνην. 577.
 345 dative. 600, 1.
 *349 ἰδεῖν. 667, *Obs.* 2, 3.
 *351 κατὰ. 629, 3, d.
 364 ὅπως ἄν. 810.
 369 τίς. 373, *Obs.* 2.
 378 ἔστω. 420.
 *397 ἐπίστροφον with gen. 493.
 422 ellipse of ὁρᾶ. 895, e.
 *429 dative. 600, 1.
 *431 δόμων. 530, 1.
 459 infin. 664, *Obs.* 1.
 *475 ὑπό. 639, II. 2, β.
 *478 μή. 814, c.
 479 κεκοιμήμενος φρενῶν. 529, 1.
 481 καρδίαν. 584, 2.
 *482 dative. 607.
 496 σοί. 600, 2.
 507 μεθέξειν μέρος. 535, *Obs.* 1.
 *510 μηκέτι. 743, 2, 746, 3.
 *516 infin. 671.
 517 δορός. 483, *Obs.* 3.
 *520 εἰ ποῦ πάλαι. 895, 2.
 *521 κόσμῳ. 603, 1, 2.
 *524 οὖν. 737, 2.
 *531 ἀξιώτατος. 502, 3.
 532 ellipse of οὔτε. 775, *Obs.* 3.
 534 ὁφλὼν δίκην. 552, b.
 *537 ἔτισαν. 585.
 *542 ἐπήβολοι. 512, 1.
 *554 ἅπαντα. 579, 6.
 *557 μέρος. 577.
 *561 σίνος. 467, 1.
 562 τιθέντες. 390, *Obs.*
 *564 οἶον ἀφερτον. 823, *Obs.* 7.
 *566 εὐδοί opt. 418, a, 868, 4.
 *569 μέλειν with infin. 664, 1.
 571 τύχης. 488.
 577 ἐλόντες. 378, a.
 — θεοῖς. 598.
 *581 χάρις Διός. 442, d.
 584 infin. 663, 1, a.
 *592 πρὸς. 638, 1, 2, b.
 *593 part. 684.
 595 εὐφημοῦντες. 380, 3.
 *600 ὅπως. 812, 2.
 604 ἡ omitted. 780, *Obs.* 2.

Agamemnon.

- 606 εὔροι §. 884, *Obs.* 4.
 607 οὖν 737, 2.
 *616 ἐρμηνεύειν dative 609, 3.
 *620 τὰ ψευδῆ καλὰ... 458, *Obs.* 1.
 *641 ἐξαγασθέντας with gen. . . 530.
 *644 σπασγμένον with gen. . . 539, 1.
 647 change of construction. . . 700, *Obs.* 1.
 659 ἀνθῶν with gen. 539, 1.
 664 τύχη σώτηρ. 439, 1.
 673 ὥς 703, *Obs.*
 *683 μή with part. 746, 2.
 705 πρασσομένα. 583, 151.
 715 ἀμφί. 631, 111. 3.
 723 πολεῖα. 126, *Obs.* 1.
 760 μετὰ 640, 2.
 771 εἰδομένα. 380, 2.
 809 πολιτῶν 534.
 *812 ὧν. 822, 1.
 *813 ἀπὸ γλώσσης 620, 3, d.
 816 ψήφους ἔθεντο. 360, 1.
 817 χειρός. 483, *Obs.* 3.
 *818 καπνῷ 609, 3.
 *828 ἀδην. 578, *Obs.* 2.
 836 position of article. . . 459, 7, 656, 4.
 *840 δοκούντας. 379, a.
 845 τοῖς αὐτοῖς αὐτοῦ. 459, 7.
 852 δεξιόσσομαι 583.
 864 partic. supplied 895, 2.
 *869 εἰ ἦν. 852, 111.
 *915 εἰκότως with dative. . . 594, 3.
 920 προσχάνης βόαμα 566, 3.
 *930 εἰ ἄν. 860.
 *934 εἴπερ τις 895, 2.
 *937 aposiopesis 897.
 *945 ἐμβασιν 580.
 *964 ellipse. 696, *Obs.* 3.
 982 ἵζει θρόνον 556, b.
 *990 ὑμνοῦν δὲ θρήνον 566, 3.
 *1008 χρημάτων 533, 3.
 *1009 nomin. 708, 1.
 *1023 φθιμένων. 533, 3.
 *1024 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
 *1042 εἰ with opt. 855.
 1049 εἰ πειθοῖο. 855, *Obs.* 4.
 — ἀπειθοῖς. 426, *Obs.* 2.
 1051 κεκτημένη with acc. 576.
 *1053 λῦστα. 442, b.
 1056 gen. loci. 522, 1.
 1057 φέισαι τέκων. 531, *Obs.* 2.
 *1058 dative 599, 4.
 *1074 ἀνωτόνυξ ταῦτα 566, 4.
 — ἀμφί. 631, 2, 1.
 1084 πέρ 697, d.
 *1090 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 — συνίστορα 581, 3.
 1096 verb supplied. 895, e.
 *1113 ἀμχανῶ τέρμα .. 551, 2, 607.

Agamemnon.

- 1117 ἀκόρετος with dat. . . §. 602, 3.
 *1118 gen. 481, 1.
 1139 ellipse of verb. 895, 3.
 1142 θροεῖς with acc. 566, 3.
 *1144 θροεῖ to be supplied .. 895, c.
 1146 μόρον. 894, c., 581, 2.
 1149 ἐμοί. . . 588, 2., 600, 3., 601, 1.
 1156 ὀλέθριοι φίλων. 542, 2.
 1163 opt. without ἄν 426, 1.
 1170 ἄκος. 573, *Obs.* 2.
 1172 βαλῶ 359.
 1179 ἔσται δεδορκῶς 375, 4.
 1191 ὑμνοῦσι ὑμῶν. 566, 3.
 *1192 ἀτην. 580, 1.
 *1193 πατοῦντι. 602, 3.
 *1199 θανμάζω 495, and *Obs.* 2.
 1202 λέγουσαν. 675, *Obs.* 1.
 1212 ἔπειθον. 583, 145.
 — ἡμιπλακον. 565.
 *1219 πρὸς. 638, 2, c. a.
 *1222 ἐγέυστο with gen. 537.
 *1238 σωτηρίᾳ 607, 1.
 1247 κοίμησον στόμα 440.
 *1250 position of δε. 765.
 1263 ἀντιστάσθαι 500, 585.
 1269 ἐκδύν doub. acc. . . 583, 67.
 1279 gender. 390, c.
 *1281 μητροκτόνον accent of .. 50, 5.
 1300 ὁ ὑστάτος τοῦ χρόνου. . 442, c.
 *1302 part. 681, 683.
 — ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.
 *1305 σοῦ 489.
 *1310 ὄζει with gen. 484.
 *1323 ἐμόν. 652, *Obs.* 6.
 — ἐπεύχομαι double dative, 642, *Obs.* 4.
 *1342 dative 603.
 1343 πέπληγμα πληγῇν 545, 3.
 *1346 οἰώματι 609, 3.
 1359 τοῦ δρῶντος. 436, γ.
 *1370 ταύτην. 891, 2, *Obs.* 3.
 *1371 ὅπως (κυρεῖ). 895, 1, e.
 *1376 ὕψος 579.
 1384 dual. 388, a.
 *1387 χάριν 580.
 *1393 ellipse with gen. abs. 696, *Obs.* 3.
 *1395 πρεπόντων 533.
 1399 σοῦ. 495, *Obs.* 2.
 *1401 πειράσθε with gen. 493.
 1403 ellipse of εἶτε. 778, *Obs.*
 *1404 ὅμοιον 376, c.
 *1409 ἐπέθου. 362, 2.
 *1420 ἀποινα. 580.
 1435 ἕως ἄν 847, 3.
 1439 Χρυσσηίδων 355, a.
 1445 μέλψασα. 566, 3.
 *1447 εὐνῆς 481.
 1448 τίς ἄν 427, 3.
 *1460 transposition of ἔρην 824, 11. 2, c.

Agamemnon.

- 1470 κρατύνεις κράτος.... §. 560, 2.
 *1472 μοί 600, 2.
 1482 αἰνέεις 583, 5.
 1494 κείσται κοίταν 556, a.
 *1512 παρέξει 359.
 1529 ξιφοδηλήτω 435, *Ods.*
 *1530 ἀμυχανῶ 579, 1.
 *1537 εἶδε 856, *Ods.* 2.
 *1547 ἐπὶ 634, 1. γ.
 *1551 σὲ προσήκει 674.
 1568 πέρ 697, d.
 1570 θεμένη with dat. 589, 1.
 — στέργειν 549, *Ods.* 2.
 *1589 θανάων 672, 4.
 1597 γένει 602, 3.

Choephora.

- *1 ἐποπτεύων κράτη 553.
 16 infin. as imper. 671, b.
 *20 ὥς ἄν 810.
 *23 προκομπός 581, 3.
 — δὲν χειρικτύπω 435, *Ods.*
 35 ἔλακε ἀμβόαμα 566, 3.
 * — περί 632, 11, 2.
 58 τίς 373, *Ods.* 2.
 *65 ἄκραντος 356, *Ods.*
 *79 πρέποντα 580.
 80 αἰνέσαι 583, 5.
 83 τύχαις 358, 3.
 87 χέουσα with dat. 592, 1.
 93 φάσκω ἔπος 566, 1.
 *94 ἀντιδούναί δόσιν 573.
 96 ὥσπερ οὖν 737, 2.
 101 νομίζομεν with acc. 551, 2.
 *105 λέγοις ἄν 425, 2, b.
 *115 καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
 *129 βροτοῖς 600, 1.
 140 acc. referring to μοί .. 675, b.
 *142 εὐχάς 581, 2.
 *149 ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
 *154 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 *155 ἀπότροπον 581, 3.
 171 οὖν 737, 6.
 *172 ορτ. 832, *Ods.*
 177 μῶν 873, 5, 814, b.
 — μῶν οὖν 873, 5.
 192 ὅπως 814, *Ods.* 5.
 *196 ὅπως 813.
 200 ἀγαλμα 580, 2.
 *216 συνοίσθα 682, 2.
 235 δώμασιν 598, *Ods.* 1.
 *265 ὅπως with fut. and conj. 812, 1.
 *266 χάριν 580, 2.
 *285 ὁρῶντα κ. τ. λ. 580, 2.
 294 ellipse of οὐτε 775, *Ods.* 3.
 298 καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
 *313 δρᾶσανται 674.
 321 κέκληνται 389.
 *344 ἄν with infin. 432, *Ods.* 2.

Choephora.

- 360 πηλάντων §. 895, *Ods.* 1.
 385 ἐφυμνήσαι 566, 3.
 *394 πὸς ἄν 427, 3.
 411 κλύουσιν 711, 1.
 *414 πρὸς ἔπος 638, III. 3, c.
 419 πάθομεν with acc. 552, b.
 426 χερὸς δρέγματα 442, e.
 465 εὐχομένους 599, 3.
 471 ἔμμοτον with dat. 602, 3.
 472 ellipse of οὐδέ 776, *Ods.* 3.
 *511 τίμημα 580, 2.
 520 nomin. 708, 1.
 522 θέλονται 599, 3.
 578 πόσιν 580, 1.
 593 ellipse of τίς 373, 5.
 — φράσαι without ἄν 426, 1.
 605 μῆσατο with acc. 551, b.
 607 ἤλικα with gen. 507.
 626 γυναικαβούλους 435, *Ods.*
 *640 οὐτῇ with acc. 583.
 *641 ellipse of ἐστί. 376, a.
 650 τίνει 548, *Ods.* 3.
 655 καλῶ with acc. 566, 3.
 676 ἀπεζύγην πόδας 558, 2.
 698 subst. transposed. . 824, 11, 2.
 *704 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, b.
 711 gen. loci. 522, 2.
 *714 κυρούντων 196, *Ods.*
 728 ἐφοδεῦσαι with dat. 598.
 729 ξιφοδηλητρός 356, *Ods.*
 732 πατεῖς πύλας 558, 1.
 749 Ὀρέστην 581, 1.
 751 νυκτιπλαγκτός 356, *Ods.*
 *759 ψευθεῖσα 583, 182.
 762 πατρί 598.
 774 ἀλλά 774.
 788 ἔλακον 566, 3.
 *799 δρεγμα 580.
 806 τότε κτάμενον 700, 2, a.
 828 double dat. 642, *Ods.* 4.
 854 κλέψαιαν 426, 1.
 882 βάξω 566, 1, 583.
 893 φίλτατε 379, a.
 917 ονειδίσαι τοῦτο 566, 2.
 *942 ἐπολολύεσθε 566, 3.
 *943 double gen. 543, 1.
 *958 μή 749, 1.
 991 ἐμήσατο στίγος 551, c.
 999 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 1003 νομίζαν βίον 561.
 1021 ὅποι. 646, b. *Ods.*
 *1035 προσίζομαι 509, 1.
 1048 ellipse of ἐστί. 376.
 1058 στάζουσι 570.
 1070 βασιλεία πάθη 435, a.

Eumenides.

- *3 ἕξετο 556, b.
 *5 ellipse of αὐτῆς 894, b.

Eumenides.

*7 ἡ demonstrat.	§. 816, 2.
27 διδᾶσι δόσιν.	573.
— Ποσειδῶνος κράτος	442, c.
*32 ἴων	196, <i>Obs.</i>
33 ὥς ἄν with conj.	868, 3.
38 δέισασι οὐδέν	550, b.
*— μὲν οὖν	730, b.
*56 δίκαιος	667.
*71 καί.	760.
80 ἀγκαθεν.	646, <i>Obs. b.</i>
*88 νικάτω	584.
94 opt.	425, b.
95 nomin.	708, 1.
*98 δέ	767, e.
100 nomin.	707, c.
109 ἔθουν δειπνα	560, 4.
140 ellipse	895, e.
174 sing. verb.	390, 2, β.
189 μύσειν with acc.	566, 3.
220 infin.	670, 1.
226 τίθου	362, 5.
231 μέτειμι	583, 125.
234 εἰ with conj.	854, <i>Obs. 1.</i>
247 plural.	390, β.
251 sing.	390, 2, β.
255 dual.	388, 1.
271 ἀσεβῶν.	565, <i>Obs.</i>
*300 μὴ οὐ.	750, 2.
301 ὅπου φρεσὶν.	376, a., 527.
325 enallage of cases	440.
327 ἐπί.	634, 1, γ.
*336 τοῖσιν	445, 3.
338 ὑπελθῆ	379, <i>Obs. 3.</i>
354 sing. verb.	390, 2, β.
360 τινά	373, <i>Obs. 2.</i>
*372 ἅταν	580, 1.
*380 αὐδᾶται	566, 1.
382 ellipse of ἐσμέν.	376, a.
401 αὐτόπρεμνον	656, 6.
420 opt.	425, b.
428 ἡμῖνος λόγου.	442, c.
468 εἰ εἶτε	778, <i>Obs.</i>
477 nomin.	708, 1.
*506 βέβαια	391, 2.
510 θροοῦμενος	566, 3.
515 οἰκτίσαιοτο	549, a.
552 fut. and opt.	427, e.
*553 παρβάταν with acc.	581, 3.
581 κυρώσαν gender ..	379, <i>Obs. 1.</i>
600 δυοῖν	388, a.
601 διδάξον	583, 57.
610 σφέ for αὐτήν	654, 1, a.
*631 ἡμποληκότα	552.
645 ellipse of τίς.	373, 5.
654 οἰκῆσει	576, 1.
674 ἀπό	620, 3, d.
682 κρίνοντες δίκας	568.
690 τῷ.	444, 5.
716 μαντεύσει μαντεία.	566, 1.

Eumenides.

*716 βουλευμάτων.	§. 514.
*751 βαλοῦσα neuter	359.
*769 double dat.	611, <i>Obs.</i>
772 αὐτῶν supplied.	696, <i>Obs. 3.</i>
789 γίνωμαι.	417.
800 conjunctive	420, 3.
814 τῶν	444, 5.
831 infin.	669, c.
837 παθεῖν infin.	679, 1.
*887 οὖν.	737, 2.
890 χθονός	483, <i>Obs.</i>
893 Αἰγίσθου βία.	379, a.
894 καὶ δὴ	860, 8.
*925 ἐξαμβρόσαι	555, c.
960 ἔχοντες gender	379, <i>Obs. 1.</i>
<i>Persæ.</i>	
3 τὰ πιστά.	382, 1.
7 χάρας	505.
8 βασιλείῳ	435, a.
13 βαυζει	566, 3.
27 μάχην	579, 2.
*40 πληθος	579, 2.
48 ὄψιν	575.
*55 πιστούς.	356, <i>Obs.</i>
81 λείσσαν δέργμα	554, a.
*87 δόκιμος with infin.	667, a.
*95 πηδήματος.	518, <i>Obs. 3.</i>
117 μῆ.	812, 1., 814.
124 ἀπῶν	556, 1., 583.
188 ὥς ἐδόκουν.	898, 4.
190 ῥήγνυσιν	363, 3.
198 σφέ for αὐτόν	654, 1, a.
223 ἔμπαλιν τῶνδε	525.
*228 opt.	802, <i>Obs. 4.</i>
236 ἔρξας	583, 80.
*242 τινός	518.
246 λόγον.	551, 2.
280 ἵζε βοάν	566, 3.
292 infin.	670, 1.
*295 καὶ εἰ.	861, 2.
305 ἀφῆλατο or πῆδημα	556, b.
357 oratio obliqua	886, 3.
360 fut. opt.	885, 3.
364 εὐτ' ἄν	842, 3.
369 εἰ with opt.	855, <i>Obs. 3.</i>
*— ὥς with infin.	813.
428 ἔως	846, 1.
443 πίστιν	579, 2.
*445 ξυμφορᾶς	488.
449 ἐμβατεύει νῆσον	558, 1.
450 ὅταν with opt.	844, <i>Obs.</i>
— ὅπως with opt.	807, a.
457 Tmesis.	643, <i>Obs. 2.</i>
*462 ἐξ.	621, 3, d.
508 ellipse of εἰσὶ	376, d.
*518 double gen.	543.
565 ὥς ἀκούομεν	898, 4.
593 ἐλεύθερα	566, 1.
616 θαλλούσης with acc.	555, c.

Persæ.

- *681 πιστὰ πιστῶν §. 137, 3.
 682 ποιεῖ with acc. 563.
 *692 ἀμεμπτος with gen. 495.
 719 δε position of 765, 1.
 724 ἐννήψατο γνώμης 535.
 *731 ἀρωγῆς 495, fin.
 736 μολεῖν γέφυραν 558, 1.
 748 ἤνυσεν with acc. 560, 2.
 756 αὐξάνειν 583.
 842 ὠφελεί 596, 1.
 844 βαρβάρουσι 601, Obs. 2.
 913 ἐσιδόντα 711, 1.

Prometheus Vincetus.

- *4 ἐφείτο 566, 2.
 *— πρὸς 638, II. 1.
 10 ὡς ἄν 810.
 11 στέργειν 549, Obs. 2.
 *13 δῆ 720, 2, d.
 21 τοῦ βροτῶν 904, Obs. 4.
 23 dative 599, 3.
 *28 ἀπηγῶ with gen. and acc. 491, 574.
 30 πέρα with gen. 526.
 34 φθέγγει γόους 566, 1.
 *35 ὅστις ἄν 829.
 40 ἀηκουστέιν with gen. ... 487, 4.
 44 πόνει with acc. 563.
 58 πόρους 560, 1.
 59 εὐρεῖν 569, 1.
 *62 part. 681, 683.
 *68 ὅπως 812, 2.
 *69 ὁρᾷς θέαμα 575.
 *80 μοί 589, 3.
 *83 σοί 590, Obs. 2.
 *84 οἰοί τε 755, 4.
 *95 χρόνον 577.
 106 σιγᾶν τύχας 566, 1.
 — οὔτε μή 750, 3.
 *118 δῆ 723, 2.
 *121 διὰ 627, 1, 3, b.
 *143 ὀγῆσω φρουράν 563.
 *148 ἀδαμανθέουσιν 435, Obs.
 *156 ὡς 813.
 *163 τιθέμενος 362, 5.
 165 πρὶν ἄν 848.
 171 ἀποσυλᾶται 583.
 *182 ἀμφί 631, II. 2.
 199 χόλου 516.
 *202 δῆθεν 726, 2, a.
 *211 οἶν 884, 2., 802, 4.
 217 προσλαβόντα 674, 675, b.
 *221 αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
 *236 τοῦ μολεῖν 531, 678, 1.
 *237 τῷ 609, 3.
 267 εὐρόμην πόνους 576, 2.
 270 ἐρήμουν 512, 1.
 *271 μοί 598.
 272 πέδοι 605, Obs. 5.
 273 ἀπό 620, 1, b.

Prometheus Vincetus.

- 292 optative without ἄν §. 832, Obs.
 305 σιδηρομήτωρ 435, b.
 330 ἡλώ σέ 495, Obs. 3.
 *350 ἄχθος 581.
 *355 συρίζων with acc. 566, 3.
 356 ἥστραπτεν 570.
 362 σθένος 584, 2.
 370 ἐξαναΐσει χόλον 555, c.
 389 θακοῦντι ἔδρας 556, b.
 *399 τύχας 481.
 406 λέλακε στονόεν 566, 3.
 435 στένουσι 566, 4.
 445 ἀνθρώποις 589, Obs. 4.
 467 ἀντί 618, 2.
 472 ἀποσφαλεῖς φρενῶν 529, 1.
 481 πρὶν 848, 3.
 *494 δαίμοσιν 594, 4.
 501 ἀνθρώποις 596, Obs. 2.
 *508 ἀκήδει 496.
 519 εἰσορῶσα 707, b.
 574 ὀτοβεί νόμον 566, 3.
 592 γυμνάζεται with doub. acc. 583.
 *614 δικήν 580.
 625 κρίψης 583, III.
 626 μεγαίρω 499.
 627 μὴ οὐ 750, Obs. 3.
 635 χάριν 573, Obs. 2.
 636 καί 758, 3.
 649 τυχεῖν with gen. 512, 1.
 *654 ὡς ἄν 810.
 *681 ἀπεστέρησεν with gen. 529.
 682 ἐλαύνομαι γῆν 558, 1.
 *— πρό 619, 1.
 700 ἠνύσασθε with acc. 560, 2.
 701 μαθεῖν with gen. 485.
 708 στείχε γνάς 559.
 *712 infin. 671, a.
 713 ἐκπερᾶν χθόνα 548, Obs. 1.
 714 χειρός 530, Obs. 1.
 *749 ὅπως with ind. 813.
 764 γαμέι 583, 41.
 *766 acc. ὄντινα... 581, 1, 2., cf. 897.
 770 nom. part. 709, 439.
 815 κτίσαι with acc. 569, 1.
 *861 ellipse of pronoun, 696, Obs. 3.
 900 gen. 483, Obs. 4.
 901 ὅτε 814, Obs. 5.
 903 προσδράκαι 554, a.
 *905 πόριμος with acc. 581, Obs.
 *912 ἥρᾶτο with acc. 566, 2.
 917 πιστός 356, Obs.
 919 πεσεῖν πτώματα 556, a.
 921 ἐπί position of 656, 4.
 923 βροντῆς 504.
 928 Διός 509.
 940 ἄρξει with dative.. 605, 3., 505, Obs. 3.
 *962 ἐγκόνηι with acc. 558, 1.
 977 μεμνηνῶτα νόσον 549, b.

Prometheus Vincit.

- 982 γέ..... §. 735, b.
1066 ἀσκεῖν κακότητα 561.
1091 μητρὸς σείβας 442, c.

Septem contra Thebas.

- 19 construction of sentence, 898,
Obs. 3.
46 ὠρκαμότησαν with acc. 566, 2.
92 τίς ἀρα..... 872, 2, c.
95 δῆτα..... 725, 2.
144 ἀπύουσαι 583, 27.
146 αὐτὰς 481, 1.
189 κρατοῦσα..... 382, 1.
198 βουλευέσεται 364, Obs.
*217 πρὸς..... 638, 2, c.
*260 εἰ δοίης 855, Obs.
266 εὐχου 566, 2.
273 ἀπό 620, 1, b.
284 τάξω 583, 166.
290 acc. λείων..... 580, 3.
328 ellipse of δόντων 376, Obs., 895, c.
363 καινοπήμονες 579, 2.
371 διώκων..... 558, 2.
*385 τῷ 444, 5, cf. 509, infin.
*394 ὀρμαίνει with acc. 551, 1.
416 εἰργεῖν..... 596, Obs. 1.
438 ἀνδράσιν..... 597, Obs. 1.
467 στείχει προσαμβάσεις.. 558, 1.
488 Ἰππομέδοντος σχῆμα .. 442, c.
498 βλέπων 554.
545 καπηλεύειν μάχην 564.
571 βάσει..... 583, 35.
*597 φεῦ with gen..... 489.
633 ἀράται τύχας 566, 2.
651 κηρυκευμάτων 495.
681 nom. 708, 1.
704 τί οὖν 737, 4.
810 οὖν 737, 6.
843 ἀμφί..... 631, 111. 3.
855 ἐρέσσετε 566, 4.
864 asyndeton 792, m.
868 ἰαχίειν ὕμνον..... 566, 3.
*894 ellipse of μοῖρα 436, β.
909 double dat. .. 600—611, Obs.
*920 gen..... 481.
996 dative 602, 3.
*1019 impft..... 398, 2.
1028 nom. 689, Obs.
*1053 ellipse of ὦν 682, 3.

Supplices.

- 15 διά..... 627, II. 1.
48 ἐγένεσεν 569, 2.
87 τοί 736, 3.
120 ξῖν 623, 2.
150 ρύσιον 602, 3.
203 acc. after πρέπει..... 674.
230 δικάει 583, 58.
253 καρποῦται 576, 1.
295 μή 873, Obs. 1.

Supplices.

- 311 ἐπί..... §. 650, 2.
325 τάρχαϊον 577, Obs. 2.
443 τοῖσιν..... 444, 4.
453 σοφός 493, 1.
604 ὅποι 646, Obs.
763 κράτος 579, 7.
808 ἴντε 566, 3.
1026 χέουσιν 570.
1055 τό 444, 4.

ARISTOPHANES.

Acharnenses.

- 1 δέδηγμαι with acc. 545, 3., *584,
2.
7 ἐγανώθην 549, d.
8 ἄξιον with dative 600, 1.
9 ὠδυνήθην 549, d.
13 ἐπί..... 634, 3, g.
18 ὀφρὺς acc..... 584, 2.
23 ἀσπίαν 577, Obs. 1.
41 ἐκείνο..... 655, 8.
*44 ἐντός with gen..... 526.
60 μοί..... 598.
*64 τοῦ σχήματος gen..... 495.
*65 ὡς preposition 626.
67 ἐπί..... 633, 1.
*68 παρὰ 637, 111. b.
*76 αἰσθάνει with acc..... 575.
*83 gen. temp..... 523.
90 ἐφανακίς with acc..... 563.
93 τοῦ πρέσβως 467, 4.
112 βάψω..... 583.
125 ταῦτα 383, Obs.
141 acc. temp..... 577.
164 πορθοῦμενος 583.
*166 οὐ μή 748.
*169 μή 749.
*176 πρὶν ἂν 848.
184 partitive gen. 533, 3.
*186 βοώντων 195, Obs. 3.
*— ol 444, 5.
190 δέξουσι with gen. 484.
201 ἀπαλλαγίς with gen. 531.
205 ἄξιον with dative 600, 1.
216 ἂν repeated 432, b.
226 χωρίων gen..... 483.
*242 πρότε with singular. 390, 2, β.
— nom. for voc..... 476, b.
*253 ὅπως 812, 2.
278 ροφήσει with acc..... 562.
*285 μέν οὖν 730, b.
306 ἀκούσατε 485, 487.
319 εἰπέ 390, a.
328 ἀπειλεί with acc..... 566, 2.
*330 ἐπί..... 634, 3, e.
*343 ὅπως μή..... 812, 2.
*348 ὀλίγου 864, 1.
372 εὐλογῇ with double acc... 583.

Artes.

- *968 *μεταξύ* with gen. §. 526.
 *1011 *ὑπαποκίνει* with gen. ... 530, 1.
 *1018 *ἐὶ δὲ* 860 and *Ods.*
 *1039 *τὸ τί* 881, 2.
 *1046 *καλοῦμαι* with gen. 501.
 1052 *γράφω* 583.
 *1079 *καθ' ἐπὶ* 629, 3, *d.*
 *— *τοῦ βολοῦ* 519.
 *1121 *πρίαν* with acc. 555, c.
 *1128 *μέγιστος* 579, 7.
 1168 *ἐκείθεν* 647, *Ods.*
 *1177 *οἶκον* 791, *Ods.*
 1186 imperative 390, γ.
 *1200 *ἐπίσχευς* sense of. 642, β.
 *1228 *ἀκροατίον* 613, 5.
 *1237 *θυτίον* 613, *Ods.* 5.
 *1251 *ἀριθμὸν* 579, 4.
 *1257 *αὐτοῖς ῥήμασι* 604, 1.
 1269 construction 898, 2.
 *1290 *ὥστε ἦν* 863.
 *1341 *ἄδων* with acc. 566, 3.
 *1359 *βοσκητίον* 613, 3.
 *1395 *ἀλάμενος* with acc. 556.
 *1405 *διδάσκειν* 583.
 *1421 *εὐθύ* with gen. 512, 2.
 *1475 *ἀπατέρω* with gen. 526.
 *1477 *ἦρος* 523.
 *1481 *φυλλορροεῖ* with acc. 552.
 *1498 *πνίκα* with gen. 523.
 *1513 ellipse of *μου* ... 696, *Ods.* 3.
 *1524 optative 807, β.
 *1530 *τοῦ πιπριμείης* 457, 1.
 *1605 *ἀποστερεῖς* with gen. 529.
 *1620 *μοπητῖαν* 580, 2.
 *1635 *ἐκδοτίον* 613, 5.
 *1641 participle 681, 683.
 *1644 *σοῦ* 521, 1.
 *1645 *δοῖα δὲ* 428, 829.
 *1649 *μέτεστι* with gen. 535.
 *1658 *ἀνθίσταται* with gen. 536.
 *1668 *οὐ μὲντοι* 730, α.
 *1670 *οὐ δὲ* 725, 2.
 *1690 conj. delib. 417.
 *1696 *γένος, οἱ* 819, 1.
 *1704 *πανταχοῦ* 527.
 *1710 *ιδεῖν* 667, *Ods.* 2.
 *1716 *θυμιαμάτων* 530, 1.
 1733 *θεοῖς* 605, *Ods.* 4.

Ecclesiariusæ.

- 31 masculine 390, c.
 115 *μή* 745, *Ods.* 3.
 187 *οὐ* 746, 1.
 465 *ἡλικίωσι* 823, *Ods.* 5.
 582 *οὐ* 745, *Ods.* 2.
 650 *οὐ—μή* 748, 2, α.
 726 *μοί* 598.
 1000 *μή* 741, e.
 1046 participle 689.

Esquites.

- *1 *τῶν κακῶν* §. 489.
 *3 *αὐταῖσι βουλαῖς* 604, 1.
 *6 *δὲ* 725, 2.
 *— *γέ* 735, 8.
 9 *νόμον* 580, 1.
 *— *κλαύσωμεν* 566, 3.
 *13 *δὲ* 427, 3.
 *14 *μὲν οὖν* 730, δ.
 *16 *δὲ* 427, 3.
 *19 *μοί* 598.
 *22 *καὶ δὲ* 724.
 *23 *τοῦ μὲν* 457, 3.
 *30 *κράτιστα* 383.
 *32 *ἡγεῖ* with acc. 551, 2.
 *37 conj. delib. 417.
 *41 *ὄργην* 579.
 *71 *ἀνύσαντε* 696, *Ods.* 1, δ.
 *72 *ὁδόν* 613, 5.
 *81 *ὅπως* 877, *Ods.* 2.
 99 *καταπάσω* with acc. ... 540, *Ods.*
 105 *ἐγκάναξον* with acc. 570.
 *106 *σκοπὴν* 581.
 *— *σπείσον* with gen. 497.
 108 position of *δὲ* 479, 3.
 111 *ὥς* 847, *Ods.*
 *112 *ὅπως μή* 814, *Ods.* 4.
 *113 conjunct. 416.
 *119 *ἀνύσας* 696, *Ods.* 1.
 *128 *πῶς; ὅπως* 877, *Ods.* 1.
 134 *ὥς* 846, 3.
 *138 *ἦν* 398, 4.
 *142 *εἶπω* 417.
 *153 *ἀναδίδαξον* 583.
 158 *οὐδεῖς* 381, *Ods.* 3.
 191 *πρὸς* 638, I. 2, δ.
 *202 *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, d.
 210 *ἦδη* 719, 4, δ.
 *222 *ὅπως* with fut. 812.
 *250 *ἡμέρας* 523.
 *254 *εὐθύ* 512.
 285 *τριπλάσιον* with gen. ... 502, 3.
 *298 *βλεπόντων* 696, *Ods.* 3.
 *318 *δογμαίν* 609, 1.
 *334 infin. 678.
 *339 *πρότερος* 672, 3.
 342 *ἐναντα* with gen. 526.
 *348 *νύκτα* 577.
 350 *ἀνοίας* 495.
 *359 *ἤρεσας* 594, 4, *Ods.* 2.
 *406 *ἐπὶ* 634, 3, d.
 417 *σιτούμενος* with acc. 562.
 — *μαχεῖ* with dat. 601, 1.
 420 *κρεῶν* partitive 533, 3.
 *424 *ἀπώμυν* with acc. 566, 2.
 *436 *ποδός* partitive 533, 3.
 *442 *φεύξει* with acc. 568.
 *448 *δορυφόρον* partitive. ... 533, 1.
 *466 *πρόφασιν* 580, 1.
 *479 *ταῦτα* 581, 1.

- 487 κεράζεται with acc. . . . §. 566, 3.
 *497 ὅπως with fut. 812.
 *506 πειραθίνες with gen. . . . 493.
 *517 infin. 889.
 *590 στασιάζει with dat. . . . 601, 1.
 614 ἡγωνίσω with acc. 563.
 *626 ἀναρρηγνύς ἐπη. 566, 1.
 *649 ὀβολοῦ 519.
 *656 εὐαγγέλια 580.
 *658 part. 681, 683.
 660 κατά with gen. 628, 2.
 668 ἴνα 890.
 681 ὥστε with ind. 863, 1.
 698 εἰ μή. 854, *Obs.* 1.
 701 conj. 416.
 707 ἐπὶ. 634, 1.
 713 καταγελῶ with dat. . . . 589, 3.
 714 σεαυτοῦ. 518, 2, *b*.
 757 φορεῖν with acc. 576, 1.
 761 προσκίεσθαι with gen. . . . 509.
 780 ἀλλ' ἢ 773, 5.
 804 καθορᾶ with gen. 485.
 819 ἀπομαρττεῖ with gen. . . . 537.
 822 πολλοῦ 529.
 860 λέγοντος 521, 2, *a*.
 885 ellipse of verb 895.
 911 μὲν οὖν 730, *b*.
 916 part. 688, 6.
 922 δαδίων partitive. 533, 3.
 935 optative. 807, *d*.
 944 χρόνου 523.
 900 ἐναρμόττεσθαι 583.
 1023 Ἐρεχθεῖ 590, *Obs.* 2.
 1106 εἰ μή. 860, 7., 895, 4.
 1155 πρόπαλα 644.
 1187 κεκαρμένον with acc. . . . 572.
 1205 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ 773, 6.
 1312 πλεουσας referring to μοί 390, *β*.
 1327 ὁλολύξατε with dat. . . . 598.
 1380 ἀριστα 548, 2, *f*.

Lysistrata.

- 187 ὀρκώσεις 583.
 301 ἐμοῦ 652, *Obs.* 5.
 438 ἀνίσταντε 696, *Obs.* 1.
 966 ὄρθρου 577.
 1125 γνώμης 528.
 1230 πανταχοῦ 646, *Obs.*

Nubes.

- 5 ἄν without verb 430.
 *6 δῆτα 725, 2.
 *9 gen. temp. 523.
 *16 ὄνειροπολεῖ with acc. . . . 551.
 *24 ὀφθαλμόν 584.
 *29 θαίνεις. 558.
 *35 ἐνεχυράσασθαι with gen. . . 501.
 *59 θρυαλλίδων part. 533, 3.
 *77 ἀναπέσω 583.
 *84 ellipse of verb 581, 2.
 *107 τούτων partitive 533.
 *138 ἀγρῶν 522.

Nubes.

- *145 ἄλλοιτο with acc. §. 556.
 *153 λεπτότης 495.
 *297 οὐ μή 748.
 305 θεοῖς 588, *Obs.* 2.
 *311 dat. loc. 606.
 *340 τί παθοῦσαι. 872, *k*.
 *357 ῥήξατε φωνήν 566, 1.
 *402 τί μαθών 872, *k*.
 *432 νικήσει with acc. 564.
 *434 ὄσα. 823, *Obs.* 3.
 441 infin. 669, 2.
 442 δαίρειν 583.
 447 περίτρυμμα 353, 1.
 489 ὅπως 812, 2.
 509 ἔχων 698, *Obs.* 1.
 521 ὥς 869, 1.
 540 εἰλυσεν with acc. 556.
 583 διὰ 627, 1, 3, *d*.
 *612 μῆνός 523.
 *660 κυκλῶ 603, 2.
 698 παρά. 637, III, 1, *d*.
 *722 δλίγου. 864.
 *730 τίς ἄν 427, *Obs.*
 767 article. 459, 5.
 775 τὸ τί 881, 2.
 820 ἐγέλασας with acc. . . . 549, *d*.
 *845 εἰσαγαγών with gen. . . . 501.
 *850 ellipse of verb 897.
 *876 τάλαντου 519, 1.
 *910 εἰρηκας with acc. 566, 1.
 *913 part. in nom. 681.
 972 τυπτόμενος 583.
 *993 dative 598.
 *997 ἀποθραυσθῆς with gen. . . 529.
 1008 ψιθυρίζη with dat. . . . 589, 1.
 *1026 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 *1081 ἦττων with gen. 506.
 1109 οἶαν 823, *Obs.* 2.
 *1115 κριτάς 581, 1.
 1148 υἱόν 581, 1.
 *1223 χρημάτων 494.
 *1238 χωρήσεται with acc. . . . 576.
 *1240 καταπροῖξει with gen. . . . 530.
 1338 ἐδιδασάμην 858, 2.
 1384 ἐφθης. 694, *Obs.* 4.
 1413 ἀβῶν with gen. 529, *Obs.* 3.
 *1475 σαντῶ 600, 2.

Pax.

- 6 οὐ interrogative 874, 1.
 *17 ὑπερέχειν 504.
 *29 εἰ whether 877, *b*.
 *54 μαίνεται with acc. 549.
 68 ἄν repeated. 432, *Obs.* 1.
 71 κεφαλῆς 522, *Obs.* 3.
 *87 πνέει with acc. 555, *d*.
 *104 ὥς preposition 626.
 *125 ἄξει 545, 1., 583, 1.
 136 ὅπως with indicative 813.
 150 πονῶ 563.

Pas.

151	ἡμερῶν	§. 523.
155	χρυσοχαλίων	440.
172	σφλήσει with acc.	552, β.
180	προσέβαλε with gen.	484.
*195	μοί.	598.
*199	ὑπό	639, III. 1, δ.
*217	ἀν.	424, 3, β.
*225	λίθων.	534, c.
*226	ἰνα.	806, 1.
*228	ἐσπείρας.	523.
*232	γνώμην	580, 1.
*238	πλάτους.	494.
*258	σκορόδων partitive	533, 3.
*275	ταῦτα.	880, 1.
300	δαίμονος	481. 1.
*301	εὐθύ	512, 2.
*312	infin.	669.
*318	ἀνῆσσετε with gen.	531.
*327	καὶ δὴ	720, 2.
*328	ἐλκύσαι with acc.	556.
342	ἐς	646, δ.
367	ἐς αὐτίκα	644.
371	ὅς ἄν	829, 2.
383	εἰπέ	390, α.
*387	part.	683.
409	ἵνα τί.	882, 1.
*414	ἡμερῶν	533, 3.
421	πεπαισμένοι with gen.	514.
444	φθονεῖ with dat.	601.
476	ἀλλ' ἢ	773, Obs. 3.
*497	κίττωντες with gen.	498.
*499	εἰσὶν οἱ.	817, Obs. 4.
*510	imper.	390, γ.
*528	ὅμοιον with gen.	507.
*529	ὅζει with gen.	484.
*559	χρόνον	606.
*592	ἐπὶ.	633, 2.
*604	τήνδε	825, 2., 898, 2.
*616	optat.	802, γ, δ.
*628	μὲν οὖν	730, δ.
*633	part.	683.
*640	ἀν with part.	429, 3.
643	διαβάλοι with acc.	568.
—	opt.	831, 2.
*644	ἐτύπτοντο with acc.	545, 3.
*642	καὶ εἰ.	861, 2.
*663	ἐπικαλεῖς with acc.	568.
*668	ἡμάρτομεν with acc.	565.
*680	κρατεῖ	505.
693	τὰ τί.	881, 2.
*701	τί παθών	872, κ.
*706	ἐπὶ τούτοις.	634, 3, c.
*715	θεωρίας	495.
*740	πολεμοῦντας with dat.	601.
*772	ἀφαίρει with gen.	530, 1.
*805	ἤκουσα with gen.	487, 1.
*815	ὦν	530.
*840	ἀστέρων.	534.
*851	δῶ	417.

Pas.

*932	nom. part.	§. 707, previous remark.
*942	καὶ δὴ	720, 2, d.
*952	ἀκλήτος with fem.	529, Obs. 2.
*958	λέγοις ἄν.	425, δ.
*1037	οὐ μὴ	748, δ.
*1040	ἐπὶ	635, 3, α.
*1052	τῷ	598, Obs.
*1076	opt. after πρὶν.	848, 5.
*1093	ἡγεμόνευον	583.
*1108	βίον	577.
*1134	θέρους.	523.
*1169	θύμου partitive	533, 3.
*1186	dative.	600, 1.
*1202	ellipse of verb	895, Obs. 1.
*1229	dative.	608.
1253	πῶλει	588.

Plutus.

10	μέμφεσθαι	568, 589, 3.
*26	κρίνω	545, 1., 583.
*32	ὥς prep.	626.
*35	νῖόν	581, 1.
*42	μεθίεσθαι	362, Obs. 4.
*47	τρόπον.	561.
*98	χρόνον.	523.
*101	ἐξόμεσθα with gen.	536.
*129	ἐμε σύ.	897.
*188	ὥστε	863.
200	transposition of subst.	824, 1. 1.
226	μετέχειν.	535, Obs. 1., cf. 642 note.
228	ἐνδοθεν	647, Obs.
*245	ἐπέτυχες with gen.	512, 1.
*277	acc. abs.	700, α.
*306	μιμησομαι double acc.	545, 1.
*328	βλέπειν with acc.	554, δ.
*339	ind. after ὥς	802, 3, δ.
*363	ἤττονες with gen.	502, 2.
368	dative.	599, 3.
*391	ῥῆτα.	725, 2, d.
*437	ἐτη	577.
*438	ποι φύγη.	427, 3.
*445	παρά.	637, III. 3, d.
*488	ἐνδῶσσετε.	413, 1.
*492	ῥήπου	724, 2.
503	αὐτά (χρήματα sc.).	893, d.
*511	μελετῇ with acc.	561.
*529	dative.	610.
*531	infin.	663, 1, α.
*548	position of δέ.	765, 1.
*550	γέ	735, 8.
*554	μέντοι	730, α.
*558	compar.	781, d.
*619	ἡμῖν.	600, 2.
655	εἰ τιν' ἄλλον	860, 11.
*657	ἐλοῦμεν form	239, 5.
*744	ὥς	846, 1.
*764	ἀναδῆσαι	545, 1., 583.

Plutus.

- *767 ἑγγύς with gen. §. 526.
 *788 dual. 388, 1.
 *838 οὖν 737, 2.
 *862 κόμματος. 521, a.
 *874 φθάνοις ἰών. 694.
 *885 δῆγματος. 535.
 *908 τί μαθών 872, k.
 *910 acc. abs. 700, a.
 *930 μεθ' ἡμέραν. 636, III. 2.
 *937 ἱερὸν with gen. 518, 3.
 *979 ὑπηρέτουν with dat. and acc. 553, 596, 2.
 1044 ἦς 822, Obs. 4.
 *1060 ἀνδρῶν 534
 1099 τοί 736, 2.
 *1132 κεκραμένης 572, 610.
 1144 μετείχες 535, Obs. 1.
 1151 ἐν ᾧ 428, a.

Ranæ.

- *1 conj. 417.
 *7 ὅπως μή 812, 2.
 24 ἵνα with opt. 807, γ.
 *44 δέομαι. 529, Obs. 2.
 *47 dual. 388, 1.
 *48 ποί 527.
 *58 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ 773, 6.
 *68 inf. with τό. 670.
 *69 ἐπὶ 635, 3, 1.
 *78 πρὶν ἂν 848, 4.
 *91 σταδίῳ. 609.
 *97 ἂν with part. 429, 3.
 — opt. without ἂν 332, Obs.
 *102 ἰδίᾳ 529, 2.
 *103 ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 1.
 *118 ὅπως 528.
 *140 μισθόν. 580, 1.
 *150 ὥμοσεν with acc. 566, 2.
 *152 κείσθαι supplied. 895.
 *158 δῆ. 723, 2.
 *162 παρά. 637, III. 1, b.
 *171 οὗτος 476.
 174 ὁδοῦ. 530, 1.
 *192 τήν 564, 893, d.
 198 τί—δ τι 877, Obs. 1.
 *199 ἐπὶ 646, 2.
 *202 οὐ μή 748, b.
 213 ἐμάν 390, d.
 227 ἀλλ' ἦ. 773, Obs. 2.
 *230 παίδων. 563.
 *242 μὲν οὖν. 730, b.
 *240 dative. 603, 2.
 *268 παύσειν 517.
 *285 αἰσθάνομαι 485.
 *296 opt. 427, 3.
 303 Ἠγελοχος 869, 3.
 *330 ἑγκατακρούων 556.
 338 μοί 600, 2.
 355 μή with ind. 743, 2.

Ranæ.

- *357 ἐτελέσθη. §. 545, 3.
 *388 infin. 671.
 *418 ἔφυσε 569, 2.
 *436 part. 681, 683.
 485 position of μου. 652, Obs. 3.
 *488 ἦτησα with double acc. 583.
 498 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ 773, b.
 508 οὐ μή 748, 2, b.
 *512 ἔχων 697, Obs. 1.
 *521 nom. 476, a, b.
 *534 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, b.
 *545 ἐδραττόμην with gen. 536.
 *554 ἀνὰ 624, 3.
 *636 τύπτει. 545, 3.
 643 παρὰ. 637, III. 3, e.
 *654 ὁσφραίνομαι 485.
 *662 ἀνεμυμνησκόμην 515, Obs.
 *700 φύσει 605, 4.
 *702 ὅστις ἂν 819, β.
 *725 dative. 607.
 *746 ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 1.
 *765 ἐξῆς. 526.
 *766 ἕως 846, 3.
 *780 opt. 831, 4, a.
 *790 αὐτῷ 598.
 *815 ἰδῆ with gen. 485.
 *829 πόνον 580.
 *830 μεθειμην. 362, Obs. 4.
 840 aposiopesis. 897.
 *845 ὅητα 725, 2, d.
 889 transposition. 824, II. 3.
 *906 ἂν 428, Obs. 1.
 *914 ἂν 424, β.
 *988 εἰάας 537.
 *1006 dative. 607.
 *1063 ἀμπισχών 583.
 1134 τῷδε 598.
 *1161 ἔπων 534.
 *1192 ὥς prep. 626.
 1229 τῷδε 598.
 *1258 μεμφεσθαι 495, Obs. 3.
 *1378 παρὰ. 637, III. 1, c.
 *1412 dative. 601, Obs. 2.
 *1445 compar. 784.
 *1487 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.

Vespæ.

- 4 γέ 735, 2.
 *10 μοί 594, 2.
 *20 διαφέρει with gen. 503.
 *54 conj. 417.
 58 Schema Pindaricum 386.
 *91 νυκτός. 523.
 92 ἄχνην 578, Obs. 2.
 *93 νυκτα 577.
 *106 μακράν 568, 891, Obs. 2.
 *161 μαντεύματος 494.
 *172 δῆτα 725, 2, c.
 *193 πόρρω with gen. 526.

<i>Vespæ.</i>	
*209 ἦν without <i>ἄν</i>	§. 858, 3.
213 ὅσον.....	816, 3, c.
*— στήλην.....	578, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*218 ρυκτῶν.....	355, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*237 dual.....	387, <i>Obs.</i>
240 dative.....	597.
*260 gen. temp.....	523.
*283 ind. and opt.....	802, 9, γ.
334 εἶργων.....	545, 1., 583.
*338 ἔφεξιν.....	580, 1.
*352 εἰ σέρφω (subst. attr.)	860, 11.
414 δικάζειν.....	568.
*416 μεθήσομαι.....	362, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*429 μακαριεῖν.....	498 and <i>Obs.</i>
489 κατηγορή.....	568.
*516 μέν οὖν.....	730, b.
*537 ὅσα ἄν.....	829, 3., 428.
555 φωνήν.....	566, 4.
*557 ἐπὶ.....	632, 2.
*581 νικᾷ.....	564.
*582 ἐν.....	622, 3.
*586 antec. omitted.....	817, 7.
*636 ὥστε.....	863.
*650 γνώμης.....	518, a.
— ἢ ἐπὶ.....	783, i.
*745 ἀμαρτίας.....	518, a.
773 πρὸς.....	646, 2.
795 ἢ λέγων.....	899, 3.
814 ῥοφήσομαι.....	562.
847 τιμᾶν with acc.....	554, b.
*900 κλέπτων.....	554, d., 436, γ.
*920 conj. after πρὶν.....	848.
*931 κατηγορήσας.....	568.
932 χρῆμα τάνδρος.....	442.
*943 dative.....	601, 1.
*948 γνάθους.....	579, 1., 584.
*961 ἵνα with ind.....	813.
*972 μεταυτεῖ.....	535, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*977 neuter plur.....	385, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*980 τὸ κατὰβα.....	457.
*990 περιάγω.....	583, 1.
*1042 ὡς prep.....	626.
*1059 ὀζήσῃ.....	484.
*1166 παρὰ ταῦτα.....	637, III. 3, c.
1168 ὅστις with ind.....	826, 5.
*1171 βάδιον.....	579.
1179 aposiopesis.....	897.
*1190 ἐμάχετο.....	564.
*1204 ἔδραμες.....	563.
1212 πῶς δαί.....	727.
*1213 ὑγρόν.....	439, 2.
1218 ἐστιμώμεθα.....	583, 545, 3.
*1225 ellipse.....	891, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1235 ἔχεται.....	536.
*1236 πρὸς.....	638, 1.
*1262 μαθητέον.....	613, 3.
1277 τέ.....	754, 8.

<i>Vespæ.</i>	
*1288 acc. abs.....	§. 700, 2.
1306 εὐωχημένον.....	539.
1313 διακεκαρμένω.....	545, 3.
*1391 ἐπιθήκην.....	580.
1398 ἐμοῦ.....	652, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*1407 βλάβης.....	501.
1410 sing. verb.....	393, 1.
1428 κεφαλῆς.....	522, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1431 optative.....	418, c.
— opt. without <i>ἄν</i>	831, 4, γ.

DEMOSTHENES.^a*Olynth. i.*

Pag. 9, 4 indicative.....	849, 2.
10, 14 προείχειν.....	359.
13, 4 ἀποκλίνειν.....	359.
— 11 dative.....	607.
— 14 part. with εἶναι....	375, 4.
— 17 ἐκείθεν.....	647, <i>Obs.</i>
— 17 οὕτως, ὅστις.....	836, 5, a.
— 26 gen. after εἶναι....	518, 3.
14, 6 ὑμῖν.....	613, 5.
— 10 construction of μή....	814.
— 25 interrog. sentence....	880, b.
15, 5 gen.....	536.
— 10 ὡς with superl....	870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— 28 gen.....	487, 4.
16, 1 inf. with art.....	678, 3, b.
— 23 inf. without art.....	664.
— 24 gen. after εἶναι....	518, 2.
17, 17 ἐνεκα.....	621, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

Olynth. ii.

18, 1 ἐπὶ.....	633, 3.
— 8 μέν not followed by δέ.	766, 1.
— 14 gen. after εἶναι....	518, 2.
— 15 separative gen.....	531.
— 24 παρὰ.....	637, II. 2.
19, 1 μετά.....	636, 1, 2.
— 4 τούτων λέγειν.....	486.
— 4 ὑπέρ.....	630, 1, 2.
— 5 constr. of sentence....	898, β.
— 18 nom. after verb.....	475, 2.
20, 8 nom. after verb.....	475, 2.
21, 3 ἐπὶ.....	634, 3.
— 17 ind. after ὅπως μή....	811, 1.
— 20 μάταιόν τι.....	381, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— 22 ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτον.....	870, b.
— 26 acc. for dat.....	613, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
22, 5 ἐπὶ.....	633, 2.
— 15 act. for midd.....	363, 4.
— 18 acc. τοῦτο....	381, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
23, 7 ellipse of verb....	870, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
— 8 constr. κατὰ σύνεσιν.	379, c.
— 10 attributive gen.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— 19 attr. of relative, 823,	<i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 28 κατορθοῦν.....	359.

^a The references in Demosth. are made to the Oxford edition of the "Oratores Attici."

De Coroná.

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|---------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 241, 13 | ἀκούουσιν | | §. 475, 2. |
| — | 20 | τι οὐχί. | 882, 2. |
| 245, 25 | art. omitted | | 456, <i>Obs.</i> |
| 247, 11 | ἐκτεκομμένον | | 584, 2. |
| 248, 18 | ὅς μὲν—ὅς δέ | ..... | 816, 3, b. |
| 250, 23 | αἰτιάσθαι. | ..... | 583. |
| 254, 9 | καὶ οὐ. | ..... | 776, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| 255, 4 | τὸ δ' ὑμεῖς | ..... | 457, 1. |
| — | 89 | καὶ μὴ. | 776, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| 273, 8 | ἐπὶ | ..... | 633, 3. |
| 281, 9 | μὲν—δέ | ..... | 764, 3, g. |
| 287, 27 | ἥ with nom. | ..... | 781, c. |
| 289, 14 | gen. after ἀλλότριον | ... | 503. |
| 294, 14 | ἐνυδοκμῆν ἀπέκευτο | ..... | 677, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| 295, 8 | aprosiopesis. | ..... | 897. |
| 296, 5 | ἀγάσαιο | .... | 495, <i>Obs.</i> 4. |
| 301, 19 | ἐκείνος | ..... | 655, 8. |
| 314, 20 | αἰτιάσθαι. | ..... | 583. |
| 316, 17 | gen. after δῶος | 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3. | |
| 319, 3 | συνεστραμμένον. | ..... | 569, 1. |
| 320, 8 | σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ | 590, <i>Obs.</i> 2. | |
| 325, 10 | δικαίων attr. | ... | 822, <i>Obs.</i> 2. |
| 327, 22 | πύρασιν. | | 568. |
| 328, 24 | plural ois. | | 819, 2, a. |

EURIPIDES.

Alcestis.

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|--------|------------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Line 2 | ἀλνέσαι | | 549, | Obs. 2. |
| * | πέρ | | 734, | 2. |
| 5 | οἶ | | 490. | |
| * | δῆ | | 721, | 1. |
| 7 | ἀποινα | | 580, | 2. |
| *8 | ξίνο | | 596, | 2. |
| *9 | τοῦδ' ἡμέρας | | 442, | b. |
| 11 | infin. | ..... | 664. | |
| 17 | πλήν | ..... | 529, | 2. |
| *34 | ἐπί | ..... | 634 | 3, a. |
| *41 | γέ | ..... | 735, | 8. |
| *48 | εἰ | 431, | Obs. 2., | 877, b. |
| *51 | σίθεν | 481, | 496, | Obs. 4. |
| 55 | ἀρνυμαι | ..... | 576, | 2. |
| 57 | πρός | ..... | 638, | 1. 2. |
| 66 | μετά | ..... | 636, | III. 3, b. |
| *72 | άν with part. | ..... | 429, | 4. |
| 73 | οὖν | ..... | 737, | 2. |
| *75 | λερός | ..... | 518, | 3. |
| 76 | conj. without άν | ..... | 830, | 1. |
| 78 | σεισίνγται | ..... | 364, | 2. |
| 79 | τίς | ..... | 659, | 4. |
| *80 | άν εἶποι | ..... | 832, | Obs. |
| *91 | ei optative | ..... | 855, | Obs. |
| *93 | subst. omitted | .. | 696, | Obs. 3. |
| 94 | δῆ | ..... | 722, | 1. |
| *96 | πὼς άν | 428, | Obs. 3. | |
| 97 | ἔπραξε | | 560, | 1. |
| *100 | νεκύον | | 488, | Obs. 1. |
| 112 | ὅστις | | 817, | 7. |
| *113 | ὅποις αἰας | | 528. | |

Alcestis.

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|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 114 | ἡ—εἶτε..... | §. 778, <i>Obs.</i> |
| * 117 | opt. without <i>ἄν</i> | 832, <i>Obs.</i> |
| 122 | <i>ἄν</i> | 421, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| 123 | δεδορκώς ἦν | 375, 4. |
| 140 | εἰ—εἶτε | 878, <i>d.</i> |
| 144 | double interrog. | 883, 1. |
| * 145 | πρὶν <i>ἄν</i> | 848. |
| * 155 | part. | 681, 684. |
| 160 | ελοῦσατο | 362, 4, <i>Obs.</i> 2. |
| * 170 | ellipse of <i>εἰσὶ</i> | 370, <i>ṽ.</i> |
| — | κατά | 629, 1, <i>b.</i> |
| 178 | περί | 632, 1, 2. |
| 182 | <i>ἄν</i> | 430, 1. |
| — | comparative carried on . . | 783, <i>l.</i> |
| * 189 | ἐξηρηγμένοι with gen. . . | 536. |
| 198 | πότ' οὐ | 738, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| 200 | εἰ | 804, 9. |
| 238 | παρά | 646, 2. |
| * 242 | βιοτεύσει with acc. . . . | 552, <i>e.</i> |
| * 263 | πραβαίνω with acc. . . . | 558. |
| * 278 | ἐν σοί | 622, 1, 2, <i>b.</i> |
| * 280 | transp. of subst. | 898, 2. |
| * 284 | παρὰ | 700, <i>a.</i> |
| 291 | ἦκον βίον | 528. |
| * 299 | μοί | 598. |
| 314 | συνίγουν | 642, <i>Obs.</i> 5. |
| 322 | λέξομαι | 364, <i>a.</i> |
| * 334 | omission of antec. | 817, 7. |
| 335 | σοῦ | 491. |
| 341 | <i>ἀν</i> | 873, 2. |
| * 351 | ὄνομα | 566, 3. |
| * 353 | τέρψην | 580, 2. |
| 364 | δῶμα | 569, 1. |
| * 366 | σοί | 594, 2. |
| * 383 | masc. part. | 390, <i>c.</i> |
| * 389 | οὐ ὅγτα | 725, 2, <i>d.</i> |
| 407 | μόνοστολος with gen. . . | 529, 1. |
| 426 | κοινουσθαί | 573. |
| * 431 | acc. temp. | 577. |
| * 436 | μοί | 600, 2. |
| 444 | πορεύσας | 583. |
| 446 | κατά | 629, 3, <i>a.</i> |
| 448 | μελῶντος | 545, 1., 583. |
| * 455 | ἐπ' ἐμοί | 634, 3, <i>b.</i> |
| * 456 | φάος | 592, <i>Obs.</i> , 559. |
| 477 | <i>ἀν</i> | 873, 2. |
| * 480 | infin. clause. | 863, <i>Obs.</i> 6. |
| * 489 | ἀγῶνα | 563. |
| 491 | αἵμασιν | 355, <i>b.</i> |
| 493 | γέ | 735, 9. |
| * 499 | δαίμονας | 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| * 512 | τί χροῖμα | 579. |
| 538 | enallage of cases | 440. |
| * 576 | σπρίζων | 566, 3. |
| * 587 | μολπᾷ | 607. |
| * 595 | ἐπί | 635, 1, <i>b.</i> |
| 603 | πάντα σοφίας | 442, <i>b.</i> |
| * 610 | ὁδόν | 558. |
| * 620 | γέ | 735, 9. |

Alcestis.

- *666 ἐπὶ σέ §. 635, 3, c.
 676 σέθεν 483, *Obs.* 3.
 685 σαντῶ 598.
 701 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2.
 701 ὀνειδίζεις 589, 3.
 712 dative 603, 2.
 714 ἀρῆ 589, 1.
 723 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 734 τιμωρήσεται 545, 1., 583.
 752 ἀμείψασθαι 558, 1.
 758 ἕως 846, *Obs.*
 760 ἄμουσα 566, 3.
 *764 part. 681.
 765 ἐστὶώ 545, 1., 583.
 773 βλέπεις 554.
 — οὐτος 476, a.
 784 acc. temp. 577.
 *798 μεθορμυεῖ 636, *Obs.*
 814 ἀρχει 516.
 *831 κάρα 584.
 *832 σοῦ 508.
 842 ὑπουργῆσαι 573, *Obs.* 2.
 *845 προσφασμάτων 537.
 849 πλευνά 584, 3.
 865 πῶς ἄν 427, 4.
 *867 ἡλιῶ 494, *Obs.* 3.
 875 ὠφέλεις 545, 1., 583.
 879 compar. 780, *Obs.* 2.
 902 διαβάτε 388, b.
 *911 σχῆμα δόμων 442, e.
 915 συν. 623, 2, a.
 *921 opt. 802, 4.
 *922 ἀντίπαλος 507.
 926 παρά 637, III. 3, g.
 954 ἐρεῖ 545, 1., 583.
 969 Ὀρφεία γῆρυς 442, e.
 978 conj. without ἄν 830, 1.
 1015 εὐεινάμην 570.
 *1221 ἕως ἄν 846, 2.
 1029 νικῶσι 564.
 1071 καρτερεῖν 563, 1.
 *1072 εἰ εἶχον 856, *Obs.* 2.
 *1089 λέχος 579.
 1091 pres. infin. for future. . . 397, a.
 1111 μεθείμην 368, 5.
 1117 elision of ι 18.
 *1127 μὴ ᾗ 814.

Andromache.

- 28 εὐρεῖν 569, 1.
 60 εἰ 818, *Obs.* 4.
 82 μῶν 873, 6.
 134 μοχθεῖς 563.
 142 change of number. . . 390, d.
 168 τᾷδε 655, 3.
 220 compar. 781, d.
 221 νοσοῦμεν 552, a.
 237 μοί enclitic. 652, *Obs.* 2.
 243 πόλις 576, i.

Andromache.

- 292 σύγχυσον §. 580, 2.
 324 στρατηγῶν 596, 2.
 334 omission of εἰ 860, 8.
 350 εὐνάς 583, 2.
 362 ἐν 550, b.
 422 change of number 390, b.
 441 ὑπό 639, 1, 1.
 466 ἔριν 580, 1.
 490 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2.
 554 κατὰ 629, 3.
 586 οὐ 745, *Obs.* 2.
 602 ἐρίσθαι 582, 583.
 644 μὴ with inf. 749, 1.
 651 ἦν—τήνδε 833, *Obs.* 2.
 652 πεσήματα 556, a.
 707 infin. 684, a.
 712 οὐ with part. 746, 1.
 — masc. part. 390, c.
 714 τέκνων 529, *Obs.* 2.
 740 διδάσκειν 583.
 802 dative 593, 2.
 828 ἔρεξα 560, 1.
 868 δειμαίνεις 550, a.
 978 ὀνειδίζων 566, 2.
 994 φοβηθῆς 550, b.
 1001 infin. 684, *Obs.* 2, a.
 1059 gen. 464, 483, *Obs.* 4.
 1066 fut. 413, 2.
 1079 εἰ καί 861, *Obs.* 1.
 1120 πρύμναν 559.
 1179 παθῶν 489.
 1201 διάδοχα 566, 4.
 1209 fut. interr. 413, 3.
 1231 χάριν 621, *Obs.* 2.
 1235 τίκεται 569, 2.

Bacchæ.

- 71 ὑμνήσω 581, 583.
 247 transpos. of subst. . . 824, II. 2.
 — ὑβρίζειν 581, 583.
 302 ἔχει 692.
 305 τοῦτο 381, *Obs.* 1.
 310 dative 605, 2.
 324 στρατηγῶν with dat. . . 596, 2.
 343 οὐ μὴ 748, 2, c.
 345 μέτειμι 582, 3, 1., 583.
 346 τίς with imper. 390, γ.
 388 ἡσυχίας . . . 435, c., 521, *Obs.* 2.
 398 φλόγα 353, 1.
 402 dative 605, 2.
 503 καταφρονεῖ 629, *Obs.*
 510 ὡς ἄν 810.
 514 κεκτήσομαι 576, 1.
 516 μέτεισι 582, 583.
 584 σύμμοις παῖς παιδός 440.
 612 ἦν without ἄν 398, 3.
 620 στάζων with acc. 555, c.
 632 λυμαινεται 583.
 639 ἐρεῖ 424, d.

Bacchæ.

- 669 change of number.. §. 390, d.
 714 τέκνων..... 529, *Obs.* 2.
 *749 ὑποτάσεις..... 559.
 752 κατακήκασιν..... 576, 1.
 754 ἥρπασον with acc..... 576, 2.
 *785 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ..... 773, 6.
 *796 φόνον..... 353, 1.
 803 δουλείαις..... 353, 1.
 926 ἐστάναι with acc..... 556.
 — omission of art..... 459, 8.
 955 κρύψει..... 545, 1., 583.
 *1048 νάπος..... 556, 0.
 1059 γυναικὸς φοβῶ..... 464, e.
 1065 κατήγεν, ἦγεν..... 650, *Obs.*
 *1076 ὅσον οὐπω..... 823, *Obs.* 1.
 1079 εἰ καὶ..... 861, *Obs.* 1.
 1203 ὡς ἴδῃτε..... 810, 3.
 1232 λεύσσω with acc..... 575.
 1261 ἀλγήσετε..... 549, a.
 1297 μανθάνω..... 396, 1.
 1298 ὕβριν..... 545, 3., 583.
 1308 κατθανόντα..... 379, a.
 *1313 ἐλάμβανεν..... 398, 3.
 1318 ἀριθμήσει..... 533, 2.
 1350 δέδοκται..... 386, *Obs.* 1.

Cyclops.

- 70 μέλω..... 566, 3.
 131 οἶσθ' οὖν..... 421.
 145 γεύσω..... 582, 583.
 206 βλαστήματα..... 385, a.
 330 nom. part..... 707.
 338 λυπεῖν..... 582, 583.
 346 εὐωχῆτε..... 583.
 381 ἦτε πάσχοντες..... 375, 4.
 454 νικώμενος..... 505.
 511 δεδορκώς..... 554, a.
 569 πολὺν..... 562.
 681 χερὸς..... 530, *Obs.* 1.
 692 ὠνόμαζε..... 582, 583.

Electra.

- *33 relative..... 817, 7.
 59 conj. and opt..... 809.
 80 ἀνά..... 624, 1.
 123 ἀλόχου..... 483, *Obs.* 3.
 126 πολυδακρυν..... 435, *Obs.*
 131 λατρεύεις..... 553, c.
 167 position of δ..... 479, 3.
 *231 μισθόν..... 580, 2.
 *238 συμφορὰς..... 528.
 *320 πατρί..... 594, 2.
 *321 ἐν..... 622, 3, a.
 337 τεκνών..... 436, a, a.
 *366 τῆς ἀθλίας..... 467, 4.
 *378 ὅστις..... 817, 7.
 387 κεναὶ φρενῶν..... 529, 1.
 504 μῶν ἢ..... 875, d.
 *509 πάρεργα..... 580.
 511 ἔσπυισα..... 570.

Electra.

- *573 ἦν..... §. 584.
 *583 ἡγεῖσθαι with acc..... 551.
 599 τισαίμην..... 585.
 686 πεσεῖ..... 556, a.
 716 φθόγγον..... 566, 3.
 726 ποιμῶνα..... 353, 1.
 751 ἀγῶνος..... 528.
 753 ἀλλ' ὅμως..... 772, 3.
 — χαλαργοῖς..... 435, *Obs.*
 832 σοῦ..... 495.
 835 πευσσηρίαν..... 891, *Obs.* 2.
 920 ἡδίκεις..... 545, 1.
 925 φέκεις..... 576, 1.
 926 δῆτα..... 725, 2, b.
 939 τίς..... 659, *Obs.* 1.
 *949 τρόπου..... 518, 2.
 955 νικᾶν..... 564.
 *— πρὶν ἂν..... 848.
 975 νῦν..... 719, 2.
 *995 πλοῦτου..... 495.
 1015 παρά..... 637, II. 2.
 1024 pres. part..... 398, 2.
 *1035 μῶρον..... 381.
 *1046 ἦν πορεύσιμον..... 581, 3.
 1061 εἶθε..... 856, *Obs.* 2.
 1077 εἰ εἴη..... 855, 2.
 1092 δις τόσως with gen..... 502, 3.
 1108 ἐκ..... 531, *Obs.* 2.
 1117 δέ..... 769, 2.
 *1133 θύσω..... 560, 3.
 *1140 σ'..... 18, 8.
 1173 πόδα..... 558, 2.
 *1241 double gen..... 462, 2.
 *1251 κτείναντα..... 675, b.
 *1255 νῦν..... 144, 2.
 *1257 dative..... 598.
 *1261 μῆνιν..... 580, 2.
 *1308 χρονίαν..... 714, c.
 *1317 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.
 *1343 ἐπὶ..... 633, 1, b.

Hecuba.

- 1 ἦκω..... 396.
 *2 χωρὶς with gen..... 526.
 *3 Ἐκάβης..... 483.
 *5 δορί..... 608.
 — infin..... 663, 2.
 *9 σπείρει..... 570, 3, *Obs.*
 12 opt..... 807, a.
 13 δ..... 836, 2.
 *15 οἷός τε..... 823, *Obs.* 3.
 — οἷος with infin..... 666.
 *16 ἔως..... 847.
 *— neut. plur..... 384.
 *18 δορί..... 603, 2.
 *19 παρὰ..... 637, II. 1.
 21 αὐτός..... 373, 4.
 *23 πρὸς..... 638, II. 1.
 *25 τόν..... 450, *Obs.* 2.

Hecuba.

- *25 χάριν..... §. 580, 1.
 27 conj..... 806, 1.
 *30 ὑπέρ..... 630, 1.
 *32 φέγγος..... 577.
 39 εὐθύνοντας..... 379, b.
 *42 τεύζεται with gen..... 512, 1.
 *43 πρὸς..... 638, 1. 2, c.
 *48 πάροιθεν with gen..... 526.
 *49 ἐξηγησάμην..... 545, 1., 583, 9.
 *50 infin..... 664, 1.
 *52 dative..... 598.
 53 περὰ πόδα..... 558, 2.
 — ὑπὸ..... 639, 1. 1.
 54 φάντασμα..... 550, b.
 55 ἐκ..... 621, 2.
 *64 χειρὸς..... 536.
 *65 χειρὸς..... 518, 3.
 72 midd..... 362, 2, 1.
 *74 περί..... 632, 1. 2.
 *75 ἀμφί..... 631, 1. 2.
 *76 ὄψιν..... 575.
 *82 dative..... 605.
 87 Ἑλένου ψυχάν..... 442, e.
 *88 εἰδῶ..... 416.
 *96 γέρας..... 580, 1.
 *98 οὖν..... 737.
 *110 λέγεται..... 676.
 *111 predicate..... 375, 5.
 *112 οἷσθ' ὅτε..... 798, 2.
 122 ἦν σπεύδων..... 375, 4.
 *125 dual with plur. verb..... 387, 2.
 *127 dative..... 605, 4.
 130 λέκτρα Κασάνδρας..... 442, e.
 *137 οὐνεκα..... 621, Obs. 2, c.
 *138 παρά..... 637, II. 2.
 *140 dative..... 602, 3.
 *141 art. with part..... 451, 2.
 — ὑπέρ..... 630, 2, a.
 *143 ὅσον οὐκ..... 823, Obs. 1.
 146 preposition omitted..... 650, 2.
 *148 κήρυσσε with acc..... 566, 3.
 *151 ὀρφανόν with gen..... 529.
 152 προπετῇ..... 642, Obs. 5.
 *157 gen..... 489.
 *160 μοί..... 531.
 *163 ποίαν..... 558, 1.
 167 position of ὦ..... 479, 3.
 *170 μοί..... 596, 2.
 188 τί τόδε..... 881, 1.
 *193 ἀμέγαρα..... 442, b.
 *207 Ἄιδα..... 598.
 209 μετά..... 636, 1. 1.
 *216 καὶ μὴν..... 728, c.
 *221 πρὸς..... 646, b.
 *225 οἷσθ' οὖν ὃ δράσον..... 421.
 230 στεναγμῶν..... 529, 1.
 *233 gen. with comp..... 502, 2.
 235 δηκτήρια with gen..... 542, 2.
 236 ἐξιστορήσαι..... 582, 583, 97.

Hecuba.

- 238 χρόνου..... §. 499.
 *242 καρδίας..... 536.
 *246 γέ..... 735, 8, and Obs. 2.
 251 dative..... 607, 1.
 253 ὅσον without ἄν..... 830, 1.
 256 part..... 687.
 264 double acc..... 582, 583, 79.
 268 προσφάγματα..... 382, 2.
 269 εἶδος..... 579, 2.
 271 λόγον..... 563, 1.
 *— dative..... 601, 1.
 *278 ἄλις..... 540.
 *279 κακῶν..... 515.
 284 εἰμί..... 375, 3.
 *292 dat. with ἴσος..... 594.
 *299 τῷ θυμουμένῳ..... 436, γ.
 *300 φρενί..... 605, 4.
 309 ἡμῖν..... 600, 1.
 *318 καὶ εἰ..... 861, 2.
 323 ἥδε..... 777, Obs. 4.
 *327 ὀφλήσομεν with acc..... 555, c.
 *330 ὥς ἄν..... 810.
 *331 dative..... 594, 2.
 348 οὔσα omitted..... 682, 3.
 *357 μέν without δέ..... 766, 1.
 359 δεσποτῶν..... 512, 1.
 — φρένας..... 579, 2.
 360 ὅστις..... 819, 2, β.
 *367 οὐ δῆτ'..... 725, 2, d.
 372 δέ..... 479, 5, β.
 374 αἰσχροῶν..... 512, 1.
 380 ἐσθλῶν..... 483.
 *391 ἀλλά..... 774, Obs. 1.
 *398 ἔξομαι with gen..... 536.
 *400 μεθήσομαι..... 362, 5, and Obs. 4.
 *401 ἀλλὰ μὴν..... 728, 3, d.
 403 τοκεύειν..... 355, Obs. 2.
 *404 μάχου with dat..... 601, 1.
 423 οὔσαν omitted..... 682, 3.
 429 δυστυχῶ..... 552, e.
 *432 κάρα..... 584, 1.
 *436 χρόνον..... 577.
 *437 μεταξὺ with gen..... 526.
 447 τῷ..... 596, 2.
 460 dative..... 598.
 *480 Αἶδα..... 520.
 501 τίς οὗτος..... 881, 1.
 *504 tmesis..... 643, Obs. 2.
 511 masc. part..... 390, c.
 514 ἐπί..... 635, 3, c.
 515 καί..... 760, 2.
 *518 κερδᾶναι..... 545, 1., 583.
 *519 παιδός..... 488, Obs. 1.
 535 μοί..... 598.
 *570 κρύπτουσα..... 582, 583.
 573 ἐκ..... 621, 3.
 *579 περισσά..... 579, 6.
 580 ἀμφι..... 631, 1. 2.
 *588 διάδοχος with gen..... 508.

Hecuba.

*591	τὸ λίαν	§. 456, c.
595	ἀνδρώποισι.	695, 2.
*610	ἀλὸς	533, 3.
619	σχῆματ' οἰκῶν	442, c.
620	τέ	759, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*623	τοῦ πρὶν.	456, b.
*634	ἐπί.	635, 1, b.
645	κρίνει.	582, 583.
*647	ἐπί.	634, 3, 9.
661	βοῆς	489.
670	ὠνείδισας with dat.	589, 3.
*673	construction of sentence,	677, 1.
685	κατάρχεσθαι.	513, <i>Obs.</i>
687	ἀρτιμαθῆς with gen.	493.
*688	ἀπιστ' ἀπιστα	139, 3.
698	κινῶ.	509, <i>Obs.</i> , 576, 2.
724	δέμας Ἀγαμέμνονος	442, c.
*727	ἐφ' οἷοιπερ	837, 5., 868, 2.
*743	ὥστε	863, c.
—	nom. part.	863, <i>Obs.</i> 8.
*749	τιμωρεῖν with dat.	596, 1.
751	κάν.	757, e.
752	γυνάτα	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
754	μῶν	873, 5.
*757	αἰῶνα.	577.
*760	καταστᾶζω	629, <i>Obs.</i>
*766	ellipse of verb	895, e.
768	infm.	664.
771	transpos. of nom.	824, II. 4.
*783	πόνον	480.
*800	νόμα.	609, 2.
—	ἡγούμενα	551, 2.
812	ὑπεξάγει.	548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*814	μαθηματα	563.
*818	ἵνα ἦν	813.
*839	opt.	808.
843	ἀλλ' ὅμως	772, 3.
844	ἀνδρός	518, 3.
*857	ἔστιν ᾗ.	817, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*861	πρός	638, III. 3, c.
864	θηγῶν	534.
*865	δούλος with gen.	508.
867	μή with inf.	749, 1.
869	φάβου	529, 1.
*873	οἷα πείσεται	835, 1.
*874	ἐμὴν χάριν.	580, 1.
875	θάρασι	550, d.
882	τιμωρήσομαι.	545, 1., 583.
883	ἀρσένων	505, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
892	χρέος.	580, 1.
910	ἀποκείκαρσαι	583, 102.
*912	κλῆῖδα	545, 3.
915	ἐκ	621, 2.
917	κατακαύσας	359.
—	ἀπὸ	531, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*942	ἀλγε.	607.
*946	ἐκ	646, c.
961	ἐς πρόσθεν	644.
962	μέμνημι with gen.	405.

963	ῥυγῶσαν	§. 395, 2.
968	infim.	685, <i>Obs.</i>
970	nom. part.	707.
976	τίς χρεία σ' ἐμοῦ.	529, 1., 891, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 2.
987	transpos. of subst.	824, II. 4.
996	ἄρα with gen.	491.
1013	ἔχεις	692.
1026	conj.	841, 4.
1029	ἀμείρας	583.
1032	ψεύσει with gen.	571.
1035	φύγῃς	584, 2.
1039	οὐ μὴ.	748, 2, b.
1042	conj.	417.
1043	τί alone.	754, 6.
1050	dative	603, 2.
1255	Θρηκή.	599, 2.
	θυμῷ.	607.
1057	conj.	417.
1059	τιθεμενος	362, 5.
	ἐπὶ.	635, 3, d.
1064	καί.	760, 2.
1065	ποῖ μυγῶν.	527.
1071	ἐπείγας	558, 2.
1073	τιθεμενος	362, 5.
1074	ἀντιποινα	580, 1.
1085	σοί.	611.
1089	Ἄρει.	596, 2.
1107	infim.	863, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1113	impft. without ἄν.	858, 1.
1119	ἄρα	788, 4.
1123	τόλμαν	560, 2.
1127	οὗτος	476, a.
1134	δίδωσι	395, 2.
1135	ὑποστος	356, <i>Obs.</i>
	gen.	542, 2.
1139	conj. and opt.	809.
*	conj.	814, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1144	νῦν	719, 1.
1149	optative.	807, d.
1152	δη	722, d.
1154	ὑπό.	639, III. 1, b.
1160	πῶς δοκεῖς.	798, 2.
1166	κόμης.	536.
1172	tmesis	643, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1189	ἔδρασε sing. verb.	390, b.
1198	ἐκατό.	621, <i>Obs.</i> 2, d.
1205	πίσω.	545, 1., 583.
1210	Ἐκτορος δόρυ	442, e.
1215	ellipse of ἄν	682, 3.
1228	χρημάτων	529.
1252	γυναικός	506.
1256	παιδός	488.
1260	constr. of sentence, 810,	<i>Obs.</i> 1.
1261	μὲν οὖν	730, b.
1267	Θρηκή.	605., 2., 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
1272	constr. of sentence, 880,	<i>Obs.</i> 1.
1275	ellipse of ἐστὶ	576, b.
1276	ἀπεντυσα	403, 1.
1287	δέ.	479, 5, f.

Hippolytus.

- 96 γέ..... §. 735, 8.
 101 transpos. of subst. . . . 824, II. 4.
 104 μέλει 880, c., 496, *Obs.* 2.
 *107 χρῆσθαι with dat. 591.
 109 τερνόν 381.
 112 γυνάσω 545, 1., 583.
 *118 ὑπό 639, 2, d.
 119 βάξει with double acc. . . . 583.
 122 στάζουσα 555, c.
 *123 κάλπισι 608.
 *137 ἡμέραν 577.
 *— στόματος 531.
 *139 πάθει 603, 2.
 147 ἀνίeros πελάνων . . . 529, *Obs.* 2.
 168 Ἄρτεμιν 566, 3.
 189 χερσίν 602, 3.
 197 οὐκ 745, *Obs.* 3.
 198 δῆ 768, 3.
 199 σύνδεσμα 584, 2.
 *209 πῶς ἄν 427, 4.
 210 πῶμα 576, 2.
 *213 οὐ μή 748.
 *214 μαρίας 635, *Obs.*
 *216 παρά 637, III. 1, b.
 *219 κυρί 589, 1.
 224 gen. 535, *Obs.* 2.
 *230 εἶθε 856, *Obs.* 2.
 *240 γνώμας 530.
 244 plural number 390, d.
 — αἰδοῦμεθα 550, b.
 *265 τοῦ μηδὲν ἄγαν 457, 3.
 *281 γάρ 880, d.
 *285 ἀνίσω 514.
 303 τὲ οὐ 775, *Obs.* 1.
 *316 αἵματος 517, 1.
 320 ἁμαρτίαν 565.
 *324 ἐν 622, 1, a.
 *326 μεθήσομαι 363, *Obs.* 4.
 331 γάρ 880, d.
 337 ἠράσθης 549, a.
 *345 πῶς ἄν 427, 4.
 *352 asyndeton 792, a.
 355 part. 681, 687.
 *365 κατανύσαι with gen. . . . 512.
 366 ἀλφειῶν 489.
 369 construction of sentence, 677, 2.
 371 οἱ 646, 4, a.
 378 compar. 784.
 *386 εἰ ἦν 856.
 *389 attraction 824, II. 2, b.
 *393 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 *399 τῷ σωφρονεῖν 609, 1.
 *402 βουλευμασιν 601.
 *403 ellipse of δρώση 895, 1, a.
 *406 part. 681, 683.
 407 ἄλοιο 418, 6.
 426 βίῃ 601, 1.
 *427 ὅτε παρῇ 817, 7.
 *430 παρά 637, II. 1.

Hippolytus.

- 442 ellipse of ἐρᾶν §. 895, 1, e.
 445 ὃν δ' ἄν 829, 2.
 *450 οὐ 483.
 458 ἐνμφορᾷ 506, *Obs.*
 459 χρῆν 853, c.
 *— ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς 634, 3, c.
 *462 φρενῶν 528.
 466 τὰδε 383, *Obs.*
 *468 καταρφεῖς 483, *Obs.* 3.
 469 opt. without ἄν . . . 426, *Obs.* 1.
 470 ellipse of ἐπεσες 895, 2.
 — ὅσῃν 817, 6.
 — ἐκνεύσαι 548, *Obs.* 1.
 472 optative 853, b.
 473 pres. and aor. 405, *Obs.* 1.
 476 part. 687.
 491 διωστέρων 613, *Obs.* 5.
 498 οὐ—μή 748, 2, c.
 *503 ellipse of verb 581, 2.
 507 χρῆν 853, c.
 508 ellipse of verb 895, 2.
 519 ἄν with part. 429, 4.
 520 position of τί 872, *Obs.* 1.
 526 πόθον 570.
 *542 διὰ 627, 1, 3, b.
 546 δέγνα with gen. . . . 529, *Obs.* 2.
 570 παθημάτων 489.
 585 γεγωνεῖν 566, 1.
 606 οὐ μή 748, 2, c.
 *613 ἀπέπτυσσα 493, 1.
 *623 ἀξίλας 519, 1.
 638 ἀλλά 773, 4.
 *644 ἀφῆρέθη 545, 3., 583.
 *— dative 607.
 646 θηρῶν δάκη 435, d.
 647 ἵνα 813.
 *658 μή οὐ 750, 2, and *Obs.* 3.
 659 ellipse of ᾗ 376, *Obs.*
 669 asyndeton 792, m.
 *686 ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
 *688 δεῖ με 812, 2., 898, *Obs.* 2.
 *689 φρένας 584, 2.
 *701 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 706 part. 688.
 713 ὄμνυμι 566, 2.
 716 gen. 465, *Obs.* 2, cf. 481, 1.
 *727 ἔρωτος 506.
 *729 ἵνα εἰδῇ 805, 2.
 *731 κοινῇ 603, 2.
 *— μετασχών 535.
 732 ὑπό 639, II. 1, d.
 *733 ἵνα θεῖη 808.
 *741 αὐγὰς 555, c.
 *750 αὖξει with acc. 555, c.
 *753 διὰ 627, II. 1.
 757 ὄνασιν 580, 1.
 *765 φρένας 584, 2.
 770 ἀμφί 643, *Obs.* 3.
 *776 πέλῃς with gen. 526.

Hippolytus.

- *778 δῆ §. 720, 2, d.
 *789 δῆ 722.
 *794 Πειθέας γῆρας 442, d.
 *795 ἄν repeated 432, a.
 *799 μῆ 873, 4.
 808 gen. abs. 697, a.
 809 θέαν 548, b., 575.
 815 πάλαισμα 580, 2.
 *817 ὦν attracted 822.
 *821 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 829 πῆδημα 548, b., 556, c.
 *832 τινός τῶν 534, b.
 *837 μετοικεῖν 636, Obs.
 * — σκότῳ 605.
 *840 τίνος 485 and 487.
 *842 τίς ἄν 427, 4.
 *849 γυναικῶν 534, b.
 *855 ἐπὶ 634, 1, ζ.
 *856 δῆ 723, 2.
 *858 gen. 496, Obs. 4.
 *861 subst. transposed, 824, II. 2, b.
 *868 infin. 677.
 870 δόμους 581, 2., 895, 1, b.
 *871 μὴ σφῆλης 420, 3.
 *876 μέτα 535, 588, 3.
 *878 tmesis. 643, Obs. 2.
 898 βίον 548, a., 552, a.
 *903 subst. transposed 898, 3.
 905 ellipse of οὐσαν 682, 3.
 *908 acc. temp. 577.
 *915 κρίπτειν 582, 583.
 917 τέχνους 583.
 *921 οστις 816, 5., 817, 7.
 922 ind. 826, 5.
 930 ὥς 813.
 *932 ἔχει 692.
 *936 gen. 489.
 *948 κατὰ 629, 3, d.
 949 δῆ 722, 2.
 949 κακῶν 529, Obs. 3.
 *952 διὰ 627, 1, 3, f.
 961 ἄν repeated 432, b.
 *971 ἀμλλῶμαι 563, 601, 1.
 996 infin. 683, Obs.
 *999 ἀνθυπουργεῖν 573, 596, 2.
 *1001 οὐ privative 738, Obs. 3.
 * — ἐγγύς (οὐσιν) 705, 6.
 *1002 ἐνός 529, Obs. 3.
 *1006 παρθέον. 539, 1.
 1012 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 1016 κρατεῖν 583.
 *1041 θαυμάζω 495 and Obs.
 *1058 κατηγορεῖ 568, 629, Obs.
 *1066 ποί τρέφομαι 427, 3.
 1077 ellipse of ὄντα 682, 3.
 *1079 ὥς 813.
 *1102 μοί 600, 2.
 1105 masc. part. 390, c.
 1117 δῆ 769, 2.

Hippolytus.

- *1132 πρόχων §. 557, 1, a.
 *1146 θεοῖσιν 601, 1.
 *1155 δρα 873, 2.
 1163 ἐπὶ 633, 3, e.
 1171 καὶ 760, 2.
 *1173 πῆλας with gen. 526.
 *1174 impft. and aor. 401, 4.
 *1176 opt. 802, 407, 6.
 *1182 πειστέον 613, 3.
 1186 ἄν omitted 426, 1.
 *1197 εὐθὺς 512, 2.
 * — δδόν 558, 1.
 *1199 γῆς 526.
 *1207 οὐρανῷ 605.
 * — ὥστε 863, 1.
 *1208 infin. 666.
 *1212 οὐ 522, Obs. 1.
 *1215 φθέγματος 539.
 1224 gen. 481, 496.
 *1232 εἰως 846.
 1237 δεσμών. 545, 3., 583, 52.
 1244 part. 683, Obs.
 *1248 subst. transposed 898, 2.
 1251 παῖδα transposed 898, 2.
 *1258 dative 607.
 1264 οὐκ 738, Obs. 2.
 *1261 ἦ 774, 4.
 *1269 σύν 640, 2.
 *1272 ἐπὶ 635, b.
 *1289 ἀφανῆ 545, 3., 583.
 1297 καὶ τοι 772, 1.
 1299 ὑπό 639, 1, 2.
 *1310 μῆ 814, b, and Obs. 2.
 *1311 γραφάς 548, a., 569, 3.
 *1314 ὥς ἄν 810.
 1320 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 *1323 θάσσον form. 136, Obs. 2.
 1327 ὥστε 664, Obs. 3.
 *1331 μῆ 746, 2.
 *1332 τόδε 442, b.
 1340 χαίρουσι 549, c.
 *1343 σάρκας 584, 2.
 1354 conjunctive 416.
 *1356 χερὸς 483, Obs. 4.
 1361 double acc. 582, 583, 8.
 *1365 ὑπερσχάν 504, Obs. 2.
 1369 ἐπόησα 563.
 *1371 constr. of sentence. . . 898, 1, b.
 1396 form of answer 880, a.
 *1402 ἐμέμφθη 495.
 1409 στένω 488.
 1421 omission of ἄν .. 694, Obs. 1.
 1427 πένηθ. 548, c., 576, 2.
 1434 gen. abs. 697, b, cf. 451.
 1454 genitive 489.
 1465 compar. 784.

Ion.

- *9 gen. 483.
 *14 πατρί 600, 1.

Ion.

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|---|------------------------|
| *32 attraction | §. 822. |
| *40 optative | 807, a. |
| *44 εἰ | 804, 8. |
| *72 dative | 589, 3. |
| *84 dative | 359, 3., 607. |
| 100 <i>μαντεύεσθαι</i> | 566, 1. |
| *109 predicate | 375, 3. |
| *134 dative | 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6. |
| *165 τόξον | 538. |
| *181 subst. transposed | 824, II. 1, 2. |
| 185 ἦσαν | 398, a. |
| 204 <i>τρισφάτων ἀλκάν</i> | 435, a. |
| 228 εἰ | 634, III. c. |
| 255 <i>ἀνερύνηντα</i> | 548, <i>Obs.</i> 4. |
| | 549, d. |
| *264 <i>θανυμῶ</i> | 495 and <i>Obs.</i> 4. |
| *296 dative | 594, 2. |
| 346 <i>μαντεύομαι</i> | 566, 1. |
| *358 κοινά | 549, d. |
| *395 σίγη | 566, 1. |
| *407 compound verbs | 642, b. |
| *426 ἀλλά | 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| *433 ὦν | 822, 2. |
| *434 <i>προσῆκον οὐδέν</i> (al. <i>προσῆκοντ'</i>) | 700, 2. |
| *449 ἀμελεί | 496, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| 448 ἡδονάς | 548, c., 560, 1. |
| *459 <i>θαλάμων</i> | 530, 1. |
| *463 παρά | 637, II. a. |
| *472 impersonal verb, 373, 1. and | <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| *520 φ omitted | 777, 4. |
| 541 <i>τοῦτο</i> | 548, c., 549, c. |
| — <i>κεῖνο</i> | 548, c., 583. |
| 548 <i>ταῦτα</i> | 548, c., 551, 2. |
| 550 <i>κόραις</i> | 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3. |
| *560 conjunctive | 417. |
| 587 <i>ἀσπάζομαι</i> | 583. |
| 642 dative | 599, 3. |
| *742 τοῦ ποδός | 442, b. |
| *748 abstract for concrete | 353, 1. |
| *758 conjunctive | 417. |
| *770 μοί | 600, 2. |
| 800 <i>ὀνομάζει</i> | 545, 1., 583. |
| *822 opt. | 807, a. |
| 826 <i>πλοκάς</i> | 548, a., 569, 1. |
| *866 <i>ὅστις ἢ</i> without <i>ἐν</i> | 828, 1., 830. |
| 869 <i>σιγῶσα</i> | 548, d., 566, 1. |
| *870 οὐ τοῦ— <i>ἐδος</i> | 566, 2. |
| 881 <i>μέλων</i> | 566, 3. |
| *900 μέλα | 893, 3., 548, 2. |
| *909 πρός | 646, b. |
| *917 <i>οἰωνοῖς</i> | 595. |
| 921 <i>ἐλοχυσάτο</i> | 583. |
| 925 part. | 686. |
| *930 <i>μεγάλῃς</i> | 636, <i>Obs.</i> |
| *931 <i>κατηγορεῖς</i> | 629, <i>Obs.</i> |
| 932 <i>πυρ πόλεως</i> | 527. |
| 939 <i>ἀγῶνα</i> | 563. |

Ion.

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|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 960 | σέθεν | §. 481. |
| 965 | σώσονται, constr. | 700, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| 976 | δυνατά | 548, 2, f., 560, 2. |
| 1006 | ἐν τῷ σώματος | 534, 442, c. |
| — | ἀμφί | 631, II. 1. |
| 1011 | πόνου | 533, 3. |
| 1012 | τίνα | 872, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |
| 1026 | ἀρήση | 567. |
| *1029 | οἷσθ οὖν δ δράσον | 421. |
| *1079 | ἀνεχόρευεν | 359. |
| 1146 | schema Pindaricum | 386, 2. |
| *1164 | σπείραισι | 603. |
| *1183 | δῆ | 722, 2. |
| 1187 | dative | 599, 2. |
| 1198 | ναύουσιν | 576, 1. |
| 1234 | θήματα νεπτέρων | 464, 3. |
| 1250 | σφασγὰς plural | 390, d. |
| *1251 | change of number | 390, d. |
| *1254 | infin. with neg. | 664, cf. 749, 1. |
| 1263 | φλόγα | 548, b., 554, b. |
| *1268 | Διμα | 548, b., 556. |
| *1276 | βοε οἰκτος | 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6. |
| *1280 | σμεῖν | 548, c., 550, b. |
| *1300 | τοῦ μέλλειν | 678. |
| *1302 | εἰ | 804, 9. |
| 1316 | dative | 594, 3. |
| 1331 | μὴ ταῦτα | 897. |
| 1363 | ἀσπάζομαι | 583. |
| *1387 | ἀνοικτεόν | 613. |
| 1417 | ὑφασμα | 569, 3. |
| 1420 | μὴ λαβῆς | 812, 3. |
| *1501 | δοια | 552, f. |
| 1520 | aor. | 403, <i>Obs.</i> |
| *1555 | χθονός | 507. |
| *1559 | infin. | 669, c. |
- Iph. Aut.*
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| 19 | βλον | 548, c., 560, 2. |
| 26 | impt. | 398, 3. |
| 28 | ἀγαμαι with gen. | 495. |
| 122 | eis | 625, 2. |
| 135 | Δαναοῖς | 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2. |
| 142 | κρήνας | 548, c., 556, c. |
| 183 | dat. | 601, <i>Obs.</i> 2. |
| 201 | παρά as adverb | 640, 2. |
| 213 | ἀμύλλαν | 548, c., 563. |
| 234 | ἀδονέν | 580, 2. |
| *324 | πριν ἄν | 848. |
| 334 | κτῆμα | 381, <i>Obs.</i> 4. |
| 371 | δρᾶν | 545, 1., 583. |
| 381 | δεινά | 548, e., 555, d. |
| 448 | ἄνολβα | 566, 1. |
| 452 | inf. with τό. | 670. |
| 492 | dat. part. | 599, 4., 712. |
| 624 | ἐπί | 646, b. |
| 712 | λεῖ | 368, 3, a. |
| 721 | θήματα | 560, 3. |
| 823 | maec. οὖς | 390, c. |
| 867 | δῆτα | 725, 2. |
| 943 | θαυμαστά | 545, 3., 588. |

Iph. Aul.

- *982 ἀνσος. §. 729, *Obs.* 2.
 985 change of num. 390, d., 820, 2.
 995 ταῦτα 512, *Obs.*, 576, 2.
 *995 ellipse of pron. 690, *Obs.* 3.
 1025 αὐτά 656, *Obs.* 5.
 1036 number of verb. 393, *Obs.* 3.
 1057 ἐχόρευσαν γάμον. 556, c.
 1129 ἐρωτήσω 583.
 1130 γέ. 880, c.
 1182 δεξόμεθα. 583.
 1210 ἀντίποι 426, *Obs.* 1.
 1270 τὸ βουλόμενον 436, γ.
 1299 ἄνθεα 576, 2.
 1357 κεκραγμοῦ 505.
 1364 αἶρεσιν 548, a., 553, a.
 1394 γέ. 735, 4.
 1467 στάζειν 570.
 1468 ἐπευφημήσατε. 545, 1., 583.
 1508 οἰκίσσομεν 576, 1.
 1513 participle. 681, 6.
 1582 ἦσθετ' ἄν 856, *Obs.* 3.
 1594 κόρης 502, 3.

Iph. Taur.

- 4 τοῦ 483.
 5 Τυνδαρίας 435, a.
 16 αορ. 401, 6.
 27 impft. 398, 3.
 116 μὲν 764, 3, e.
 119 ὅποι 822, *Obs.* 8.
 183 μούσαν 548, b., 566, c.
 201 ἀσπούδαστα 548, e., 560, 1.
 223 εἰκά 569, 3.
 308 γένειον 579, 1, cf. 584, 3.
 329 θεοῦ. 464.
 348 change of number. 390, d.
 359 οἱ (Dind. οὐ) 646, 4, a.
 410 νάϊον ὄχημα. 558, 1.
 411 ἀμύλλαν 548, c., 583, 33.
 458 θεᾶς 464.
 472 τίς ἄρα. 872, 2, c.
 492 πότερος ἄρα 872, 2, c.
 498 γέ 880, c. β.
 501 τοῦτο. 583, 83.
 591 οὔτε—καί 775, 3, a.
 595 ἀναγκάζει 583.
 620 εἰς 646, a.
 *624 εἰσὶν οἷς 817, *Obs.* 3.
 629 ἠδῶ 566.
 695 nom. part. 707.
 699 δόμους 576, 1.
 720 γέ 735, 9.
 777 dual 387, *Obs.*
 995 ὅπως 814, *Obs.*
 *1023 ἦνεσα 403, 1.
 *1040 πόσου 527.
 1064 ὅτῳ παρῇ 828, 1., 830, 1.
 *1066 γῆς 507, *Obs.* 3.
 1208 ὅστις σημανεῖ. 836, 4.

Iph. Taur.

- 1265 ἵπνου §. 523.
 1299 μέτεσσι 535, *Obs.* 1.
 1331 φλόγα 548, c., 560, 3.
 1371 tmesis 643, *Obs.* 2.
 1380 infin. with μή 749, 1., 814, *Obs.* 4, e.
 *1435 διαγμόν. 548, d., 559, *Obs.* 2.
 1457 ὑμνήσουσι 583.

Medea.

- *1 εἰθ' ὄφελε 856, *Obs.* 2.
 *—μή 745.
 *2 ἐς αἶαν 559, and *Obs.* 2.
 *3 ἐν νάπαισι 605, and *Obs.* 2.
 *—Πηλίου 518, *Obs.* 3.
 *5 ἀνδρῶν 518, *Obs.* 3.
 6 Πελία 598.
 *—οὐ 740.
 *—γάρ 786.
 *—ἄν 424, a., 860, 2.
 7 πύργους 559.
 8 ἔρωτι 607.
 *—θυμόν 584, 2.
 *—Ἰάσονος 498, *Obs.* 1.
 *9 κτανεῖν infin. 663, b., 664.
 *10 κατ'αἶετ' ἄν 424, 860, 2.
 *—γῆν 576, 1.
 *11 ἀνδρὶ 603, 2, and *Obs.*
 *—μὲν—τέ 765, 7, a.
 *12 φυγῇ 607.
 *—πολιτῶν 824, 1. I.
 *—χθόνα 559.
 *13 πάντα. 548, f., 579, 6.
 *—συμφέροντα with dat. 593.
 *14 ἦπερ (gender). 821, 3.
 *15 ὅταν 841, 2., 842, 3.
 *—πρός. 638, III. 1, δ.
 *—μή 744, 1.
 *16 sing. verb 384, *Obs.* 2.
 *18 γάμοις 603.
 19 αἰσυνμῆ χθονός 505.
 *20 δέ 768, 1.
 *21 βοᾷ 566, 3.
 *—ἀνακαλεῖ 566, 3.
 *22 μαρτύρεται 566, 2.
 *23 οἷας ἀμοιβῆς 824, II. 2, c., 512.
 *24 ὑφείσα 573, 588, 1.
 *25 χρόνον. 577.
 *—δακρύοις 603.
 *26 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, c. δ.
 *—part. 681, 683.
 *27 γῆς 530.
 *29 part. 697, b.
 *—φίλων 483, *Obs.* 3.
 33 ἔχει. 692.
 *34 ὑπὸ 639, 2, b.
 *35 ellipse of ἐστίν 376.
 *—ἀπολείπεσθαι with gen. 529.
 *36 part. 697, b.

Medea.

- 37 transposition of αὐτήν §. 898, 2.
 *— μή after δέδοικα 814.
 *— βουλευόση 814, *Obs.* 3.
 *— νέον 548, *e.*, 551, *c.*
 *39 part. 607.
 *— δειμαίνω 550, *b.*, 898, 2.
 *42 λάβη with acc. 574.
 *44 γέ 735, 5.
 *— συμβαλὼν with acc. 564.
 *— ἄσεται with acc. 566, 3.
 *46 οἶδε 655, 1.
 *46 ἐκ 621, 2.
 *47 ἐννοούμενοι with gen. 485.
 *48 οὐκ with inf. 738, *Obs.* 2., 745, *Obs.* 3.
 *49 κτήμα 353, 1.
 *— οἶκον 518, *Obs.* 3.
 *50 ἄγουσα with acc. 552, *d.*
 *51 σαντῇ 589, 1.
 *52 μῶση σου. 529, 1.
 *54 dat. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 *— τὰ δεσποτῶν 463, *b.*
 *55 ἀνθάπνεται 536.
 *56 τοῦτο 442, *b.*
 *57 ὥστε with ind. 863, 1.
 *58 μολούση 674, *Obs.* 2.
 *59 παύεται with gen. 517.
 *60 ζηλῶ with gen. 495, and *Obs.*
 *61 double acc. 545, 583.
 *62 κακῶν 534.
 *63 μή with infin. 420, 3.
 *64 μετέγων with acc. 549.
 *65 πρὸς 638, 1. 2, *d.*
 *— κρύπτε with double acc. 583.
 *66 θήσομαι 362, 5.
 *67 ἔκουσα with gen. 485, 487, 1.
 *68 ὅη 721, 2.
 *69 ἀμφί. 631, III. 1.
 *70 εἰάν with gen. 530.
 *71 μέλλοι 802, 4.
 *72 εἰ. 877, *b.*
 *75 part. 687.
 *— εἰ καὶ 861, 2.
 *— διαφορὰν with dat. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 *76 λείπεται with gen. 506.
 *77 dat. 596, 3.
 *78 aor. 403, 2.
 *79 πρὶν with infin. 848, 6.
 *80 ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.
 *81 σίγα with acc. 548, *d.*, 566, 1.
 *82 neuter plur. 385, *Obs.* 1.
 *83 opt. as wish 418, *b.*
 *84 part. 684.
 *— γέ 735, 6.
 *84 ἐς. 625, 3.
 *86 μάλλον τοῦ πέλας 502, 2.
 *87 μέν—δέ 764.
 *87 χάριν 580.
 *88 οὐνεκα. 621, *Obs.* 2.

Medea.

- *— εὐνῆς §. 481.
 *— οὐ privative 738, *Obs.* 2.
 *89 ἔσω with gen. 526.
 *90 ἔχε 692.
 *91 πέλας 592, 1.
 *92 ταυρουμένην 554.
 *93 τοῖσδε 602, 3.
 *— παύσεται χρόλου 517.
 *96 πόνων 489.
 *97 πῶς ἄν. 427, 4.
 *99 δέ alone 767, *a.*
 *101 ἔγγυς with gen. 526.
 *106 ellipse of ἐστὶ. 376.
 *— δῆλον 804, 2.
 *111 ἔπαθον 548, *e.*, 552, *e.*
 *112 ὀδυρῶν 527.
 *114 opt. as wish 411, 418, *b.*
 *115 μοί 600, 2.
 *116 σοί 600, 2.
 *117 μετέχουσι. 535, and *Obs.* 1.
 *118 μή 814, *b.*
 *120 ὀλίγα 545, 3.
 *— κρατοῦντες 583.
 *121 μεταβάλλουσιν 636, *Obs.*
 *122 infin. 678.
 *— ἐπὶ 634, 3, *c.*
 *123 οὖν 737, 2.
 *— εἰ—μή 861, *Obs.* 2.
 *124 γέ 735.
 *— infin. after a wish 604.
 *125 infin. 669, 1.
 *126 μακρῶ 609.
 *127 βροτοῖσιν 598.
 *128 δύναται with acc. 548, *c.*, 578.
 *— θνατοῖς 599.
 *130 aor. 402, 1.
 *131 ἔκλινον with acc. 487, 3.
 *134 subject supplied 893.
 *135 ἐπὶ 633, 1.
 *143 φρένα 584.
 *146 θανάτῳ 605.
 *149 μέλπει. 566, 3.
 *151 κοίτας 498, *Obs.* 1.
 *153 λίσσου 548, *e.*, 566, 2.
 *154 εἰ. 861, *Obs.* 2.
 *156 κείνῳ 603.
 *— τόδε 549.
 *157 τόδε 548, *e.*, 568.
 *164 αὐτοῖς 604, 1.
 *165 γέ 735, 4.
 *166 ὦν 530.
 *168 ἐπιβοᾶται with acc. 566, 2.
 *171 οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως .. 817, *Obs.* 5.
 *173 πῶς ἄν 427, *Obs.* 3.
 *176 εἰ πως 877, *Obs.* 5.
 *— ὀργάν 573.
 *178 μήτοι 736, 4.
 *— neut. adj. 436, *γ.*
 *179 φίλοισιν 598.

Medea.

- *183 κακῶσαι with double acc. §. 545,
583-99.
184 εἰ. 814, *Obs.* 4.
187 δέργμα 548, *d.*, 554, *d.*
*188 ὁμῶσιν 587.
*190 οὐδέν 579, 2.
*— part. 697, *c.*
*191 opt. with ἄν 425, 2, *a.*
194 ἀκοάς 580, 1.
*201 βοᾶν 548, *d.*, 566, 2.
205 βοᾶ 583.
*208 Θίμυν 548, *c.*, 566, 2.
*211 ἐπὶ 635, *b.*
215 μέμψσθε with acc. 568
*— aor. conj. 420, 3.
— conj. 806, 1.
*216 ἀπό 620, 3, *d.*
*218 δύσκληιαν 576, 2.
220 ὅστις 819, 2, *β.*
221 ἡδυκμήνος 583, 2.
*222 μέν 766, 2.
*223 ἦρεσα 403, 1.
*224 πολίταις 601, 2.
*— ὑπό 639, 1, 2, *b.*
*225 μοί 600, 3.
*226 οἶχομαι 396.
*227 infin. 666, 1.
*228 ἐν φ. 622, 3, *d.*
*— infin. γινώσκειν καλῶς 666, 1.
864, 1.
*230 ind. 826, 4.
*231 φυτὸν 382, 1.
*233 dat. 609, 2.
*237 dat. 599, 4.
*— οἶόν τε. 755, 4.
*239 μή with part. 746, 2.
*240 ζυγυμένην attr. 591, 824, 11, 2.
— dat. 591.
*241 τάδε 548, *e.*, 563.
*243 εἰ δὲ μή 860, 5.
244 part. 685.
245 aor. 402, 1.
*— ᾄσῃς 531.
247 πρὸς 638, 111, 3, *c.*
248 βιόν 548, *b.*, 552, *b.*
249 ind. 802, 3, *b.*
— ἡμᾶς transposed. 898, 2.
249 δέ 767, 3, *c.*
249 κατά 629, 1.
*250 ἄν repeated. 432, *b.*
*— παρά 637, 111, 1, *b.*
*252 γάρ 786, *Obs.* 4.
256 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, *c. γ.*
258 μεθορμίσσασθαι 636, *Obs.*
259 future. 406, 4.
— infin. 663, 3.
*— οὖν 737.
*260 ἦν with conj. 854.
261 ἀντίτισσασθαι 585.

Medea.

- *263 τᾶλλα §. 579, 6.
*264 infin. 666.
*265 part. 694.
*266 ἔστιν 375, 3.
*268 τύχας 549, *c.*
271 acc. at beginning of sent. 581, 1.
272 εἶπον 403, 1.
*273 φυγάδα 375, 5, 439, 2.
*276 πρὶν ἄν 848.
276 aor. conj. 842, 6.
*278 δὴ 723, 1.
280 part. with ὅμως 697, *d.*
*281 ἕκαστι 621, *Obs.* 2.
*— γῆς 531.
283 noun transposed 898, 2.
— μοί 600, 2.
*— δράσῃς. 582, 583.
284 ζυμβάλλεται with gen. 535.
*285 κακῶν 493.
296 ἐκιδιδάσκεισθαι. 362, 6.
*297 ἥς attracted. 822.
*298 φθόνον 576, 2.
*300 οὐ 746, *Obs.* 2.
*301 δοκούντων 502, 2.
303 τύχης 535.
*304 τοῖς 601, 1.
*307 μοί 599, 1.
310 ἀλλά 774.
313 imper. and opt. 420, *Obs.* 1.
315 κρείσσονων 506.
*315 σιγησόμεσθα form. 321, 2.
316 λέγεις 566, 1.
— infin. 667, *Obs.* 3.
*317 pres. conj. 814, *Obs.* 2.
*320 ῥᾶν φυλάσσειν. 677.
321 λέγε with acc. 566, 1.
*325 οὐκ ἄν. 426, *Obs.* 1.
326 αἰδέσει 545, 583.
— ἀλλά 874, 4.
329 φιλτατον 381.
*331 ὅπως ἄν with conj. 828, 1, 2, 868, 3.
*334 πόνων 529, 1.
*336 ἀλλά 774, *Obs.* 2.
337 ὥς τοίκας. 869, 7.
*338 σοῦ 591, *Obs.* 3.
*— infin. 665.
*340 ἡμέραν. 577.
*344 σύ τοι 736, 2.
*346 εἰ. 804, 9.
*347 ζυμφορᾷ 591.
*349 δέ 767, 3, *d.*
349 πολλά 552, *f.*
*— δὴ 723.
*350 part. 683.
*352 article. 451, 2.
*355 ἐπὶ 635, 2, *b.*
*358 ἀχέων 489.
*360 κακῶν 531.

Medea.

- *366 *νυμφίους*..... §. 601, *Obs.* 2.
 *368 infin. with *ἄν*..... 429.
 *370 *χερούς*..... 608.
 *371 *τοσούτων*..... 442, *b.*
 *372 *ἔξόν*..... 700.
 *373 part..... 698, *b.*
 *374 *ἐχθρών*..... 534, *b.*
 *376 *αὐτοῖς*..... 601.
 *377 conjunctive..... 417.
 *380 *σιγῇ*..... 603, 2.
 *384 *εὐθείαν*..... 891, *Obs.* 2.
 *— ellipse of *ἐγχειρῶ*..... 895.
 386 *καὶ δὴ*..... 722, 3., 860, 8.
 *389 *ἦν* with conj. 854, 1.
 *392 *καὶ εἰ*..... 861, 2.
 *393 *τὸ καττερόν*..... 442, *b.*
 393 *πρός*..... 638, III. 1, *a.*
 *394 *μὰ τὴν δέσποιναν*..... 566, 2.
 *396 *μυχοῖς*..... 605.
 *398 predicative adj. 375, 5.
 *400 *μηδὲν*..... 579, 6.
 — *ὦν* attracted 822.
 403 *ὀφλείν* with acc..... 552, *c.*
 *404 dative..... 600, 1.
 *405 *ἀπὸ*..... 620, 3, *a.*
 *407 *ἐς*..... 625, 3, *a.*
 *412 *ἀνδράσι*..... 597.
 *421 *δοιδάν*..... 517.
 *422 *ἀπιστοσύναν*..... 566, 3.
 *424 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, *c.*
 *429 *γέννη*..... 601.
 *430 *εἰς*..... 545, 583.
 *440 local dative..... 605.
 *441 *σοί*..... 600, 3.
 *447 subst. transposed 898, 2.
 *449 part..... 697, *c.*
 *451 *μή* with conj..... 420, 3.
 *453 *κέρδος* predicate..... 375, 5.
 *— part..... 683.
 *454 gen. abs..... 696.
 *455 impft..... 398, 2.
 *456 *μαρίας*..... 517.
 *458 *φίλοις*..... 602, 3.
 *460 *ὥς* with conj..... 805, 2.
 *471 *μεγίστην νόσων*..... 442, *c.*
 *472 part..... 689.
 *474 *ψυχῇν*..... 585, 2.
 *476 *ὅσοι Ἕλληνων*..... 534, 442.
 *485 comparative 782, *b.*
 *488 *ὑπὸ*..... 639, 2, *a.*
 *491 *ἦν ἄν*..... 853, *c.*
 *— *λέχους*..... 498.
 493 *εἰ*..... 877, *b.*
 *495 *ἐύνοισθα* with part.... 682, 2.
 *496 *ἦς*..... 536.
 *— impft..... 402, 2.
 *498 *ἐλπιδῶν*..... 514.
 501 *ὁμῶς*..... 772.
 504 tmesis..... 643, *Obs.* 2.

Medea.

- *504 *οὖν*..... §. 737, 2.
 *505 demonst. omitted 817, 7.
 513 *φίλων*..... 529, 1.
 *515 infin. as subject..... 663.
 — acc. pronoun omitted .. 817, 4.
 516 *ὅς ἢ*..... 830, 1., 828, 1.
 *— *δὴ*..... 723, 2.
 *521 conj. with *ὅταν*..... 842, 1.
 *524 *κρασπέδοις*..... 603.
 *528 *θεῶν*..... 534, *b.*
 *530 infin..... 667.
 *— ind. after *λόγος ὥς*.. 802, 3, *b.*
 *534 *σωτηρίας*..... 501, *Obs.* 3.
 *— *μέντοι*..... 730, *a.*
 *536 *Ἑλλάδα*..... 439, 1.
 *539 aor..... 401.
 *541 *εἰ—ῥκεῖς*..... 856.
 — *σέθεν*..... 481.
 543 *μέλος*..... 566, 3.
 *545 *περί*..... 632, 1, 2, *a.*
 *547 *ᾠνειδίσας* with acc.... 566, 2.
 548 *μέν*..... 766, 1.
 *— part..... 684.
 551 *χθονός*..... 530.
 553 *εὐρημα*..... 576, 2.
 *559 *τὸ μέγιστον*..... 579, 6.
 *560 *ὅτι* with ind..... 802, 8.
 *563 dative..... 598.
 *565 *σοί*..... 598.
 *— *παίδων*..... 529.
 *566 dative..... 608.
 *560 *μῶν*..... 873, 5.
 *568 *εἰ* with opt.... 852, 1, *b.*, 855.
 *572 *πολεμώματα*..... 375, 5.
 *573 *χρῆν*.... 858, 3, and *Obs.* 3.
 *577 *παρά*..... 637, III. 1, *c.*
 *579 *πολλά*..... 579, 6.
 *— *πολλοῖς*..... 601.
 580 *ἐμοί*..... 600, 4.
 *— *ὅστις*..... 817, 7.
 581 *ζημίαν*..... 552, *b.*
 *586 *ἦσθα*..... 190, *Obs.* 2.
 *— *εἰ* with ind..... 856.
 588 *λόγῳ*..... 596, 2.
 *— *μοί*..... 600, 2.
 *— *οὖν*..... 737, 2.
 *592 *σοί*..... 600, 1.
 597 *ἔρυμα*..... 380, 1.
 *— *δώμασιν*..... 598, *Obs.*
 *599 opt..... 831, 4, *b.*
 601 imper..... 420, *Obs.* 1.
 605 *αἰτιῶ*..... 583.
 607 *ἀράς*..... 566, 2.
 *608 *γέ*..... 735, 10.
 *609 *τὰ πλείονα*..... 454, 3.
 *— *σοί*..... 601.
 *— *κρινούμαι*..... 568, 583.
 610 *ῥ*..... 849, 2.
 *611 *χρημάτων*..... 483, *Obs.* 4.

Medea.

612 ellipse of εἰμί.....	§. 376, c.
*614 μή with part.....	746, 2.
*615 ἀμείνονα.....	576, 2.
618 sing.....	384.
*620 πάντα.....	573, Obs. 2.
*630 εἰ ἔλθαι.....	855.
*639 ἐπὶ.....	634, 3, c.
*641 λέγει.....	568.
*649 μόχθων.....	534.
651 infin.....	663, a.
*— γὰς.....	529, cf. 583, 161.
659 ind.....	831, 4, γ.
*661 ἀνοιξάντα.....	675, b.
*664 infin.....	666.
*— prep. in comp.	641, 2, b.
668 εὐτάλης.....	559.
*669 subst. transposed	898, 2.
*670 βίον.....	552, d.
*671 τύχη.....	607.
*673 εὐνῆς.....	529, Obs. 2.
*674 τί δῆτα.....	725, 2.
675 compar. with infin....	783, i.
*— κατά.....	629, 3, b.
*— ὥστε omitted....	863, Obs. 6.
*681 πρὶν ἄν.....	848.
686 τριβίων.....	581, 3.
*688 ἀλλά.....	774.
*690 πάντων.....	534.
*694 ἐπὶ.....	634, 1, δ.
695 ἢ γάρ.....	873, 1.
*696 gender.....	391, c.
*702 γῆς.....	505.
703 impft.....	398, 4.
704 πρὸς.....	640, 2.
707 ἐπήνεσα.....	403, 1.
708 dative.....	605, 4.
*709 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 3, d.
714 οὕτως.....	869, 1.
716 εὐρημα.....	576, 2.
*717 part.....	688.
*721 γονάς.....	566, 2.
*722 ἐς.....	625, 3, c.
*723 gen. abs.....	697, b.
*— χθόνα.....	559.
*724 σοῦ.....	496.
*727 ἔαν with conj.....	854.
*728 οὐ μή.....	748.
*730 ξείνοισ.....	600, 1.
*731 εἰ with opt.....	855.
*735 ζυγίς.....	697, c.
736 μεθεῖο.....	362, 5.
*737 θεῶν ἀνώμοτος ..	529, Obs. 3.
*739 opt. with ἄν ..	425, 1, and a.
*744 ἔχοντα.....	675, b.
*745 θεούς.....	566, 1.
*746 πῆδον.....	566, 2.
*749 αὐτός.....	672.
753 δ.....	822, Obs. 5.
*754 μή with part.....	746, 2.

Medea.

757 πόλιν.....	§. 559.
758 δ.....	822, Obs. 7.
*763 παρὰ.....	637, II. 2.
*765 ἐχθρῶν.....	504.
*768 ἦ.....	605, Obs. 1.
777 ind. and infin. ἔχειν ..	804, 6.
782 infin.....	667, Obs. 4.
785 infin.....	665, 2.
*787 ἄν with conj.....	854.
*781 ᾤμωξα.....	403, 1.
*— οἶον.....	804, 10.
805 νύμφης.....	483, b.
*808 τρόπου.....	518.
812 νόμοις.....	596, 1.
813 μή omitted.....	749, Obs.
815 πάσχουσιν.....	675.
*818 opt. with ἄν.....	425, 1.
*822 conj.....	420, 3.
*823 δεσπότηας.....	596, 1.
*826 χάρας.....	491.
*828 σοφίαν.....	574.
*834 inf. with λέγουσι.....	676.
*835 ῥόδς.....	570.
*839 κατακνέυσαι. 641, cf. 629, 1. b.	
*847 φίλων πόμπιμος.....	542.
*850 μετά.....	636.
*853 πάντες.....	390, c.
859 ἦτις.....	816, 7.
*866 ἦκω.....	396.
*— καὶ γάρ.....	786, Obs. 8.
*868 χρήμα.....	551, c.
*871 νῆν.....	611.
*872 διὰ.....	626, 3, a.
*— ἐμνητῇ.....	590.
874 dative.....	601.
*876 ἡμῖν.....	596, 1.
*883 part.....	683.
*886 βουλευμάτων.....	531.
*888 νύμφην.....	549, c.
889 ἐσμεν, οἷον ἐσμεν	835, 1.
*890 κακοῖς.....	594.
*— χρή.....	858, Obs. 4.
*899 λάβεσθε with gen.....	536.
*905 ὄψιν for ὄμματα.....	353.
*908 ἐκεῖνα.....	566, 2.
910 part. .. 710, c. cf. 696, Obs. 3.	
*— πόσει.....	600, 1.
*914 ὑμῶν.....	496, Obs. 4.
917 πρῶτα.....	382, 1.
922 αὐτῇ.....	476, a.
*925 περὶ.....	632, 1, 2.
*927 λόγοις.....	593.
928 θῆλυ.....	381.
*931 εἰ.....	814, Obs. 4.
*932 ἐμοῖς.....	652, Obs. 6.
*933 τῶν.....	515.
936 σοί.....	602, 3.
*939 ὅπως ἄν.....	810.
*940 infin.....	665.

Medea.

- 941 οὐκ οὐδ' ἄν §. 431, *Obs.* 2.
 946 πόνου 535.
 952 ἔν 552, e.
 955 δίδωσιν pres. 395, 1.
 960 σπασίειν πέπλων 529, 1.
 *961 ellipse of verb 895.
 *962 λόγου 517.
 *964 μὴ μοι σύ 897.
 965 λόγου 502, 2.
 — βροτοῖς 600, 1.
 *966 κείνης 518.
 *967 φυγᾶς 574.
 968 ψυχῆς 520.
 *974 ὡς τάχιστα 870, *Obs.* 4.
 *1000 σοί 600, 2.
 *1002 φυγῆς 531.
 *1006 dative 594, 2.
 1010 δόξης 514.
 1011 οἱ ἡγγεῖλας 835, 1.
 1012 τί δὴ 872, 2, d.
 1014 verb .. 392, *Obs.* 1., cf. 393, 2.
 *1015 καίτοι 359, 3.
 *1017 τέκνων 530.
 *1019 δωμάτων 526.
 *1020 κατὰ 629, 1, d.
 1020 person of verb .. 392, *Obs.* 1.
 *1021 σφῶν 597.
 * — δὴ 722, 2.
 *1025 σφῶν 491.
 1028 ἀσθαδίας 489.
 *1035 ἀνδρῶποισι.. 600, 1, cf. 605, 2.
 1041 γελῶν 549, a.
 *1044 οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην 427.
 *1046 κακοῖς 607.
 1047 κακά 576, 2.
 1048 sing. verb 385, *Obs.* 1.
 *1049 γέλωτα 552, b.
 *1051 τολμητέον .. 613, and *Obs.* 6.
 * — κάκης 489, 495.
 *1052 infin. with τό 679.
 *1052 infin. 664.
 *1053 μὴ 743, 2.
 1057 φέισαι 531, *Obs.* 2.
 *1059 παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.
 — μά οὐ 733.
 1060 inf. act. 667, *Obs.* 4.
 1067 ὁδόν 558, 1.
 1084 ἀλλὰ γάρ 786, *Obs.* 4.
 *1090 τούτους ellipse 817, 7.
 *1090 βροτῶν 534.
 — μηδὲ with ind. 743, 2.
 *1091 μὴ δέ = καὶ μὴ 776, 6.
 *1092 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 *1093 γειναιμένον 502, 1., 504.
 *1098 subst. sentence 817, 4, d.
 *1100 χρόνον 577.
 *1101 ὅπως 814, *Obs.* 5.
 *1103 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
 *1107 δαί δὴ 860, 8.

Medea.

- *1112 πρὸς §. 638, II. 3.
 1129 ὀρθά 551, f.
 *1130 ἦτις 816, 7.
 *1135 opt. 853, b.
 1136 τέκνων γονή 442, d.
 1143 ἐσπόμεν 559.
 *1149 εἰσόδους 549.
 1150 impft. 398, 2.
 *1151 οὐ μὴ 748.
 1153 οὐσπερ ἄν 895, 2., 430, 1.
 *1157 πάντα 567.
 *1164 ἄβρόν 556, e.
 *1155 ἐμὴν χάριν 580, 1.
 *1165 δάροις 607.
 1167 θέαμα 575.
 *1169 κάλα 579, 1., 545, 5.
 *1170 infin. 863, b.
 *1173 πρίν 848, 3.
 *1176 ἀλολυγῆς 642, *Obs.* 5.
 *1182 τερμόνων 536.
 — ἀνθήπτετο 398, 3.
 *1183 ἐξ 621, 2.
 1184 δεινόν 566, 4.
 *1201 dative 603.
 1209 τύμβον 353, 1.
 * — σέθεν 529, 481, *Obs.* 2.
 *1217 ἐσπάρασσε 855, b., 858, 1.
 *1222 μοί 600, 2.
 — λόγου 530, 1.
 1228 θηγῶν 534.
 *1230 ἂν οὐ 430, 1.
 1238 ἄγουσαν 675, b.
 *1243 μὴ with infin. 749, 1.
 *1248 λαβοῦ 515.
 1256 infin. as subj. 676.
 *1260 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
 1271 ποί φύγω 417, 427, 3.
 *1273 ἀκούεις with acc. 487, 1.
 1275 παρέλθω 417.
 1276 ἀρῆξαι 596, *Obs.* 1.
 *1278 ἀρκυνων 526.
 *1281 μοίρα 603, 2.
 *1282 δὴ 723, 1.
 *1290 σὺν 737.
 *1292 βροτοῖς 589, 2.
 *1294 ἀρα 873, 2.
 *1296 γῆς 526.
 1296 σφέ νιν 654, 1, d.
 *1298 future 406, 5.
 * — εἰ μὴ 860, 6.
 *1302 οὐτοὶ omitted 817, 2.
 1307 λόγους 566, 1.
 1310 λέξεις fut. 406, 5.
 1311 ὡς ὄντων 702.
 *1315 ὡς ἴδω 810, 3.
 *1316 τίσσωμαι 585.
 * — φόνου 501.
 1323 double superl. 139, 2.
 *1336 ἐκ 530, *Obs.* 4.

Medea.

- 1340 impft. §. 827, *b*.
 * — *ὄν* 502, *i*.
 1343 comparative 781, *d*.
 * 1348 *λέκτρων* 491.
 * 1351 *μακράν* 891, *Obs. 2*.
 * 1353 *ἔμοῦ* 601, *i*.
 * 1369 *γέ* 735, *5*.
 * 1387 *κάρα* 584, *2*.
 * 1399 transpos. of subst. . . 898, *i*. *a*.
 * 1413 *ὄφελον* 418, *Obs. 1*., 856, *Obs. 2*.

Orestes.

- 4 *τύχας* 566, *2*.
 22 *μέν* 765, *6*, *a*.
 * 28 *κατηγορεῖν* 629, *Obs*.
 35 *ὁ δέ* 655, *6*., *Obs. 2*.
 41 *ὄντε—οὐ* 775, *c*.
 — *ὄν* causal gen. 481, *i*.
 52 *ὥστε* . . 665, *Obs.*, 863, *Obs. 4*.
 * 58 *μεθ' ἡμέραν* 636, *III. 2*.
 63 subst. trans.—*ταύτη*. 824, *II. c*.
 70 *ἄπορον χρήμα*. . . 381, *Obs. 4*.
 * 74 *ἔφν* 392, *Obs. 1*.
 77 *καίτοι* 772, *i*.
 79 *ὅπως ἐπλευσα* 835, *i*.
 * 91 *ὥστε* with indic. 863.
 100 *μέν* omitted 767, *2*.
 * 128 *παρά* 637, *III. 1*, *c*.
 * 164 *φόνον* 568.
 * 170 *οὐχ εἰδίξεις*. 413, *3*.
 * 172 *μεθεμένα* . . 365, *5*, and *Obs. 4*.
 192 *τέ—δέ* 754, *5*.
 206 *βίοντον* 552, *d*.
 * 210 *τῷ παρεμένῳ* 436, *γ*.
 — dative 607.
 * 210 dative 607, *2*.
 225 interchange of cases 440.
 * 228 *μέλῃ* 545, *5*.
 232 *δυσάρεστον*. 381.
 259 infin. 664.
 263 *μή* omitted. 749, *Obs*.
 276 *αἰτιάσθε* 583.
 279 *ἐκ*. 621, *2*.
 286 *ἐπάρas*. 641, *β*.
 323 *τινυμεναι*. 585.
 340 ellipse of *ἐστί*. 376, *a*.
 363 *ναυτιλοισι* 597, *Obs. 1*.
 380 *ὅδε* 655, *i*.
 401 *πότε* at end of sent. 872, *Obs. 1*.
 * 404 *νυκτός*. 523.
 407 *τάδε*. 552, *e*.
 412 *διωγμῶν* 489.
 413 *δεινά* 383.
 415 *θάναντον* 566, *i*.
 418 *ὅ τι*. 826, *4*.
 424 *μέν* omitted. 767, *2*.
 425 *πατρός*. 500, *Obs. 3*.
 428 ellipse of *τινά*. 373, *5*.
 432 *Τροίας* . . 499, *Obs. 2*., 464, *3*.
 436 *ὦν* 487, *4*.

Orestes.

- 440 *οἴσεται* §. 364, *6*, *a*.
 450 *μετάδος* with gen. 535.
 452 *πόνων* 536.
 454 *μέν* omitted. 767, *2*.
 * 473 *ἦκοι*. 802, *7*, *b*.
 * 474 *πρός* 646, *2*.
 491 *σοφίας ἀγών* 464, *3*.
 497 *θυγατρός*. 483, *Obs. 3*.
 499 *ἔργον* 580, *2*.
 500 *μέν—τέ* 765, *7*, *a*.
 503 *νόμου* 536.
 508 opt. and ind. inter. 855, *Obs. 8*.
 523 *ἀμυνῶ* . . . 596, *i*, and *Obs. 1*.
 541 *ἐς* 579, *Obs*.
 * 543 *μή* with ind. 742, *2*.
 * 548 *λόγοισιν* 605, *4*.
 549 *ἡμῖν*. 599, *2*.
 556 infin. 665.
 564 *ἐφ' οἷς—ὥς*. 835, *2*.
 566 *εἰ ἤξουσιν* 853, *c*.
 569 *ἦν ἄν* 853, *c*.
 * 587 *μητροκτόνος* accent . . . 50, *5*.
 594 *τούτῃ* 824, *i*.
 598 *ἄν* 427, *3*.
 602 relative sentence . . . 817, *7*.
 * 616 *τεκούσῃ* 601, *i*.
 622 *σοὶ δέ* 479, *5*, *β*.
 622 *πρός*. 640, *2*.
 * 624 *ἐναντίον* 580, *2*.
 646 *ἀδικῶ* 860, *8*.
 * 666 *φίλοισιν*. 596, *i*.
 673 *τάδε*. 566, *2*.
 680 part. with *ὅμως* 607, *d*.
 * 687 *τὸ δύνασθαι*. 678, *b*.
 * 706 *τῷ λαῶν* 456, *c*.
 727 *ὅψιν* 580, *i*.
 728 comparative 780.
 736 *μέ* enclitic. 652, *Obs. 2*.
 737 *γίγνεσθαι* with gen. . . 483, *b*.
 742 *ἐκείνην* supplied. 806.
 746 part. 687.
 751 *θυγατέρος* 490.
 757 *διὰ* 627, *i*.
 772 *δεινόν* 381.
 792 *ἀνδρός*. 536.
 794 *φίλοις*. 602, *3*.
 796 *ὥς τί δὴ τότε* 882, *i*.
 801 *ἔχλου* 496.
 804 *τοῦτ' ἐκείνο*. 655, *8*.
 * 805 conj. without *ἄν*. 830, *i*.
 812 *ἔρις ἀρνός* 464, *3*.
 825 *ἀμφί* 631, *II. 2*.
 836 *φόνῳ* 608, *Obs. 1*.
 * 842 *ἀμοιβάν* 580, *i*.
 851 *κείμεν*. 647, *Obs*.
 854 adj. transposed. . . 824, *II. 3*.
 * 860 *ἐξετηκόμην γόοις*. 460, *2*.
 871 *ἄκραν*. 548, *c*., 556, *c*.

Orestes.

- 879 ὄφελον §. 856, *Ods.* 2.
 890 πατέρα 548, c., 550, b.
 *892 optative 802, 4.
 920 οἶπερ 819, 2, a.
 924 πατρί 596, 1.
 956 τρίποδα 548, b., 556, b.
 960 κατάρχομαι 513, *Ods.*
 962 ἄταν 580, 3.
 981 ἐστὶ omitted 376, a.
 982 μέσον 580, 1.
 — χθονός 518, 2.
 *983 αἰωρήμασι 603, 2., 548, *Ods.* 8.
 *— ἀλυσσεῖσι 608.
 984 δῖναισι .. 603, 2., 548, *Ods.* 6.
 *988 διῶγμα πάλων.. 435, c., 442, e.
 991 Μυρτίλου φόνον 442, e.
 997 ποιμνίοισι 592.
 1021 πρόσσφιν 583, 65.
 1029 ἦβης 489.
 1037 κτεῖνε supplied 895.
 *1041 ξίφους 529.
 1043 ὄνησιν 548, b., 549.
 1053 τεχνάσματα 382, 2.
 *1060 ὅπως 812, 2.
 1065 σὺ δέ 479, 5, β.
 1082 ὄνομα ὀμιλίας 442, e.
 *1102 τιμωρήσομαι 585.
 1105 λυπὴν 580, 2.
 1115 πρὸς 638, III. 3, f.
 1124 ἀγῶνα 563.
 1132 ἀν ἦν 855, c. a.
 1135 ὦν 819, 1.
 *1146 διά 627, II. 3, b.
 1152 ᾗ omitted 777, 4.
 1153 infin. 667, *Ods.* 3.
 *— dat. γυναιξίν 600, 1.
 1157 ἀντάλλαγμα with gen. 520, *Ods.* 1.
 1178 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
 1184 subst. transposed, 824, II. 2, b.
 *1190 φίλοις 597, *Ods.* 1.
 *1200 πόλυσ 716, c.
 *1211 χρόνου 523.
 1213 part. 689.
 *1218 πρὶν without ἀν 841, 4.
 — φύλασσε πρὶν with conj. 848, *Ods.* 3.
 1246 position of & 479, 3.
 1248 αὐδάν 548, b., 566, 3.
 1251 τρίβον 548, c., 556, c.
 *1256 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
 *1320 δῆθεν 727, 2, a.
 1322 χάρις 570.
 *1325 δωματων 524.
 — βοήν 548, c., 575.
 1327 compar. νεώτερον 784.
 1330 ἐς 646, 1.
 *1344 διώκω πόδα 558, 2.
 1357 πρὶν without ἀν 841, 4.

Orestes.

- 1384 στένω §. 545., 583.
 *1407 προνοίας 530.
 1433 πέδω 592, 1.
 *1447 ἀλλ' αἰεί 774, *Ods.* 1.
 *1452 τί συμφορᾶς 534.
 1457 ἀμφί 631, 1, 1.
 1461 γυναικός 525.
 1467 κτύπησε 545., 583.
 1470 ἀρβύλαν 558, 2.
 1486 nom. part. 708, 2, γ.
 1488 προβολάν 580, 2.
 *1494 ἐπὶ 646, 2.
 1505 ποδί 603.
 1517 ψυχὴν 548, c., 566, 2.
 1519 φόνον 555, c.
 1522 κακῶν 531.
 1539 πότερον omitted.. 875, *Ods.* 1., 880, i.
 1567 οὔτος 476, a.
 1586 ἀπαίρει 545., 583, 9.
 1629 subst. attracted 824, 1, 1.
 1643 σέ δέ 479, 5.
 1644 μητρόκτονος 435, *Ods.*
 *1673 ζηλώ 498, *Ods.* 3.
 1675 σοὶ δέ 479, 5, β.

Phæniassæ.

- 5 ἐφήκας 404.
 12 τοῦτο 373, 4.
 17 dative 605, 2.
 19 παῖδα 569, 2.
 30 enallage of cases 440.
 31 πείθει 395, 2.
 40 τυράννοις 599, 2.
 42 τέοντας 584, 1.
 67 ἀράς 548, a., 566, 2.
 69 dual and plural 387, 2.
 81 λύσουσα 398, 2.
 *82 παιδί 592, 1.
 *— πρὶν 848.
 88 οἰκοῖς 605, 2.
 *91 ἱκεσίαισι 607.
 93 μή 814, a. and *Ods.* 2.
 96 τέ 754, 8.
 *100 κλίμακα 558, 1.
 103 γεραίαν 893, b.
 141 τάδε 487, 3., 575.
 181 προσβάσεις .. 548, c., 551, 1, c.
 192 δουλοσύναν 548, c., 563.
 *201 λέγειν 545., 583.
 207 κατενάσθην (κατενάσθη Dind.) 813.
 209 περιρρύντων 356, *Ods.*
 213 κελαδῆμα 580, 3.
 *224 δεῦσαι infin. 669, 1.
 *— χλιδάν 580, 1.
 227 σέλας 548, b., 555, b.
 *241 αἶμα 548, b., 555, b.
 262 διά 627, 1, 3, b.

Phæmisæ.

- *263 μή §. 814, and *Ods.* 1.
 267 χείρα 584, 2.
 293 προσπίττω 583.
 *308 παρηΐδων ἄρεγμα 435, c.
 *312 conj. delib. 417.
 314 περιχορεύουσα ἄδονάν. . . 556, c.
 316 χαρμονάν. 501, *Ods.* 6.
 324 φαρῖων 529, *Ods.* 2.
 334 ἀράς. 566, 4.
 343 enallage of cases 440.
 *371 ἄλγος 580, 2.
 415 δέ. 767, 3, c.
 *477 κύκλον. 577.
 478 αὐτός 863, *Ods.* 5.
 490 δ. 576, 2.
 497 ἐμοί 658., 899, 8.
 519 μεθήσμαι 362, 5.
 *520 παρόν 700.
 524 περί. 632, 1, 2.
 *532 μή σύ γε 897.
 555 χρήματα 576, 1.
 601 ἀπαιτώ 583.
 610 πρός 640, 2.
 *618 μοί 598.
 621 ἱστορεῖς 583.
 *640 πέσημα 548, b., 556.
 673 γῆ 590.
 *674 αἵματος. . . 540, *Ods.*, 480, 7.
 695 καίτοι 772, 1.
 709 νεώτερον position, 872, *Ods.* 1.
 712 ἐξοιστέον. 613, *Ods.* 5.
 727 ἐνδυστυχήσαι. 677, *Ods.*
 759 μέλεισθαι. 496, *Ods.* 2.
 763 ἀμαθίαν 552, c.
 772 ἐμεμφάμην. 548, c., 568.
 788 κατά. 629, 3, a.
 *790 αἵματι. 586, β., 604, 1.
 *791 κῶμον. 548, b., 556, b.
 *792 ὑπό 639, 11, 2, b.
 *794 ἐπιπνεύσας. 641, 2, β.
 *799 βασιλεύσιν 601.
 806 εἰδ' ἄφελε, supplied 895.
 *842 ἄστεως. 513.
 873 θεούς 548, *Ods.* 1.
 *935 τιμωρεῖ 596, 1, and *Ods.*
 941 παῖς transposed. 824, 11, 2.
 *1010 ἐς. 646, 1.
 *1041 optative 843, 2.
 *1046 ἀσμένους 599, 3.
 *1149 κῆρας. 585, 2.
 *1155 πῦρ. 548, c., 566, 2.
 *1201 εἴην. 853, *Ods.*
 1231 οἶκον. 576, 1.
 1288 double interrog. 883, 1.
 1299 αἰμάζετον. 388, 1.
 1324 ἐπί 635, 3, a.
 *1336 φρομίους. 603, 2.
 1343 part. 683.
 1344 plur. verb 385, *Ods.* 3, β.

Phæmisæ.

- 1351 λευκοπήχεις. . §. 455, a., 586, β.
 — verb supplied. 895, *Ods.* 1.
 *1379 δρόμημα. 556, b., 548, b.
 *1381 γενειάδας. 579, 2.
 *1408 ὁμιλία. 603, 1.
 1412 κῶλον 558, 2.
 *1425 κακῶν. 480, 2, 1., 488.
 1430 τετραμένους σφαγὰς 583.
 *1450 καὶ εἰ 861.
 1486 ἄβρά 442, *Ods.*
 *1491 στολὶς τρυφᾶς .. 435, c., 518, *Ods.* 2.
 1496 φονῆ 604, 1.
 1513 ἄχεα. 563.
 1516 ἀμφί 631, 11, 1.
 1519 αἰλιων. 580.
 1535 ζῶν. 552, d.
 1549 θεραπεύμασιν ἐμόχθει. . 360, 2.
 1572 ἐνυάλιον 564.
 1574 τραύμασιν αἵματος 518, 3.
 1617 γέ 880, c.
 1624 οὐδέποτε 697, c.
 *1645 ἐπί. 634, 11, β.
 1675 ἄρα. 789, *Ods.*
 *1683 αἰνῶ with gen. 495.
 1720 pres. and aor. 405, *Ods.* 1.
 — μοί 598.

Rhesus.

- 56 ἐνόςφισας. 545, 1., 583.
 129 μαθόντες with gen. 487.
 289 δρυμόν 557, 1., 559.
 *— νυκτός. 523.
 308 φόβον. 548, c., 566, 3.
 339 τέ—καὶ 758, 1.
 419 ἄμυστον. 548, c., 583, 49.
 428 νόστον. 558, 1.
 504 κακά 545, c., 566, 2.
 537 φυλακῆν 545, 3.
 547 κοίτας. 548, c., 556, b.
 571 τοί 736, 1.
 625 τρίβων. 581, 3.
 719 ἔβαζε 583.
 740 κοῖτον 556, c.
 805 οὐ 745, *Ods.* 2.
 819 τὸ μηδέν 381, *Ods.* 3.
 928 οὐ 738, *Ods.* 2.

Supplices.

- 3 μέ 652, *Ods.* 2.
 12 τέκνων οὐς 819, 1.
 23 agreement of adj. . 391, *Ods.* 1.
 82 ἀπαυστος. 529, 1.
 120 present part. 398, 2.
 144 ξυνῆψε 393, 1.
 148 ῥύσιος with dat. 602, 3.
 161 εὐνυχίαν 548, c., 560, 1.
 317 πόνον. 548, b., 563.
 330 βαλεῖν 560., 583.

Supplices.

- 345 πόνον §. 563.
 427 ἀγῶνα 548, a., 563.
 478 ἀμείλην 548, c., 583.
 548 φόβους 548, b., 550, a.
 577 πολλά 548, c., 563.
 657 τεταγμένους 545, 3., 583.
 732 θεούς 548, c., 551, 2.
 798 στεναγμόν 556, 1., 583, 27.
 848 πολέμιον 501, *Obs.* 3.
 867 ὧν 819, 2, a.
 987 πέτραι 548, c., 556, c.
 1045 ἦδε 655, 1.
 *1047 αἰώρημα 548, d., 556.
 1060 νίκην 548, a., 564.
 1078 μεταλαχες 535, *Obs.* 1.
 1125 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, c.
 1161 ἔπος 548, c., 575.
 1177 δέδρακας 583.

Troades.

- 70 οἷδ' ἡνίκα 804, 8.
 98 ἀνα 640, 2.
 148 ἐξάρξω 548, d., 516, *Obs.*
 210 μὴ γὰρ δὴ 897.
 234 ἦδη 719, 4, b.
 335 βοάσατε 583.
 354 dative .. 520, *Obs.* 2., 609, 2.
 357 γαμεί 545, 1., 583.
 372 τέκνων 499, *Obs.* 2.
 384 τῆσχαρά 548, d., 566, 3.
 400 ὅστις 816, 4.
 519 οὐράνια 548, f., 566, 3.
 535 δώσων gender 379, *Obs.* 1.
 564 interchange of subst. 440.
 615 ἔτερα 548, e., 552, e.
 631 μὴ 745.
 650 νικᾶν 548, e.
 662 αὐτὴν 656, *Obs.* 5.
 697 opt. with ἄν 808.
 718 infin. 664.
 735 τιμηθεῖς gender 379, a.
 750 πῆδημα 548, c., 556, c.
 767 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 818 περί 632, 1. 1.
 924 ἔκρινε 583.
 945 ἐρήσομαι 583.
 1034 τίσαι 585.
 1173 κρατός 522, *Obs.* 3.
 ——— ἔκειρε 583.
 *1175 βόστρουχον transpos. 824, II. 2.
 1188 ἐκείνοι 655, 8.
 1203 pres. inf. for fut. 397, a.
 1210 hyperbaton 904, *Obs.* 4.
 1221 ὅσα 389.
 1313 ἄρας 529, 1.

HERODOTUS.

Chap.

Book I.

- *1, 3 ἀπασι §. 504, *Obs.*, 609, 1.
 — 3 position of genitive 459, 2.
 *— 5 φορτίαν 533, 3.
 *2 2 εἶσαν ἄν 425, 1.
 — 3 καὶ 761, 3.
 — 4 τὸν Κόλχον 354, 2.
 3, 1 διδόναι infin. and orat. obliq. 889, b.
 — 3 ἀπαιτεῶντων ellipse of αὐτῶν 696, *Obs.* 3.
 *4, 2 ὄρην τινός 496, *Obs.* 2.
 5, 3 position of gen. and article, 459, 2.
 8, 3 ὅκως 666, *Obs.*, 812, 2.
 *— 4 λόγον 566, 1., 548, a.
 9, 6 κατὰ 628, 1.
 *— 4 μετὰ ἐμὲ ἐσελθόντα 696, *Obs.* 4.
 — 5 ἡσυχίην 629, 3.
 — 1 γίνηται 806, 2.
 *— 2 λόγον 548, c., 560.
 *— 4 θύρης 526.
 *— 5 ἐσόδου 526.
 *— 5 κατὰ 629, 3, e.
 *— 6 ὅπως μὴ 811.
 11, 1 οικετίων 534.
 — 1 ἐγεγόνεε 840.
 — 2 opt. 843, 2.
 — 3 ὀκοτέρην 558, 1.
 — 3 λοιποῦ 523.
 — 3 αἶρεσιν 548, b., 568.
 — 4 γε 735, 2.
 — 6 οὐκων 752, 3.
 — 7 ἀκούσω 417.
 12, 1 μετίετο form 284.
 — 3 κατὰ 629, II. 2.
 13, 1 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 *— 2 δὴ 722, d.
 — 4 Ἡρακλείδῃσι 597, *Obs.* 1.
 — 5 πρὶν 848, 3.
 14, 3 ὅσα πλείστα 823, *Obs.* 7.
 — 3 οἱ 597.
 — 3 πάρεξ 640, 3.
 — 4 σταθμόν 578.
 — 4 dative 599, 1.
 *— 6 ἐς 646.
 *— 7 ἐπωθυμίην .. 548, c., 583, 100.
 *— 7 ἐπὶ 633, 3, b.
 *15, 2 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 *16, 1 ἔτεα 548, g., 577.
 *— 1 ἐνός 529.
 17, 3 ὑπό 639, I. 2, d.
 — 4 ἀπικοιτο 843, 2.
 — 4 ὅκως 805.
 *18, 2 τῶν 534.

a The references are made to Gaisford's edition: the first figure refers to the chapter, the second to the section.

Chap.	Book I.
18, 4	ὅτι μή §. 743, 2.
*19, 1	ἀψατο 536.
*2	ἐπικλῆσιν 579.
*4	πέμψαντα 675, 6.
— 5	πρὶν ἢ without ἄν 841, 5.
*20, 2	ὅπως ἄν 810.
21, 1	εἰς 646, 4, a.
*2	μέλλοι 802, 8.
*3	ἐπεάν 841, 3.
*22, 1	δὴ 722, 2.
*2	δὴ 721, 1.
*3	ἦκουε with gen. 487.
— 4	ἐπ' ὧτε 867, 2.
— 4	τέ—τέ 754, 4.
*23, 1	Κορίνθου 502, 505.
— 2	οὐδενός 502, 3.
— 2	τῶν attracted 822, 1.
*24, 1	παρά 637, II.
*1	χρήματα 548, c., 576, 2.
— 5	ταχίστην 891, Obs. 2.
— 5	πειθεῖν inf. in or. obl. . . . 889.
*6	δοκέοι 884, 3.
*6	δείσαι 664.
*7	γάρ 786, Obs. 3.
*7	εἰ 804, 9.
*8	σκευήν 548, b., 583, 91.
*8	ἐωντόν 563, 2.
*11	ἀνακῶς ἔχειν with gen. . . 496.
*12	εἴη 802, 884.
*13	ἔχων 696, Obs. 7.
25, 2	διὰ 627, I. 3, 9.
*26, 1	ἡλικίην 579, 4.
— 3	εἰπ. ἔστι—στάδιοι 386, 2.
27, 2	εἴη 802.
28, 1	δέ—δέ 767, e.
29, 2	conj. after historic tense, 797, 4., 806, 2., 887.
*2	ἔτεα 578.
*3	τοὺς ἄν 428., 828, 4.
*3	θῆται 887.
*30, 1	παρά 637, III. 1, a.
— 1	καὶ δὴ καί 724, 1.
— 5	εἰ τινα 883, 1.
*8	βίου εὐ ἤκοντι 528.
*8	ὥς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν 869, 5.
*10	αὐτοῦ τῆπερ 655, 5.
*31, 1	ἴδοι 802.
*1	γούν 735, 8.
*1	δευτερεῖα 548, c., 576, 2.
— 3	σφί dat. comm. 597, Obs. 1.
— 4	σταδίους 548, 9., 579.
*5	ὥς εἴη 802, 3.
— 7	οἶων 804, 10.
*9	ἔσχοντο 365, 2.
— 9	ποιησάμενοι 362, 6.
32, 1	δέ 874, 5.
— 1	τὸ μηδέν 745, Obs. 4.
— 2	μὴ ἐθέλει 743, 2.
*4	μὴ γινομένου 746, 2.

Chap.	Book I.
*32, 4	παρά §. 637, III. 2.
— 6	συμφορῇ 382, 1.
*7	πρὶν ἄν 848.
— 8	infin. after τύχη 669, 1.
— 8	ἐστί ind. in apodosis. . . . 855, b.
*9	προέχει 504, and Obs. 1.
— 12	infin. ἐπισχέειν 671, c.
*13	ἢ ἄν 428.
*15	οὗτός ἐστι δίκαιος 677.
— 15	παρ' ἐμοί 637, II. 2.
— 19	μὲν δὴ 721, 1.
33, 1	ὅς 836, 3.
34, 1	μετὰ Σολῶνα οἰχόμενον. . 636, III. 2.
— 1	ἐωυτόν 673, 1.
*1	ὥς εἰκάσαι 864, 1.
*4	Ἄτυν transposed. 898, 2.
*5	μὴ with aor. conj. 814, Obs. 2.
*35, 1	χείρας 579, 2.
— 1	γένεος 518.
— 2	κατὰ νόμους 629, 3, a.
*2	καθαρσίῳ 512, 1.
*3	Λυδοῖσι 605.
*3	Φρυγίης 527.
— 5	χρήματος 529.
*36, 1	συὸς χρήμα 442, e.
— 2	πρός 359, 3.
— 2	παρά 637, III. 1, a.
*3	ἡμῖν 600, 1.
*4	προσδεόμεθα 529, Obs.
*5	ὥς ἄν 810.
*5	οὐκ ἄν 427, 1.
*6	coordinate clauses. 752, 2.
*6	προθυμοτάτοις 672, 3.
37, 3	ἐπί 635, 3, a.
38, 2	πρός 638, III. 3, c.
— 2	εἰ πως 877, Obs. 5.
— 2	opt. 806, 7.
*3	ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ζῆς 634, 2.
39, 2	χρῆν 858, 3.
*40, 1	ἔστι τῇ 817, Obs. 3.
41, 3	ἐπὶ δηλήσει 634, 3, a.
*42, 1	τὸ βούλεσθαι 678, 3, a.
*2	ἄν ἴσχον 424, 3, β.
*2	τοί 736.
*43, 2	φόνον 545, 3., 548, c.
— 2	αμαρτάνει with gen. 514.
*44, 2	φόνου 529.
*2	ἐκάλεε 566, 2.
— 2	ἐλάνθανε βόσκων 694.
*2	εὐρήκοι orat. obl. 885, Obs.
45, 1	ὑπισθε 593, Obs.
*1	ἐπὶ 634, 1, e.
*3	καταδικάεις construction, 629, Obs. 2.
*4	συγγινωσκόμενος εἶναι . . 684, Obs. 2, c.
*4	ἐωυτόν 363, 4.
*46, 2	μαντηῶν 493.

- Chap. Book I.
- *46, 2 *Μιλησίων* partitive . . . §. 533, 3.
 *— 3 *φρονόειον* 885, *Obs.*
 *— 3 conj. in oratio obliqua . . . 887.
 47, 4 *συνίημι* with gen. 485.
 *50, 2 *ἐπί* 635, 3, *b.*
 *— 3 *ἀριθμόν* 579, 4.
 — 3 *τρίτον ἡμῶν* 165, 2, *b.*
 — 3 *ἔλκοντα σταθμόν* 548, *b.*, 578.
 *— 4 *χρυσού* 538.
 51, 1 *εἰσόντι* 599, 1.
 — 2 *ὑπό* 639, III. 2, *a.*
 *— 2 *ἐπί* 633, I. 1, *a.*
 — 2 *ἀμφορίας* 576, 1.
 *— 5 *χαρίσασθαι* dat. 588.
 *— 5 *Λακεδαιμονίων* 518, *a.*
 *— 6 *πρός* adverb 640, 2.
 — 6 *ἀπό* 620, 3, *b.*
 *52, 1 *λόγῃσι* 594, 2.
 *— 1 double gen. 543.
 *53, 1 *ἐνεγέλλετο* dat. 589, 3.
 *— 1 conj.—opt. 879, and *Obs.* 4.
 — 3 *οἱ ἐξευρόντα* 675, *b.*
 — 3 *προσθίσθαι* 362, 3.
 54, 1 *κατ' ἀνδρα* 628, II. 3, *f.*
 — 2 *ἐξείναι* inf. 669, 2.
 *55, 1 *ἐνεφορέετο* 536.
 — 2 *χρᾶ* with dat. 589, 1.
 *— 2 infin. 671.
 *56, 1 *ἔπεισι* 607.
 *— 1 *Μήδων* 505.
 — 1 *οἱ ἐξ αὐτοῦ* 483, *Obs.* 2.
 *— 2 *τοὺς αὖ* with opt. 885, 3.
 *— 3 *ἦν ἔοντα* 705, 3.
 *— 4 *ὑπό* 359, 3.
 *— 5 *ἐλθόν* aor. part. 705, 5.
 *57, 1 *ἦν τινα* 877, *Obs.* 4.
 *— 1 *τοῖσι* 609, 3.
 *— 4 *χαρακτήρα* transpos. 824, II. 1.
 *59, 4 *καταφρονήσας* . . . 551, *c.*, 641, 2, *a.*
 — 5 *δῆθεν* 726, 2, *a.*
 — 5 *εἰδέετο* with double gen. . . 529, *Obs.* 1.
 *— 7 *ῥα* with dat. 594.
 *— 7 *ἐπί* 634, 3, *c.*
 *60, 3 *νῆς* 891, *Obs.* 1, 2.
 *— 3 *ἐπί* 634, 3, *g.*
 *61, 2 *οἷα* 704.
 — 4 *πρός* 638, 1, 2.
 — 5 *ἐπί* 634, 3, *a.*
 *62, 1 *διὰ* 627, 1, 2.
 *63, 2 *ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ* 647, *a.*
 *— 4 *ἀλισθεῖν* 807.
 *65, 6 *ἐπιτροπεύσαντα* with gen. 505.
 — 6 form of sentence 898, 4.
 66, 4 *μέν* 764, 3, *c.*
 *— 6 *ἐμέ* 625, 2.
 *67, 1 *κατά* 629, 2.
 *— 2 *γενοίαιτο* opt. 885, 3.

- Chap. Book I.
- *67, 3 *κέοιτο* opt. §. 885, 2.
 *— 5 *ἀγαθοεργῶν* part. gen. . . 533, 3.
 *— 6 *ἔτεος* 528.
 *68, 2 *αὖ* repeated 432.
 — 2 indic. after *οἶον* 849, 2.
 — 4 *τὸν Ὀρέστεα* 460.
 *— 5 *ἐκ λόγου* 621, 3, *e.*
 *— 6 *ἐμσθούτο* 398, 2.
 *69, 4 *ἠνέοντο* 398, 2.
 *70, 3 *ἐπεὶ ἐγίνετο* in or. obl. 886, 2.
 71, 2 *ἐπί* 635, 3, *b.*
 *— 4 *γέ* 735, 4.
 73, *πρός* 359, 3., 638, 1, 2, *d.*
 75, 2 *εἰ στρατεύεται* . . . 877, *Obs.* 5.
 cf. 879, 887.
 *77, 1 *μεμφθεῖς* with acc. 495, *Obs.* 3., 548, *c.*
 — 2 *καὶ γάρ* 786, *Obs.* 7.
 *— 4 *μὴ ἐλάσει* 814, and *Obs.* 1.
 78, 1 *ἐπιλεγόμενῃ Κροίσῳ* . . . 599, 2.
 — 4 *τῶν ἦν* attr. 822, *Obs.* 4.
 *79, 1 *ὡς τάχιστα δύναντο* 870, *Obs.* 4.
 — 3 *ἢ ὡς κατεδόκει* 899, 7.
 *— 4 *ἵππευσθαι* 667.
 *80, 5 *ἵνα ᾗ* 806, 2., cf. 797, 4., 887.
 — 6 *δοφραντο* with gen. 485, cf. 487, 1.
 *81, 2 *ὡς* with part. 701.
 *82, 3 *ὁκότεροι* with conj. 797, 4, cf. 887.
 — 7 *κομώντες* nom. part. 709.
 *83, 2 *ἡλώκοι* 802, 4, *b.*
 *84, 2 *ἐπειράτο προσβαίνων* . . . 681.
 *— 4 *ἔσσονται* 886, 2.
 *— 5 *ἐπὶ κυνέην* 635, 3, *a.*
 *85, 4 *οἱ διέφερε* 599, 1.
 — 4 *ἐρρηξε φωνήν* 548, *d.*, 566, 1.
 — 4 *ὑπό* 639, 1, 2, *a.*
 86, 1 *παρά* 637, III. 1.
 *— 2 *εἴτε δὴ* 723, 1., 778, *a.*
 — 2 infin. with *τοῦ* 678, 3, *b.*
 *— 3 *ὡς εἴη* 884, 2.
 *— 4 *τίνα τοῦτον* 881, 1.
 *— 5 *τυράννοις* 589, 1.
 *— 6 ind. and opt. 802, 3, *c.*
 *— 6 *οἷα δὴ* 721.
 *— 6 *ἀποβεβήκοι* 884.
 *— 6 *παρά* 637, II. 2.
 87, 1 *δυναμένους* 379, *a.*
 — 2 *ἐκ* 621, 2.
 *— 2 *ὅσαι ὑδατι* 548, *Obs.* 6.
 — 3 *εὐδαμονίῃ* 607.
 *— 4 *ὅς* for *ὅτι* 836, 3.
 88, 2 *λέγειν* inf. 671, *d.*
 89, 4 *οἱ λεγόντων* 421, cf. 816, 834.
 *90, 5 *ὀνειδίσαι* with gen. 495.
 *— 6 *ἀπ' ἧς γενέσθαι—εἰ εἶναι* . . 889.
 *— 6 *ἀχαρίστοισι* 672, 3.

Chap.	Book I.
91, 1	ἀδύνατα..... §. 383.
* — 3	τοῖσι ἔτεσι..... 609, 1.
— 7	comparative..... 784.
— 8	καὶ οὐ..... 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
92, 2	Κροίσφ..... 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
93, 5	περίοδος εἰσί..... 389.
— 6	ἔχεται with gen..... 536.
94, 1	καὶ Ἕλληνες... 594, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
* — 4	πλήν with gen..... 529, 2.
* — 6	ἐπί..... 634, 3, c.
* — 9	ὑπό..... 639, 11, 2, c.
* 95, 2	ἡγήσαντο with gen. 505, and <i>Obs.</i> 3, i.
* 96, 2	ἐπιθέμενος..... 698, e.
* — 2	οἶα with part..... 704.
* 97, 3	δικάζειν with dat..... 589, 3.
* — 4	στίσσωμεν..... 416.
* 98, 1	τόν τινα..... 881, 2.
* — 1	πολλός ἦν with part.. 690, 1.
* — 2	ἑωυτῷ..... 595.
* — 2	οἰκοδομησάαι aor. inf... 405.
* — 3	ἴνα χώρας..... 527.
* 100, 1	τυραννίδι..... 605, 1.
* — 1	ἦν φυλάσσαν..... 375, 4.
* — 2	εἰ with opt..... 855, cf. 843.
* 102, 4	δτε with part..... 704.
* — 4	εὐ ἤκουτες with gen. 528, cf. 782, g.
* — 4	ὁ πολλός..... 454, 3.
103, 3	ἡ ἡμέρα..... 460.
— 5	μεν—δέ..... 764, 3, c.
* 104, 2	οὐ πολλόν with inf... 666.
* — 4	ἐπέσχον... 641, 2, a, cf. 642, b.
* 106, 1	ὅ τι ἔχοιεν..... 831, 2.
* — 4	τοῖσι attracted... 822, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
107, 4	ῥωαῖν with gen..... 494.
— 4	τρόπου ἡσυχίου..... 518, 3.
* 108, 4	position of ἐκ..... 651, a.
* — 8	τὸ ἐμόν..... 580, 2.
* 109, 1	τὴν..... 891, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
* — 1	Ἀστυάγεος... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
* — 4	ἄλλο τί ᾗ... 875, e., 895, 4.
* 111, 7	ἐνθεν γε ἦν..... 735, 4.
112, 1	coordination of clauses 752, 2.
* — 1	λαβομένη with gen, 536, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
* 114, 2	ἐπὶ κλησιν..... 579, 4.
— 3	γάρ..... 786, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
* 115, 2	παρά..... 637, 11, 1.
— 3	ἐγὼ δέ..... 768, 4.
116, 1	ἐλευθερωτέρῃ..... 784.
* — 7	ῥόντα subst. verb... 357, 3.
* 117, 2	ὅπως ποιήσω—εἶην. 811, cf. 809.
* — 4	μέντοι..... 730, a.
* — 4	ἄχρις οὐ..... 840.
* — 5	ἀπειλήσας... 548, c., 566, 2.
* 118, 2	τῷ πεπονημένῳ..... 607.
* — 3	σώσπρα..... 548, b., 561.

Chap.	Book I.
* 118, 3	μοί..... §. 598.
* 119, 5	ἄλῃς with gen..... 540.
* 120, 4	μή... 755, <i>Obs.</i> 3, cf. 746, 2.
— 4	παρά σμικρά... 637, 111, 3, f.
* — 4	ἔνια τῶν λογίων..... 442, a.
* — 5	γνώμην..... 579, 2.
* — 9	προσπτεόν with gen... 496.
* 121, 1	μοίρῃ..... 607.
— 2	ἐκεῖ..... 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
— 2	κατά..... 629, 3, d.
* 122, 3	αἰνέων pres. part. 690, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 3	τὰ πάντα..... 382, 1.
123, 1	τίσασθαι..... 585.
— 3	ὁμοιούμενος with dat... 594, 2.
— 3	κατέργαστο..... 368, a.
* — 5	ἀπὸ γλώσσης..... 620, 3, d.
* 124, 7	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, b.
— 7	κατὰ τάχος..... 629, 3, e.
* 125, 1	δτεφ τρόπῳ..... 811.
* 126, 3	οἶνφ..... 603, or 607.
* — 4	ὥς ἐπιτηδεωτάτοις 870, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
* — 4	ἀπὸ..... 620, 2.
— 7	πειθόμενοι with gen... 487, 4.
* 127, 3	βουλήσεται..... 886, 2.
* — 4	λήθην ποιούμενος. 375, 5., 360, 3.
* 129, 1	καὶ δὴ καὶ..... 724, 1.
— 1	ἔθοιουσιν..... 583.
— 3	αὐτὸς γράψαι..... 672, 2.
— 4	παρεόν..... 700, 2.
131, 2	νομίζουσι..... 588, 1.
134, 3	κατὰ λόγον..... 629, 3, a.
* 135, 2	εὐπαθείας..... 548, c., 561.
* 136, 1	ὅς ἄν..... 817, 7., 829.
* — 1	τὸ πολλόν..... 436, γ.
— 2	πρὶν..... 848, 4.
* 137, 1	τὸ with inf..... 670.
— 1	ἔρδειν..... 583.
* 140, 1	πρὶν ἄν with inf. 880, 2, and c., cf. 885, 3.
* 141, 3	μοί..... 598.
* 142, 1	τῷ καλλίστῳ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ 534, see 442, a.
— 3	νενομίκασι..... 548, c., 561.
* — 7	ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, e.
* 143, 1	τοῦ φόβου..... 531.
* — 1	αὐτῶν..... 534.
* — 2	ὅτι μή..... 743, 2.
* — 4	μεταδόνται..... 535, 588, 3.
* 146, 4	γενναϊότατοι..... 672.
* — 5	οὐνόματι..... 603, 2.
* — 5	ἦν γινόμενα..... 375, 4.
* 147, 3	ὀρτὴν..... 548, d., 560.
* — 3	κατά..... 629, 3, c.
* 148, 1	Ποσειδέωνι..... 598.
* — 1	Σάμφ dat..... 592.
* 149, 2	ὁμοίως ὥρων..... 528.
* 151, 2	πόλιν—όντας..... 379, a.
* — 3	ἑαδε with dat. 594, 4, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Chap.	Book I.
*151, 3	τῇ ἄν. §. 428, 829.
*152, 2	ὡς ἄν with opt. 811, and <i>Ods.</i>
*	— 4 ὡς with part. 701.
*153, 1	πλήθος 579, 4.
*	— 7 τὴν πρώτην εἶναι . . . 679, 2.
*	— 7 ἐπὶ 635, 3.
*155, 1	κατ' ὁδόν 629, 1, b.
*	— 1 μὴ ᾗ 814.
*	— 2 φαίνομαι with infin. . . . 684.
*	— 3 ἀναμάρτητον with gen. 529, 1.
157, 3	φεύγων 694.
— 3	ὅσῃν δὴ 823.
158, 3	ἔσχε μὴ ποιῆσαι . . . 749, 1.
159, 1	ἐκ 621, 3, b.
*	— 3 ποιῶμεν 879.
*	— 8 ἵνα γε 735, 9.
160, 2	ὅσῳ δὴ 823.
*	— 4 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
*	— 4 ἐστὶ Μυσιῆς 521, 1, a.
— 6	πέμματα ἐπέσσετο . . . 548, a., 572.
*162, 2	χώματα 571.
163, 3	πάντα 454. <i>Ods.</i> 1.
— 3	ὅκου χώρας 527.
— 3	ὅκου βούλονται 886, 3.
— 3	ἔπειθε 583.
164, 2	ἡμέρην 577.
*	— 4 ἐπὶ Χίου 633, 1, b.
*165, 4	στόλου 529.
*166, 5	ἐμβόλους 584, 2.
*169, 1	Ἀρπάγων 600.
*170, 1	πυνθάνομαι with inf. 683, <i>Ods.</i>
*	— 1 στόλῳ 604, 2.
*	— 3 ἐπὶ 634, 2.
*	— 3 τὸ demonst. 444, 5.
*	— 4 εἰ εἴεν 855.
*172, 1	δοκέειν ἐμοί 864, 1.
*	— 1 γλώσσῃν 579, 1.
*	— 2 τῶν ἄλλων 454, 3.
*173, 1	στάσει 609, 1.
*	— 4 ἀνὰ χρόνον 624, 2.
*	— 5 τὰ μὲν—τὰ δέ 764, 3.
*	— 5 τοῦτε νενομίκασι . . . 548, c., 561.
*174, 1	ὅσοι Ἕλληων 442, a.
*	— 3 ἀργυμένης ἐκ 530, <i>Ods.</i> 4.
*	— 6 τὸ ἀντίξοον 436, γ.
*176, 1	καίεσθαι 669, 2.
— 3	Ἰανθίων εἶναι φαιμένων 672, 3.
*178, 2	gen. abs. 541, 2.
— 3	ἰούσης τετραγώνου . . . 710, a.
*	— 5 πηγῶν 521, <i>Ods.</i>
*	— 6 εὖρος 579, 4.
179, 2	ἄμα with part. 696, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
*	— 2 γῆν ἐπλήθυνον 548, c., 569, 1.
*	— 2 πλινθίους 548, d., 569, 1.
*	— 3 διὰ 627, 1, 2.
*	— 4 παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.
*	— 4 μέσον with gen. 525.
*	— 6 ἀπέχουσα with gen. . . . 530.

Chap.	Book I.
*180, 3	sing. verb. §. 389.
*	— 4 ὁδούς 545, 3.
*181, 1	πολλῷ τέφ. 609, 1.
*	— 3 σταδίου 518, 1.
*	— 4 πύργων 512, 2.
*	— 5 μεσούντι with gen. . . . 525.
*182, 2	ἐπεὶν γένηται 841, 1.
*183, 1	ταλάντων 538.
*	— 2 τέλεα τῶν προβάτων . . 442, b.
184, 2	γενῆσι 609, 1.
185, 2	τῆς πόλιος μέσης 459, 1.
— 5	ἔλκτρον 548, c., 571.
*	— 7 opt. and conjunct. 809.
*186, 2	φαρσέων 518, 1, a.
*	— 4 transpos. of χωρίον . . . 898, 2.
187, 2	γράμματα 548, c., 569, 3.
— 4	δεινὸν μὴ οὐ 750, 2, b.
*188, 2	καὶ δὴ καί 724.
*	— 2 τοῦ 537.
*	— 3 ὕδατος 533, 3.
*190, 3	ἐτέων 523.
191, 9	ὡς λέγεται 898, 4.
*	— 9 ὑπό 639, 1, 2, a.
— 9	τὸ κάρτα 456, c.
*193, 4	αὐτῇ ἐωντῆς 782, g.
*	— 6 καρπῶν ἐχόμενα 536.
*194, 6	δὲ ἄν 737, 3.
*196, 2	ὡς ἄν with opt. 845.
*	— 2 ὥραιαι with gen. 494.
*	— 3 κατὰ μίαν ἐκάστην . . . 629, 3, f.
— 3	εὐρούσα 548, c., 576, 2.
— 4	ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
*	— 4 ἂν ἐλάμβανον 424, 3, β.
*	— 7 ἡ μὴν 728, 3, a.
*200, 3	μάττειν μάζαν 548, a., 572.
201, 1	πρός 638, 1, 1.
*204, 1	μετέχουσι μοίρην . . . 535, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
205, 3	διάβασιν 382, 1.
207, 5	τὰ ἔμπαλιν 503, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
— 8	ἀπηγγεμένον 368, a.
*	— 9 ὅσον ἂν with conj. . . . 829, 4.
208, 1	αὐτοῦ διαβησομένου . . . 710, a.
209, 7	ἐκεῖ 605, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
210, 2	ἀντὶ ἀρχεσθαι 678, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
215, 4	omission of οὐδέ 776, <i>Ods.</i> 3.

Book II.

2, 1	ἐνόμιζον ἐωυτοῦς 673, 1.
— 4	τρέφειν 583.
— 4	τὴν ὥρην 577, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
— 9	σταθμισάμενοι w. dat. 609, 3.
3, 2	κατὰ 629, 3, b.
*4, 3	διὰ τρίτου ἔτεος 627, 2.
— 5	ζῶα 548, c., 569, 3.
7, 3	καταβεῖ with gen. 529, 1.
8, 4	ὡς εἶναι Αἰγύπτου 864, 2.
10, 2	ὥστε εἶναι 864.
13, 3	εἰ (al. ἦν) μὴ ἀναβῇ 854, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
15, 7	ἐκαλέετο 389.

Chap.	Book III.
*—	7 μέλλοι §. 884.
—	7 ἐπὶ 634, 1.
*17,	1 στρατηγίας . . . 548, c., 551, 1, c.
*—	2 τοῦ περὶ 533, 3.
7—	3 ἔστι 375, 3.
*18,	1 τιθέναι 889.
*20,	2 κερχωρισμένοισι with gen. . . 503.
*—	2 καὶ δὴ καὶ 724.
*21,	5 μεγάθει 603, 2.
*—	6 θεοῖσι 596, 3.
*22,	8 εἰ 804, 9.
*—	8 τοῦτο 545, 2., 583.
*23,	2 ἡγήσασθαι 505, Obs. 3.
*—	2 ὄϊεν 484.
24,	2 εἶδος 569, 3.
25,	4 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
*—	5 ἐπὶ 634, 2, b.
*—	6 ἕως 847.
*—	6 σιτίων 536.
26,	1 φανεροὶ εἰσι . . . 684, Obs. 1.
*—	1 ὁδόν 578.
*—	3 ἐπειδὴ ἵεναι 889, b.
*27,	2 παρείη 885, Obs.
*—	3 ἐπεὶ φανῇ 887.
*28,	2 ἄξοντες 681, 6.
*29,	2 σιδηρίων 485.
*—	4 μηρόν 584, 2.
31,	3 ἐς οὐ without ἄν . . . 841, 5.
—	3 μέχρι τούτου . . . 822, Obs. 1.
—	5 ἀνακείται ἐς 646, 1.
32,	1 ἀμφὶ 631, II. 2, a.
33,	2 τὰς φρένας 579, 1.
34,	1 οὗτος 833.
—	5 κοῖος with infin. . . 666, 1.
—	6 ἀρεσκόμενος with dat. . 607, 1.
35,	2 καρδίας 512.
—	3 ὡς εὐρεθῆναι 889, b.
—	4 δῆλα 383.
—	5 περὶ 632, II. 2.
—	5 ἄν repeated 432, b.
*—	6 ἐπὶ κεφάλῃν 635, 3, b.
36,	6 ὡς with fut. part. . 690, Obs. 2.
—	6 tmesis 643, Obs. 1.
—	6 θεράπουσι λαβόντας . . 675, b.
—	7 ἐπὶ τῷδε 867, Obs.
—	7 εἰ with ind. fut.—ἦν with conj. . 854.
—	8 ἐπόθησε with acc. . 498, Obs. 2.
37,	2 κατεγίλασε with dat. . 589, 3.
—	2 ἐμφερίστατον with dat. . 594, 2.
—	3 ἄλλον ἢ 779.
—	4 ὁμοῖα with gen. 507.
38,	2 πολὺ τι 659, 4.
—	7 ἐπὶ τῇ χροῆματι . . . 634, 3, g.
39,	4 ὅκου ἰθύσειε 838, 2.
—	4 ἔφερε καὶ ἤγε 357, 3.
—	6 ἐν δὲ δὴ 724, 1.
—	6 ἐν adverbial 640, 2.
40,	3 πυνθάνεσθαι with part. . 683.

Chap.	Book III.
—	3 εὐτυχίαι §. 355, γ.
—	4 βούλομαι—ἦ 779, Obs. 3.
7—	6 ἐπ' ᾧ ἀπολομένῳ . . 699, Obs. 2.
*—	6 ὅπως ἦξει 811.
43,	1 ind. and opt. . . . 802, Obs. 3, γ.
44,	2 ὅπως ἄν 664, Obs. 3., 810.
45,	3 εἰσὶν οἱ 817, Obs. 3.
—	5 αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
*46,	2 καταστάσει 606.
*—	3 θυλάκῳ 609, 1.
47,	2 τίσασθαι with gen. . . . 500.
48,	2 τὸν αὐτόν with dat. . . 594, 2.
*49,	2 Σαμίοισι 601.
51,	4 ἀπελαύνετ' ἄν 843, Obs.
52,	1 πρὸς τοῦτο 638, III. 3, c.
*—	2 ὀργῆς 517.
—	6 ἀμείβεται 545, 1., 583.
—	7 πλοῖον 548, c., 569, 1.
*—	8 μὲν—δέ 764, 3, c.
*53,	1 συνεγνώσκετο 682, 2.
—	1 συνεγνώσκετο with inf. 665, 1.
—	2 κατεφαίνετο εἶναι 684, Obs. 2, c.
—	2 ἡξίωσε with gen. 521.
—	2 νεηνιέω 536.
—	4 κτήμα σκαῖόν 381, Obs. 4.
57,	4 ἡσκημένα 391, 2.
—	4 λίθῳ 610.
58,	4 ἔπρηξαν 545, 1., 583.
—	4 ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ 594, Obs. 4.
60,	2 εἰσί 389.
—	2 μέγιστα with gen. . . . 534, b.
—	5 κατά 628, 1, a.
61,	1 περὶ Αἴγυπτον 632, III. 1.
—	2 ind. and opt. 802, 9, γ.
—	4 ὡς διαπρήξει 886, 4, a.
—	5 ἀκουστέα 383.
*—	5 ἀκουστέα with gen. . . 487, 4., 613, 3.
62,	1 στὰς ἐς 646, 1.
—	2 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
*—	4 οὐ μή 748, b.
*—	3 ἐπανέστηκε indic. . . 802, 9, a.
—	3 γάρ 479, 5, γ.
—	4 οὐ μή 748, 2, b.
—	4 νεώτερον 784.
63,	4 οὗτος 658.
64,	1 ἐς 646, 1.
—	2 ἀπολωλεκὼς εἶη 375, 4.
—	7 ἄρα 789, b.
65,	4 ἀπαιρεθέω 548, c., 583.
—	4 ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα . . 782, f.
*—	5 ἐπανασταίη 814, b.
—	6 ἐστέρηναι with gen. . . 529, 1.
*—	6 δὴ 720, 2, d.
—	6 οὐδὲν δέον 700, 2, a.
—	8 gen. absol. 710, c.
—	8 τετελεύτηκε ὑπό 359, 3.
*—	9 τῶν λοιπῶν 534.
—	10 ἔχουσι κτησάμενοι . . . 692.

Chap. Book III.

- 10 περιδείν with part. . . . §. 687.
 *—11 μή 746, 2.
 *66, 2 ellipse of νόσος 373, 3.
 —2 ἀπαιδα with gen. . . 529, *Ods.* 2.
 *—3 ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
 *—3 ἐκπολεμαθῇ 806, 1.
 —4 ἔξαρνος ἦν μή 749, 1.
 *67, 1 ἐπιλοιπούς with gen. . . . 529.
 *—3 αὐτίκα with part. . . 696, *Ods.* 5.
 68, 2 Μάγον transposed 898, 2.
 —2 εἷη opt. 802, 5.
 *—5 οὐ in dependent clause, 742, 1.
 *—6 ὅτεω τουτοφ 881, 2.
 *69, 4 verb to be supplied 895.
 *—6 τῷ πατρί 598.
 *—6 ἀρχῶν 696.
 *—7 δῆ 723, 1.
 *—7 αὐτῆς — ἀπίξις double gen., 543, 1.
 *—9 ἀλλ' εὐπετέως 899, 6.
 *70, 1 ἄρα 787, 2, c.
 *—5 ὧν 737, 3.
 71, 1 ἀπύκετο with infin. . . . 669, 1.
 —2 εἶη, τετελεύτηκε 802, *Ods.* 3, γ.
 *—3 ὥστε 669, *Ods.* 1.
 —4 ἄμεινον 784.
 —5 ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον. . . 635, 3.
 *—7 ἐωυτῷ 363, 2.
 *—7 ἐπὶ 633, 3, b.
 —7 φθάς 694, *Ods.* 3.
 —7 ὅτι—ὡς 804, 3.
 *72, 4 οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ. 824, 1, 2.
 —8 γλίχεσθαι with gen. . . . 536.
 *72, 9 ὅς ἄν 829.
 —9 ἔργον ἐχώμεθα 536.
 —9 κερδήσεσθαι 405, *Ods.* 3.
 73, 1 παρέξει (sc. θεός) 373, 3.
 —1 καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
 *—1 ὅτε for ὅτι 804, 8.
 *—2 μή with part. 746, 2.
 *—3 ἀλλὰ ἰόντας 773, 3.
 74, 1 πρὸς δ' ἔτι 640, 2.
 *—3 ὑπὸ 639, III. 1.
 —3 ἀρχονται indic. 802, 9, a.
 75, 1 εἰοίμην after εἶναι 672, 3.
 —2 πεποιήκοι 885, 2.
 —3 opt. and infin. 804, 6.
 76, 2 στείχοντες ἐγίνοντο 375, 4.
 —2 καὶ = ὅτε 752, 2.
 *—3 ἀμφί 631, III. 1.
 *77, 1 ἐπὶ 646, 2.
 *—2 ἱστορεῶν 583.
 *78, 5 γάρ 786, *Ods.* 3.
 —7 χράται indic. 886, 4, d.
 *80, 8 ἀριστος with infin. 666.
 —8 τῶν attracted 822, *Ods.* 3.
 —11 ὧν 737, 2.
 81, 1 ἡμάρτηκε with gen. . . . 514.
 —2 infin. as subject 663, a.

Chap. Book III.

- 5 γίνεσθαι with gen. §. 483.
 82, 3 τοῦτο 381, *Ods.* 2.
 —3 πλήθεος 505.
 —5 ἔχθεα 355, γ.
 —5 βουλόμενος—ἀπικνεύονται. 478, 708, 2, δ.
 —6 ἀπέβη (πράγματα sc.) . . . 373, 3.
 —7 μὴ οὐ. 750, 2, c, and *Ods.* 3.
 —10 κότερα 875, d.
 83, 2 γάρ 479, 5.
 —2 δῆλα 383.
 *—2 ἐπιτρεφάντων 696, *Ods.* 3.
 —3 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 —3 ἐπ' ᾧτε 867, 2.
 —4 ἐκ τοῦ μέσου 621, 1, b.
 —5 διατελέει εἰδύσα 694.
 *—5 ἀρχεται with acc. 545, 3.
 *—5 ὑπερβαίνουσα 697, c.
 *84, 1 τῶν ἐπτά 534.
 —1 ὡς στήσονται 886, 3, a.
 85, 1 Οἰβάρης 475, *Ods.* 1.
 —4 εἵνεκεν 621, *Ods.* 2.
 *—5 ἡμέρης 523.
 —6 ταύτην 658.
 86, 1 κατὰ adverbial. . . 640, 1, and 2.
 —1 ἄμα with part. 699, *Ods.* 2.
 —1 παρά σφισι. 637, II. 2.
 88, 2 κατήκουσαν with dat. . . 593, 1.
 —3 ἐγάμει 583.
 —3 Πέρσῃσι 600, 1.
 —5 ποιησάμενος 362, 6.
 89, 4 δύναται with acc. . . 548, c., 578.
 —5 ἐκαπήλευε 797, 5.
 —5 ἐπὶ Κύρου 523, *Ods.* 1.
 90, 3 ἐσπλέοντι 599, 1.
 —3 ἦν φόρος 475, *Ods.* 2.
 91, 1 ἀρξάμενον 700, 2, a.
 *—1 ἐπὶ 634, 1, β.
 —3 πάρεξ 640, 3.
 94, 4 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 *97, 4 διὰ τρίτου ἔτεος 627, 1, 2.
 *—5 ἀρχεται (γῆ supplied) . . 373, 3.
 *—6 Περσέων 496.
 *100, 1 μέγαθος 579, 4.
 *—1 αὐτῇ κάλυκι 604.
 *101, 3 ὑπῆκουσαν with gen. . . 487, 4.
 —3 πρὸς 638, I. 1, a.
 102, 4 ὅπως ἐξέβη 806, *Ods.* 2.
 *—4 ὡς νεωτάτων 870, *Ods.* 5.
 *103, 2 μὴ with indic. 743, 2.
 104, 1 ὅπως ἄν 811, 2.
 —2 ὑπὸ 639, I. 2, d, a.
 —2 μεσοῦσα 707.
 *—2 μέχρις οὐ with gen. . . . 527, 2.
 —2 τὸ ἐωθινόν 577, *Ods.* 2.
 —5 τὸ κάρτα 456, c.
 105, 2 εἰ μὴ προλαμβάνειν . . 889, 1.
 *106, 3 τούτῳ 609, 1.
 107, 1 πρὸς 638, I. 1, a.

Chap.	Book III.
* — 3	πλήθει πολλοί §. 899, 1.
108, 1	εἰ μὴ γενέσθαι 889, β.
— 2	ἔστιν subst. verb 375, 3.
— 2	μέν—μέν 765, 5.
— 4	λέαινα ἐόν 381.
* — 5	ὁ δέ 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
* 109, 2	πρὶν ἄν 848.
— 6	κατά 629, 1, b.
* 110, 3	ὀφθαλμών 529, 2.
* — 3	δὴ 721, 2, c.
111, 3	ἐπί 646, 2.
* 115, 3	Ἡριδανός nom. . . . 477, 1.
116, 1	ὅπ' ἐκ 640, 3.
* — 2	τοῦτο 548, 3, 583.
* 117, 3	ἄρδεσκε 402, 2.
* — 6	χειμῶνα 577.
* — 8	δεομένοισι 598.
* — 9	χρήματα 583.
118, 1	ὑβρίσαντα τάδε 583.
* — 1	κατέλαβε with infin. . . . 669, 1.
119, 2	ἀποπειρᾶσθαι γνώμης . . . 493.
— 4	ἔδρσε 583.
* — 7	παίδων 502, 3.
* — 8	opt. with ἄν 425, 1.
120, 1	κατὰ τὴν νοῦσον 629, 2.
* — 5	ὅν τινα 816, 5.
* 121, 1	ὅτεν δὴ 723, 1.
* 123, 2	λίθων 539, 1.
124, 1	infin. as subject. . . . 676, 2, b.
— 2	παντοίῃ with inf. 690, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
* 125, 1	συμβουλίης 496.
* — 1	τέχνην 561.
* — 2	ὅτι μὴ 743, 2.
* — 2	μεγαλοπρεπεῖν 579, 1.
* 126, 2	κατά 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 3	αὐτῷ ἵππῳ 604, 1.
* 127, 4	τίς ἄν 427, 4.
* 128, 3	ἔχων 698, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 7	ἀπαγορεύει μὴ 749, 1.
* 129, 1	Δαρεῖον ἀποθρόσκοντα, 581, 1.
	711, 2.
— 4	ὑπό 639, 1, 2, b, a.
* — 5	οὐκο δὴ 723, 1.
* 130, 1	μὴ ᾗ 806, 2.
— 5	δωρεῖται with dat. . . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8.
131, 1	ὠμίλησε with dat. . . . 590.
— 2	πρώτῳ ἐτεῖ 606.
* — 3	ταλάττου 519, 2.
— 4	κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, 629, 2.
133, 3	ἐξορκοῖ 583.
* — 3	ἢ μὲν 729, 3.
134, 8	ὀλίγου χρόνου 523, a.
— 8	τὴν πρώτην 558, 1.
* — 9	μοί 598.
— 11	ἀποπειρᾶσθαι τῆς Ἑλλάδος, 493.
* 135, 1	εἶπε supplied 895, 2.
— 1	τέ—καί 840, <i>Obs.</i>

Chap.	Book III.
* — 1	ὅκως §. 812, 2.
* — 2	ἦξει 886, 2.
— 3	Hyperbaton 904, 1.
* — 3	τὴν πλεῦσθαι 889.
136, 2	τῆς Ἰταλίας 534.
* — 3	Δημοκῆδεος 498, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
137, 5	ἐξαιρεθέντες 583.
* 138, 5	δέ alone 767, 2.
139, 5	πωλέω with gen. . . . 519, 2.
140, 2	περιεληλύθοι opt. . . . 892, 4, b.
	8, β.
— 5	προαιδεῖσθαι with dat. . . 598.
— 5	ἦ τις ἢ οὐδεις 659, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
* — 9	εἰ καί 861, 2.
* — 10	ὥς with fut. . . . 811.
141, 1	τῶν ἐπὶ γενόμενον . . . 533, 1.
* — 1	ὅσων ἐδέηθ' without ἄν 830, 1.
142, 3	ἐπιπλήσσω with dat. . . 589, 3.
— 4	δεσπῶν with gen. . . . 505.
* — 5	τῷ relative 445, 2.
— 6	ὄλεθρος 353, 1.
143, 3	ὥς οἶκασι 869, 6.
144, 2	κατεναντίον with gen. . . 526.
145, 1	ὑπομαργότερος 784.
— 1	διὰ 627, 1, 1, a.
— 3	ἄξιον with gen. . . . 521.
— 4	τιμωρήσομαι with gen. . . 500.
* 146, 1	τοῦτο ἀφροσύνης 442, b.
* — 1	ἱ Συλοσῶντι 601, 1.
* 147, 1	ἐντολάς acc. (change of construction) 581, 1.
— 1	ἐντολάς ἐνετείλατο . . 548, a., 566, 1.
— 1	πάθος πεπονθότας . . . 548, a., 552, a.
— 1	ἀπαθής κακῶν 529, 1.
* 148, 2	προῆγε ἄν 424, β.
151, 2	φροντίζοντας with gen. . . 496.
152, 3	ἦσαν subst. verb 375, 3.
153, 3	κατ' ἀρχάς 629, 2.
* — 3	πρός 638, III. 3, c.
* 154, 3	τὸ πρόσω μεγάθεος . . 442, b., 456, c.
* — 3	εἰ δέ 860, 5.
* 155, 6	ἡμέρης 522.
— 6	ῶρη with gen. . . . 496, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
* 156, 3	κατοικτιζέτο 362, 3.
157, 2	τῶν ἐδέετο σφῶν 529, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 4	Βαβυλωνίων 533, 3.
— 6	πάντα 475, 2.
158, 3	ἐκαστος ἔμενον 478.
159, 2	προορᾶν with gen. . . . 496.
160, 1	παρὰ Δαρείῳ 637, II. 2., cf. 600, 1.
— 4	γίνεται with gen. . . . 483, b.

Book IV.

* 2, 4	ἡγευνται supplied 895, 2.
* 3, 6	ὁμοῖοι 672, 673.

Chap.	Book IV.
5, 1	ὡς λέγουσι §. 898, 4.
*5	ἐπιόντος. 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*7	6 τρίτῃ ἐπελθόντι. 599, 1.
*9, 8	ῥωστήρι. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
10, 4	ἐκ 646, 3.
14, 6	εἰς 646, 1.
17, 2	σπείρουσι. 548, c., 570.
*3	ἐπὶ. 634, 3, a.
*18, 4	παρά 637, III. 1, a.
*19, 1	δενδρέων 529.
*23, 4	παχύ. 548, c., 555, d.
*8	φειγὼν καταφυγῇ 705, 3.
*25, 4	γινώσκεται supplied after δσα, 895, 1.
*26, 1	ἀνδρί. 599, 1.
*28, 1	ἀφόρητος οἶος 823, <i>Obs.</i> 7.
— 4	ωραίην 577.
*5	ῥων 688.
30,	δοκεῖν ἐμοί 864, 1.
*2	οὐ γένεσθαι 745, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*32, 3	τῷ ἐόντι. 603.
33, 3	εἶναι added 475, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
34, 1	παρθένοις. 598.
*2	ἀριστερῆς χειρός 522.
*36, 4	ποιούντων 495.
—	ὡς with infin. 864, 1.
*41, 2	ἀν εἰεν 425, a.
*42, 1	διουρισάτων. 495.
*2	παρά 637, III. b.
*5	θάλασσαν 558, 1.
— 6	ἀν with part. 429, 4, fin.
*43, 8	δικην 568.
44, 1	ὅς—οὗτος 833, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*4	πλήν=εἰ μή 773, 4.
*45, 1	φανερή with part. 684, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
45, 2	ἐπ' στευ. 633, 3, b.
*4	ἔχειν supplied 895, 2.
*6	ἀλλὰ=εἰ μή 773, 4.
46, 5	ἔωσι 828, 2.
48, 1	θέρους 523.
49, 5	μετά 636, III. 1, β.
*50, 2	ἐς πλήθος 625, 3, c.
— 4	ὅσος πέρ ἐστι 835, 1.
— 6	ἥπερ 503, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 6	ἀντισήκωσις fem. predicate, 382, 1.
52, 4	ἐν ὀλίγοις 622, 1, a.
53, 1	μετά 636, III. 1, β.
— 2	ἥδιος πίνεσθαι 667.
— 3	παρά θολεροῖσι. 637, II. 1.
*58, 2	κτῆναι 609, 3.
*60, 2	πόδας 584, 2.
— 2	ὦν 737, 3.
*61, 3	οἱ δέ 764, d.
— 4	κρέα 576, 1.
*4	ἑωτόν 363, 4.
*62, 1	ἐκάστοις 605, 1.
*6	καταχέουσι constr. 629, <i>Obs.</i>
63, 1	νομίζουσι 591, <i>Obs.</i>

Chap.	Book IV.
*64, 1	αἵματος §. 537.
— 2	μὴ ἐνείκας 746, 2.
*5	αὐτοῖσι 603, 2.
*6	λευκότητι 609, 1.
*66, 1	κρητῆρα 572.
*67, 2	ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
68, 1	δς καὶ δς. 816, 3, c.
*1	τὸν ἂν λέγωσι 829, 2.
*2	ιστίας 548, c., 566, 2.
*5	τοῦ δέ. 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
69, 1	δῆτα 725, 2.
71, 1	δρυγμα 471.
— 2	νηδυν. 584, 1.
— 2	σῶμα (Σχήμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος) 584, 700, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*3	ὥτος 533, 3.
— 7	article, use of 459, 9.
72, 6	κύκλω. 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2, e.
73, 1	τῶν attracted 822, 2.
*74, 1	λίμφ 594, 2.
— 2	ὅστις μή. 816, 8.
*75, 1	πυρί 607.
*2	καταπλάσσονται 583, <i>Obs.</i>
76 3	δῆ 721, 2.
78, 4	διαίτη. 607, 1.
79, 5	καταγελᾶν 589, 3.
83, μέν—δέ—δέ	. . . . . 764, e.
87, 2	γράμματα. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
—	569, 3.
*2	ἔθνεα 580, 1.
88, 2	ζῶα 548, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 569, 3.
95, 1	ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι with acc. and infin. 898, 4.
*2	κατά 629, 3, e.
*97, 2	εἰ εἴη 879.
*98, 2	δμματα 569, 3.
*99, 6	ὡς εἶναι 864, 1, and 2.
101, 3	ἀνά 624, 3.
*105, 4	καὶ—δέ 769, 2.
*106, 1	δικην 548, c., 561.
— 1	φορέουσι γλῶσσαν 895, 5, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
110, 3	κύμα 354, 1.
*5	τούτων (ἱππων sc.) 895, d.
*112, 2	ἐπ' ἡμέρῃ ἐκάστη 634, 2.
— 2	ζοῆν 552, a.
114, 7	ἐπ' ἡμέων αὐτῶν. 633, 3, e.
117, 1	φωνῇ 591, <i>Obs.</i>
*1	αὐτῇ 603.
*2	πρίν ἂν 848.
118, 3	οὐκὼν ποιήσετε 752, 3, cf. 860, 8.
*5	ἐπὶ τούτῳ 634, 3, c.
— 5	μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ 749, 3.
119, 6	μέχρι without ἂν 841, 5.
*120, 1	παρεξίειν 831, 2.
120, 4	γέ 735, 2.
*124, 3	τὰ κατύπερθε 558, 1.

Chap. Book IV.

125, 4 τούτων §. 379, b.
126, 2 ἔτερα τῶνδε 503.
— 2 συγγινώσκειται εἶναι 682, 2.
*127, 5 τοῦ, ὅτι 457, 3.
132, ἡ γνώμη—εἰκάσειν 707, c.
*135, 2 μέλλοι. 884, Obs. 3., cf. 802, Obs. 4.
* — 4 φωνῆς 533, 3.
*137, 2 ὧς ἔσται 886, 2.
— 2 ἄλλον οὐδένα 677, Obs. 2.
138, 1 ζοῦτες λόγου 518, 1.
*140, 5 τούτων 658.
* — 6 γεφυρῆς 509.
*141, 2 κελύσματι 487, 4.
*143, 2 ὅτι τοσούτο 823, Obs. 8.
144, 2 πρὸς 638; I. 2.
145, 6 μετέχειν construction of, 535, Obs. 1.
*148, 4 διτίλον. 545, I., 583.
*151, 5 ὅσων δή. 223, 1.
*152, 1 ἐπί. 633, I, b.
154, 4 ἡ μὲν. 729, 3, a.
— 2 ἐπί. 634, I, η.
*159, 4 περικεμένονοι γῆν 545, 3.
*162, 5 ἡ κατάξει 830, 4.
*162, 7 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
*164, 4 πῶς ἐξεργασμένοις 699, Obs. 2.
*165, 1 ἡ δέ (for αὐτῇ δέ) 655, Obs. 2.
172, 4 ὡς without *an* 842, 2.
— 5 ἀνδρας 566, 2.
*175, 2 προβλήματα 580, 1.
*181, 2 κατὰ 629, 3, c. fin.
* — 4 διὰ ὁδοῦ. 627, I. 2.
— 5 τὸν ὄρθρον. 577.
* — 5 ψυχροῦ. 517.
— 5 νύκτας 355, γ.
*183, 4 οὐδὲν ἄλλο. 548, c.
*187, 4 ὧν 737, 2.
188, 1 ὑπέρ. 630, II. 2.
194, 2 ἀφρονοι ὄσοι. 823, Obs. 7.
196, 3 πρότερον ἢ without *an*, 841, 5.
*168, 4 αὐτῇ ἑαυτῆς 782, g.
199, 2 καὶ 752, 2.
200, 1 γὰρ 786, Obs. 6.
*201, 2 εἰεν 802, 4.
— 4 ἅμα with dat. 606, Obs. 1.
202, κύκλω 621, Obs. 2.
*205, 2 εὐλών 539.

Book V.

*₁, 2 τὸς δέ..... 655, Obs. 2.
 *₁- 3 τὰ δύο 548, e., 564.
 *₁- 4 παρὰ 637, II. 2.
 *₁- 4 ἀν εἴη..... 425, a.
 - 5 καί-τέ..... 758, Obs. 2.
 *₂, 2 ταῦτα followed by infin. 657,
 2, b.
 *₃, 1 μερά 636, III. 1.
 *₁- 1 opt. with εἰ 855.

Chap. Book V.

*3, 2 ἀλλὰ γάρ..... §. 786, *Obs.* 7.
— 2 μὴ ἐγγίγνηται 814.
*2 δὴ 721, I.
*2 κατά γνώμην 629, 3, α.
*3 πλὴν with gen. 529, 2.
*4, 2 ἐστί..... 886, 2.
*5, 2 εἰς..... 646, α.
6, 2 χρημάτων..... 519, 2.
*7, I τοῦτον..... 566, 2.
*8, I εὐδαίμοσι..... 597.
— I ἡμέρας..... 577.
— 2 κατὰ λόγον..... 629, 3, α.
*9, I οἵτινες..... 877, *Obs.* 4.
— I ᾗδῃ..... 719, 4, α. I.
*2 φαίνεται εἶοσα 684, c.
*3 τὸ βάθος..... 579, 4.
*3 ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, α.
*3 πρός..... 638, III. 3, c.
— 5 γένοιτο ἄν 425.
*10, I κατέχουσαί εἰσι 375, 4.
— 3 ὑπὸ 639, III. I.
*11, 3 κατὰ τὰ, attraction, 822, 2, and
Obs. 1, and 4.
* — 3 ἀμφοτέρουσι 587, 3.
12, 3 ἐπί 635, 3, α. α.
*3 ὥς εἶχον ἀριστα .. 870, *Obs.* 4.
— 4 Δαρείφω 599, I.
*4 πρόσ..... 638, 1, 2, b.
* — 6 ὁδόν..... 558, I.
*13, I θαυμάζων construction of..... 495.
* — I εἰούτω..... 597, *Obs.* 1.
* — 3 ἐπὶ—ἐλθοιεν 886, 3.
*15, I πόσι..... 638, 1, I.
— I κατ' ἐωόντους..... 629, 3, f.
— 2 οἷα 704.
*16, I ἀρχήν 580, I.
* — 3 γεφύρῃ 603, 2., 586, β.
* — 3 ἀρχαίων 579, 4., 548, b.
* — 4 τροπόν..... 580, I.
* — 5 καλύβης 568, and *Obs.* I.
* — 5 ποδόσ 536.
*17, 2 Δαρείφω..... 598.
* — 3 λίμνης..... 536.
* — 3 ἡμέρης..... 523.
* — 3 εἰλαι..... 804, d.
*18, 3 ἀπό..... 620, 2.
* — 5 γυναικῶν 530.
*19, 3 πόσει..... 605.
*20, I γυναικῶν 542, 2.
* — 2 μέθης 528.
* — 4 πανδαισίη..... 548, *Obs.* 8.
* — 6 λόγῳ 603.
21, I εἶπετο 393, I.
* — 2 ἀνδράν 507, *Obs.* 3.
*22, 2 οὖ with inf..... 745, *Obs.* I.
— 3 στάδιον 563, I.
*23, 3 προστάτω 536.
*24, 6 ἀφικόμενος 689.
* — 6 τάπερ 734, 3.

Chap.	Book V.	Chap.	Book V.
*25, 1	ἐπὶ §. 634, 3, g.	*53, 1	στάδια §. 578.
— 1	δικας 568.	*54, 3	ήμερῃσι 609.
*— 1	ἐς 645.	*55, 1	ὄψιν 548, b., 575.
*27, 1	ἀνὰ χρόνον 624, 2.	*— 2	τὰ ἀνέκαθεν 579, 6.
*— 3	λειποστρατίης 501.	56, 1	τίσιν 573.
*28, 2	αὐτῇ ἐωυτῆς 782, g.	*— 1	ἔπεα 566, 1.
*29, 2	ὅκως 843, 2.	*— 3	δῆ 721, 2.
*— 4	τούτων 487, 1.	*57, 2	ὑπὸ 359, 3.
*30, 4	εἰ πως 877, Obs. 5.	*— 3	τέων gen. 531.
*31, 2	δίκαια 677.	*58, 1	καὶ δὴ καὶ 724.
*33, 2	πρόφασιν 580.	*— 1	Ἑλλῆσι 597.
*— 2	ἐπὶ 633, 1, b.	*— 1	ὡς δοκεῖν 864, 1.
*— 5	Ἀρισταγόρῃ 601, 1.	*— 2	πολλὰ τῶν χώρων 442, b.
— 5	σοί 590, Obs. 2.	*— 3	τὸ κατ' ἐμέ 629, 2.
*34, 3	ἔχοντες ἦλθον 696, Obs. 7.	*59, 2	εἷη ἄν 425, 1.
*— 3	πλεῖντος 529.	*61, 1	ἐπὶ 633, 2.
*— 3	φυγάσι 598.	*— 3	μέτα 535, 588, 3.
*35, 2	κεφαλὴν 584, 2.	*62, 1	μοί 600, 2.
— 4	ἐυρήσαντα 583.	*— 1	λόγον transp. 824, II. 2, b.
*— 5	μὴ with part. 746, 2.	— 1	τυράννων 531.
*36, 3	βασιλεῖ 601.	*— 2	Ἀθηναίοισι 601.
*37, 2	ὡς ἄν 810.	— 2	ἄμα φυγάσι 604, Obs. 2.
*38, 2	συμμαχίης εὐρεθῆναι. 898, 1, β.	*— 2	πάν 548, e., 560.
*39, 3	ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 1.	*— 3	χρημάτων 528.
*40, 1	σὺ δέ 768, 3.	*— 3	λίθου 538.
*— 3	ιστίας 576, 1.	*63, 4	ἵππον 354.
*42, 1	σχίσων 681, 6.	64, 1	στόλον 569, 1.
*43, 1	ἐκ 621, 3, f.	— 2	ὑπέρ 630, II.
*— 1	Ἡρακλῆιδέων 518.	*— 3	ἐλευθέροισι 672, 3.
*— 2	αἰρεῖ 397.	65, 3	dat. in apposition, 611, Obs. 2.
*— 3	παρά 637, III. 1.	*— 4	ὥστε 664, Obs. 3.
*44, 1	χρόνον 577.	*— 4	καὶ 594, Obs. 4.
*— 1	ὡς λέγουσι—μέλλειν .. 898, 4.	*— 5	ἐπὶ 633, 3, b.
*— 5	θυομένῳ 599, 2.	*— 6	χρησάσι σφέων 529, Obs. 1.
*45, 2	παρά 637, III. 1, d.	*66, 4	ῥώων 507.
*— 2	ἐπ' φ 634, 3, a.	*— 4	Διάντος 529, 2.
*— 2	εἴλε ἄν condit. sentence. 856.	67, 2	ἔπαυσε with infin. .. 688, Obs.
*— 4	δοθῆναι 889.	*— 7	Ἀδρηστον 583.
*— 4	τούτοις 658.	*68, 1	ἔωσι 806, Obs. 1.
*46, 2	στόλῳ 604, 2.	*— 2	κατεγέλασε 629, Obs.
*— 3	πάθεος 530.	*70, 2	ἐξέβαλλε 398, 2.
*47, 1	πλέων 698.	*71, 2	ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
*48, 1	βασιλευόμενος 685, 681.	*— 3	πρός 646, b.
*49, 2	ἀπίξιος 495.	72, 8	κατέδησαν 583.
*— 4	πρός 638, I. 3, d.	*73, 2	πῇ γῆς 527.
— 5	οὔτε—τέ 775, 3, a.	*— 3	ὁ δέ 655, Obs. 2.
*— 7	ἀρξαμένοις 599, 1.	*74, 1	τίσασθαι 585.
*— 8	βουλόμενοι 697, c.	*75, 1	μετεβάλλετο supplied. 895.
*— 9	φόρον 580, 1.	*76, 2	ἐπὶ ἐφέλασιν 635, 3, a.
*— 11	ἐνθάυτα 833, Obs. 1.	*77, 1	Χαλκιδεῦσι 596.
*— 12	Διὶ 601.	— 3	οἱ παχέες 460.
— 14	πάρεχον 373, §., 700, 2, a.	— 3	ἐπὶ 634, 1, a.
— 14	ἀναβάλλομαι with inf. 664.	— 6	ἀριστέρης χερὸς .. 530, Obs. 1.
*50, 2	τάλλα 579, 5.	*78, 1	εἰ καὶ 861, 2.
— 2	χερόν 700, 2, a.	*— 2	ellipsis of αὐτῶν .. 696, Obs. 3.
*— 2	γέ 735, 5.	*79, 3	μὴ οὐ 750.
*51, 2	ἡλικίῳν 578.	80, 2	τυμωρητῶν 675, a.
*52, 4	διαβάντι 600, 1.	*81, 3	κατά 650, Obs.
*— 8	ποταμῶν 534.	82, 3	χαλκοῦ 538.

Chap.	Book V.
*82, 5	ἐπ' ᾧ construction of, 867, 2.
*83, 1	Ἐπιδανρίων.... 487, 4., 506.
*— 3	στάδια 578.
*84, 3	πρήσσεσθαι 545., 583.
*— 3	σφίσι 590, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*85, 3	ἀνακομισθῆναι 889.
*86, 1	ἀν with infin. 429.
*— 1	σφί 600, 2.
88, 2	μέτρου 502, 3.
*— 3	ἐκ τόσου..... 621, 3, <i>f.</i>
90, 2	μεμηχανημένα 368, 3.
*91, 2	συγγινώσκομεν 682, 2.
*— 3	δόξαν 569, 2.
*92, 2	δῆ 722, 2.
— 2	κατ' ἀνθρώπους 629, 1, <i>b.</i>
*— 2	ellipse of ἔσχον..... 895.
*— 4	μὴ γενέσθαι 749, 1.
— 5	οὔτοι 379, <i>c.</i>
— 7	ἐκ position of 651, <i>a.</i>
*— 14	ἀνδρῶν 534.
*— 15	ἀλλήλων 536.
*— 15	πρώτου 714.
*— 17	μέλλοιεν..... 802, 4.
*— 17	αὐτοῖσι 599, 2.
*— 18	Κύνελος 475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 26	αὐτοῦ..... 495, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 26	παρ' οἷον 823.
*— 26	ἀποπέμψει 885, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 26	τῶν ἑωυτοῦ 518, 2.
*— 32	ὑμῖν 600, 2.
*— 34	οὐκ ὦν παύσεσθε 860, 8.
*93, 1	κείνῳ..... 594, 2.
*— 3	φωγῆν 548, <i>d.</i> , 566, 1.
94, 3	ἡ οὐ 749, 3.
*95, 1	πρός 638, III. 1, <i>b.</i>
*— 3	τούτῳ..... 593, 1.
*— 3	ὑπό 639, II. 2, <i>c.</i>
*96, 3	πολεμίου referring to σφί, 675, <i>b.</i>
*97, 3	εἰσί—εἷη 802, <i>d.</i> and <i>γ.</i>
*— 4	ἐποίησε..... 545., 583.
— 5	ἀποδέξαντες with inf. 665, 1.
*98, 1	βούλευμα.... 548, <i>c.</i> , 576, 2.
— 1	ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν..... 633, 3, <i>e.</i>
99, 1	ἡνσι..... 604, 2.
*— 1	χάριν..... 580, 1.
*— 1	Ἐρετριέων..... 525.
*100, 2	παρά..... 637, III. 1, <i>a.</i>
101, 1	τὸ with inf. 670.
*— 5	ὑπό 639, III. 2, <i>a.</i>
102, 1	τὸ σκηπτόμηναι, 548, <i>c.</i> , 551, <i>e.</i>
*— 3	ἀγῶνας 563.
*— 3	πολλά 545, 3.
103, 4	τὴν Καῦνον 711, 2.
*105, 1	inf. as subj. of verb, 676, 2, <i>a.</i>
— 2	ἐγγενέσθαι..... 671, <i>b.</i>
*106, 3	ὅρα μὴ 814, <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Chap.	Book V.
*106, 4	βουλευσαι..... §. 679.
*— 4	ὅσα περ..... 734, 3.
*— 7	ὑπεκίνησε 398, 3.
*— 7	ἀν ἐόντος 429, 3.
*— 9	πρὶν ἀν 848.
*108, 3	ἐς μακρὴν 891, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 4	αἶ 821, 3.
*— 4	τέ—καί .. 752, 2.
*109, 2	ἐκβάντας referring to ὑμῖν, 675, <i>b.</i>
— 4	ἐπ' οὐ 633, 3, <i>f.</i>
*111, 4	μηδὲν φοβηθῆς 420, 3.
*112, 3	ἐμάχοντο 885, <i>a.</i>
*113, 1	περί 632, III. 1.
117, 1	ἐπ' ἡμέρης..... 633, 2.
*119, 1	μάχην 548, <i>a.</i> , 564.
*121, 2	ὁδόν 548, <i>c.</i> , 556, <i>d.</i>
*— 2	νυκτός... 523., 606, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*124, 1	ψυχὴν 579, 2.
*— 1	ὀρησμένον 548, <i>c.</i> , 551, <i>c.</i>

Book VI.

1, 1	ἐς..... 646, II.
*— 2	μεμετιμένος ^a 278.
*— 3	δηθεν..... 726, 2, <i>a.</i>
— 4	ὑπόδημα..... 569, 1.
2, 1	ὑπό..... 639, III. 2, <i>a.</i>
— 1	double gen. ... 465, 2., 543, 1.
*3, 1	ἐπέστειλε—εἷη 802, 9, <i>γ.</i>
— 1	ὁ δέ 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 2	ἐπιστεῖλε (δτι omitted) 802, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*5, 1	ἐλπίδος..... 529, 1.
*— 2	ἐλευθερίας..... 537.
— 3	κατῶν 690.
*— 4	μηρόν 584, 2.
— 4	ῥοτε..... 664, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 4	δοῦναι 405, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 5	πλὴν..... 773, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*7, 3	ἐπί..... 634, 1, <i>β.</i>
*8, 2	πρός 638, I. 1.
— 3	εἰχοντο 536.
8, 1	Αἰολέων 535.
9, 1	γένωνται conj. after historic tense, 806, 2.
*— 1	μὴ οὐκ ἐόντες 750, 3.
*— 2	ἀρχῶν 531.
10, 3	ἰδέως..... 696, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
11, 2	ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς, 536, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
— 2	καὶ τούτοις 697, <i>d.</i>
— 2	γάρ 786, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— 3	ταλαιπωρίας..... 353, <i>γ.</i>
— 3	ὑμέες position, 903, 3. cf. 477.
*— 3	ὑμέων..... 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*12, 1	λοιπόν 577.
*— 2	ἐπί..... 634, 1.
*— 2	πόνων 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

^a In the text this is misprinted μετετιμένος.

Chap.	Book VI.	
12, 4	ἐχομεν	§. 692.
*— 4	λύμῃσι, 548, <i>Ob.</i> 6, cf. 583, 119.	
12, 4	ἐπιδοξοί	677.
— 5	ἦτις ἴσται	826, 4.
*— 5	τοῦ λοιποῦ	523.
— 6	αὐτοῦ	487, 4.
13, 3	προφάσιος	536.
*15, 3	αὐτῶν	534.
16,	οὔτοι δέ	655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*18, 1	κατ' ἄκρις	628, 1, <i>a.</i>
*— 1	ἐτεῖ	606.
19, 2	κατὰ τοῦτο	629, 1, <i>a.</i>
*21, 1	ὁμοίῃν	891, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 2	ἀπεκείραντο	362, 4.
— 2	ἀλλήλησι	590.
— 3	ὑπεραχθεσθέντες	684.
*— 3	ἁλώσει	607.
— 3	ποιήσαντι	599, 2.
— 3	ἀναμνήσαντα with acc. 512. <i>Obs.</i>	
*— 3	δραχμήσι 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6., 583, 92.	
*22, 4	τῆς Συκελῆς	526.
23, 2	εἴη	802, 9, β.
— 3	ἐνδαῦτα	696, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
— 3	ἐχομένην	683.
— 5	δδε with inf.	663, 3.
— 6	ἔδωκε with inf.	669, 2.
*24, 3	γῆραι	603.
*25, 1	ὑπέρ	630, 2, <i>a.</i>
*— 1	σφίσι	600, 2.
27, 1	φιλέει ellipse of subj.	373, 3.
— 1	ἀπό	620, 3, <i>a.</i>
*28, 3	ὡς ἀμύσων	690, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 4	τὸν πλέω	454, 3.
29, 2	εἴη	802, 9, β.
*31, 1	αἰρέει	395, 2.
*— 2	ὡς ἐκάστην	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 3	τῆς χειρός	536.
32, 3	αὐτοῖσι	604, 1.
33, 1	ἐσπλέοντι	599, 1.
*— 1	Ἑλλησπόντου	524, 2.
34, 4	ιόντες	705, 3.
— 4	ιόντες ἦσαν	705, 3.
*— 4	ὀδόν	558, 1.
35, 1	αὐτοῦ—μίν	674, <i>Obs.</i>
— 1	οἰκίης	533, 1.
36, 3	μῆκος	579, 5.
*37, 2	Κροίσῳ	597.
— 2	ἐν γνώμῃ γεγονώς	622, 1, β.
*— 3	βλαστόν	569, and 2.
38, 3	κεφαλῇν	584, 2.
— 3	ὑποθερμότηρον	784.
*39, 1	δῆθεν	726, 2, <i>a.</i>
*— 1	θάνατον	548, c., 551, 2.
40, 2	τούτων	532.
41, 2	ὀρμῆθι	840.
42, 3	κατὰ παρασάγγας	629, 3, f.
44, 1	ὅσας ἂν πλείστας δύναται, 870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.	
— 2	ὑπό	639, III. 1, <i>a.</i>

Chap.	Book VI.	
*44, 3	πλήθει πολλάς	§. 809, 1.
46, 2	ισχυρότερον	784.
— 3	τὸ ἐπίπαν	578, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*47, 3	βασιλεῖ	598.
*48, 1	Ἑλλήνων	493.
*49, 3	ἐπὶ σφίσι	634, 3, <i>a.</i>
*— 3	κατηγόρεον	629, <i>Obs.</i>
*50, 1	πρός	638, III. 3, c.
*— 2	ἂν with infin.	429, 1, b.
51, 1	ὑποδεστέρης	784.
52, 2	Ἀργεῖν	475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 4	τὸ κάρτα	456, c.
*— 4	εἰ πως	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
— 9	Προκλία	473, <i>Obs.</i>
53, 1	ταῦτα—τάδε	655, 6.
*— 3	φαινοῖατο ἂν	425, 2, <i>a.</i>
56, 1	εἰ δὲ μή	860, 5.
*57, 1	ἐπὶ	646, 2.
*— 1	ἀρχεσθαι ἀπό	531, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 1	διπλήσια ἤ	503, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 3	μὴ ἐλθοῦσι	746, 2.
*— 3	τοῦτο	545, 3., 583, 170.
*— 4	τοσάδε	548, e., 568.
*— 5	δυῶν	529.
*58, 2	ἐπεάν	842.
— 3	τοὺς θανάτους	355, γ.
— 4	ἀριθμῶ	609, 1.
*— 5	γυναιξί	590.
— 5	ταῦτα	658.
— 7	ἡμερέων	523.
*59, 1	ὅστις	817, 7.
*61, 4	καὶ ταῦτα	697, d.
*— 5	εἶδος	579, 2.
*— 6	ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν	454.
*— 6	ὅκως ἐνέικει	843, b.
*— 6	πρός	646, 2.
— 6	ἀπαλλάξαι	405, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 9	γυναικῶν	504.
62, 2	ἀμφί	631, II. 2, <i>a.</i>
*— 2	ὅρκους	560, 2.
*— 3	ὅ τι δή	723, 1.
63, 1	ὡς γέγονε	804, 4.
*— 2	τῷ	606.
— 3	μετέμελε constr. of. 496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
— 4	Δημάρπτον	475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*64, 1	διὰ τὰ	822, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
65, 1	ἐπ' ὧτε	867, 2.
*— 2	γάμου	529, 1.
*— 5	ἐπιβατεύων	642, b. cf. 634, 3, e.
*— 5	ἀκούσαντες constr. of.	487, 4.
*66, 4	ἐπαύσθη	517.
67, 1	double gen.	543, 1.
— 1	ἐκ	621, 3, d.
*— 2	ἐπί	634, 3, <i>a.</i>
— 3	ἐπειρωτήματι	607, 1.
— 4	κατακαλυφόμενος	362, 3.
68, 1	and 3, θεῶν	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
69, 2	ἀπό	532.

Chap.	Book VI.
69, 2	Ἀρίστωνι §. 594, 2.
— 7	ἐν, position of. 651, a.
* 8	γεγενημένος. 684, b.
70, 1	χρησόμενος. 690, Obs. 2.
* 2	ἐφθη διαβάς. 694.
— 4	Λακεδαιμονίοισι. 605, 2.
— 4	double dat. 611, Obs. 1.
72, 1	τίσω 585.
— 1	ἐστρατήγησε constr. of. . 505, Obs. 3., 596, 2.
— 1	παρόν. 700, 2, a.
* 2	ἀργύριον. 574.
* 2	ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ. 634, 3, h.
* 73, 1	Κλεομένει 598, 1.
74, 2	ἐξορκούν. 566, 2., 583.
75, 2	ὑπομαργνότερον. 784.
— 2	ὅκως ἐντύχοι 843, 2.
— 4	λαβόμενος. 688.
— 5	ἀνέγνωσε with infin. 664.
* 76, 2	αὐτῷ 598.
— 2	ἀσασθαι with gen. 495.
* 77, 1	Τίρυνθος 526.
— 1	Λακεδαιμονίοισι. 601, 2.
* 4	δόξαν 700.
* 78, 1	σφί—ἀναλαβόντας. 675, b.
* 79, 2	Πελοποννησίοισι. 605, 2.
— 2	κατ' ἄνδρα 629, 3, f.
— 3	ἄτε 704.
* 3	πρίν. 848, 3.
81, 1	τὴν πλέω. 454, Obs. 2.
— 2	μαστιγῶσαι constr. of infin. and acc. 674.
82, 1	ὑπό 639, III. 1, a.
— 2	πρίν without ἄν. 845.
— 2	παρὰδίδοι. 398, 2.
* 83, 1	ὥστε ἔσχον. 863, 1.
— 1	ἐς ὃ ἐπήβησαν. 840.
— 2	γένος 579, 4.
84, 2	ἐπει—ἐσβαλεῖν 889, b.
* 2	ὥς χρεὸν εἶη 884.
85, 3	μελλόντων gen. abs. . . 710, c.
— 4	ὅκως μή 812, 2.
86, 5	οἱ. 593, 1.
* 6	δικαιοσύνης. 491, 1.
— 6	ἀνά—περί 649.
— 8	δέξαι μοι. 598.
— 8	δέξαι 671, a.
* 10	μέμνημαι constr. . . 515, Obs.
— 11	κυράσειν. 405, Obs. 3.
— 14	ἐπὶ. 386, 1., 643, 2.
— 15	θεοῦ. 493.
88, 1	μή οὐ 750, 2, a.
— 1	προδοσίην 567.
— 1	μηχανήσασθαι. 405, Obs. 3.
— 1	ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
— 2	ἐξέλασιν. 568.
89, 2	δωτίην 573., 580, 2.
— 3	ἡμέρη μῆ 609, 1.
* 91, 2	ἐφθησαν. 694.

Chap.	Book VI.
91, 3	ἐπισπαστήρων §. 536.
* 4	ἐπισπαστήρσι 590.
92, 5	αὐθαδέστεροι. 784.
— 6	ἐτελεύτησαν ὑπό 359, 3.
93, 1	αὐτοῖσι 604, 1.
* 94, 1	ὥστε. 704.
* 2	στόλῳ 603.
95, 1	τῆς Κιλικίης 534.
* 1	ἐκάστοισι 589, 3.
— 2	τρίηρεσι. 604, 2.
— 3	ἰδύ with gen. 509, 2.
96, 2	ποίησαντες part. 696.
* 97, 3	φευγοντες 698, f.
— 3	ἐπιτηδεά 548, e., 551, 2.
* 3	ἐκ 621, 3, c.
98, 1	ἅμα 604, 2, Obs.
— 1	ἐξαναχθέντα. 696, Obs. 4.
— 3	ἐπὶ. 633, 2.
* 3	ἐπὶ γενεάς 634, 2, b.
100, 1	Ἀθηναίων—βοηθούς. . 675, a.
* 3	ιδέας. 548, c., 551, 1.
— 3	ἐς 646, 1.
— 3	προδοσίην 569, 1.
— 4	τὰ πρῶτα 382, 1.
101, 3	πéρι 551, c.
* 4	ἱρῶν 481.
102, 2	γάρ 786, Obs. 3.
* 2	ἐνιππεύσαι 677, Obs.
* 2	σφί 505, Obs. 3.
103, 1	κατέλαβε with inf. . . 669, a.
* 3	Μιλτιάδῃ 594, 2.
— 3	ὑπόσπονδος 714, c.
— 5	πέρην with gen. 526.
* 7	παρά. 637, II.
104, 2	τυραννίδος. 501.
— 3	οὕτω. 696, Obs. 6.
105, 3	κελεύσαι 884, Obs. 2.
106, 1	δευτεραίος 714, b.
— 3	περιπεσούσαν πρὸς. . 359, 3.
— 4	πόλι. 609, 1.
— 5	μή οὐ. 750, 3.
107, 4	οἶα. 704.
— 4	ἡ ὥς 784.
108, 3	ἐκαστέρῳ ἢ 784.
— 3	φθαίητε ἦ. 694, Obs. 2.
— 3	τέ alone. 754, b.
— 8	ἐπιθέμενοι part. 696.
109, 1	δίχα ἐγίνοντο. 375, 3.
— 1	ὀλίγους w. inf. 666, 1., 863, Obs. 3.
* 2	κνάμψ 603, 1.
— 3	σοί—ποίησαντα. 675, b.
* 111, 5	ἐπὶ τάξιν. 635, 1, a.
* 112, 1	ἦσαν, number of. 389.
— 3	λόγον. 521.
— 4	δέ 764, c.
— 4	φόβος. 382, 1.
— 4	φόβος with inf. 667.
— 4	μὲν—δέ. 764, 3, c.
* 113, 1	μέσον. 579, 5.

Chap.	Book VI.
113, 2	τὸ τετραμμένον . . . §. 436, γ.
* 114, 1	χείρα . . . 584, 2.
— 1	καί . . . 758, 3.
115, 1	φθῆναι constr. . . 694, Obs. 2.
116, 1	ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον . . . 528.
117, 3	σκιάζειν . . . 889, α.
* 118, 2	ἱοῦ transposed . . 824, II. 2.
— 3	γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 3.
— 4	διά . . . 627, I. 2.
* 119, 2	ἀδικίης . . . 516.
— 2	πρὶν γενέσθαι . . . 848, 6.
— 2	σταδίου . . . 578.
— 4	ὁδούς . . . 558, 1.
120, 2	συμβολῆς . . . 502, 3.
— 2	δμως . . . 697, c.
* 121, 1	ellipse of ἐστὶ . . . 376.
— 1	ὑπὸ . . . 639, II. 2, c.
* 122, 1	μὲν—δέ—δέ . . . 764, c.
* — 1	προλελεγμένα . . . 581, I.
* — 2	ὅλος ὅτι τοιοῦτος . . 804, 10.
— 2	γάμον . . . 494.
123, 1	τέ position of . . . 756, b.
— 3	μοί . . . 611.
* 124, 1	ἀλλὰ γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 6.
* — 2	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, d.
125, 1	ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, a.
— 6	πρὸς . . . 640, 2.
* — 3	σώματι . . . 605, 1.
— 4	ἐσάπαξ . . . 644.
— 5	μετά adverbial . . . 620, 2.
* — 5	ψήγματος . . . 533, 3.
127, 1	χρόνον . . . 577.
* — 2	ὑπερφόντος constr. 504, Obs. 2.
128, 1	ἀνδραγαθίης . . . 493.
* — 2	τοῦτον . . . 577.
* 129, 1	double gen. . . . 543.
— 1	κρίνοι . . . 802, Obs. 1.
— 2	ἀπὸ . . . 620, 2.
— 2	ἀμφί . . . 631, II. 2, a.
— 3	ἐωυτόφ . . . 594, 4.
— 3	ἐπισχῶν χρόνον 696, Obs. 1. δ.
— 4	σχημάτια . . . 556, b.
— 4	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1.
* — 5	ἄν with inf. . . . 429, 1, a.
* 130, 1	χαριζομένην ἄν . . . 425, c.
* — 2	της (ἀξιώσιος) with inf. 663, 3, Obs.
— 2	apposition . . . 467, Obs. 2.
* — 2	νόμοισι . . . 603.
131, 1	ἀμφί . . . 631, I. 2.
— 1	ἀνά . . . 624, 1, b.
* — 2	ὁ with part. . . . 451, 2.
132, 1	μετά with part. . . 696, Obs. 4.
— 2	ind. in Or. obl., 886, 3, and b.
133, 2	ἀτάρ . . . 771, 3.
* — 3	conj. in or. obl. . . . 887.
* — 4	πρὶν without ἄν . . . 842, 2.
— 4	οἱ δέ . . . 711, 4., 655, Obs. 2.
— 4	ἀρχαίον . . . 502, 3.

Chap.	Book VI.
135, 1	ἡμέρας §. 578.
— 2	ἀντί 500, Obs. 4.
136, 1	καί 758, 3.
— 1	πολιορκίης 529.
* — 1	θανάτου 501, Obs. 1.
— 1	ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, a.
— 1	εἵνεκεν 501, Obs. 2.
— 2	ὥστε 704.
— 2	ἐπιμνησμένοι constr. 515, Obs.
— 3	ταλάντοις 609, 2.
137, 2	ἐπεὶ ἰδεῖν 889, c.
— 2	καὶ δὴ καί 758, 3.
— 2	ὑπὸ 639, II. 1.
— 3	ἀδικεῖν inf. pres., 395, Obs. 2.
138, 1	Ἀρτεμίδι 598.
— 3	ἐδίδασκον 583.
* — 5	εἰ διαγινώσκουσιν . . 885, Obs.
139, 2	λύσις κακῶν 529, 1.
— 2	τάς ἄν with conj. . . . 829, 3.
— 5	ἀνέμφ 603, 1.
— 6	Λημνον 526.
* 140, 1	Πελασγοῖσι dat. with inf. 674.
* — 1	ἀναμνησκων . . 545, I., 583.

Book VII.

1, 2	καί 758, Obs.
2, 2	πρότερον ἢ with inf. . . 848, 6.
— 3	πρεσβείειν with gen. . . 504.
— 4	πρεσβύτατος εἰη. . . 885, Obs. 2.
* 3, 2	πρὸς τοῖσι ἐλεγε ἔπεισι 822, 2.
— 3	οἰκὸς εἰη 884, Obs. 4.
— 5	form of protasis . . . 860, 2.
4, 2	τὰ πάντα 454, 1.
— 2	οὐδε 776, 2.
5, 2	παρά 637, II. 1, β.
— 3	λόγῳ 536.
— 3	μὴ οὐ 750, 2, c.
— 4	πρὸς ἀνθρώπων . . . 638, 1. 2.
6, 2	ὥστε 664, Obs. 3.
— 2	ὥστε ποιεῖν = acc. . . . 796.
— 5	opt. after χρησμών, 802, Obs. I, a. β.
— 5	κατά 628, 1, b.
* — 7	ὅπως with opt. 843, 2.
— 7	τῶν χρησμών 533, 3.
7, 1	ἀνεγνώσθη indic. . . . 840.
* — 2	ἐπὶ 633, 2.
— 3	Αἰγύπτου 505.
8, 1	ἵνα πύθῃται 806, 2.
— 2	οὔτε—τέ 775, 3, a.
— 2	διά 627, 1, a.
— 5	λείψομαι ind. 886, a.
— 6	οὐδέ—τέ 776, 4.
— 8	pft. 402, 5.
— 8	ἵνα ὑπερβέωμαι 806, 1.
* — 8	ἵνα with fut. ind. . . . 811, 2.
— 9	πρὶν ἢ without ἄν 841, 5., 848, Obs. 1.
* — 9	οἱ γε 735, 9.

Chap.	Book VII.
8, 11	δέ §. 767, b.
— 12	διὰ 627, 1. 1.
9, 1	καταγέλασαι constr. of, 589, 3. 629, <i>Obs.</i>
— 3	μὲν—δέ 764, 3, b.
— 4	ὀλίγον ἀπολιπόντι with infin. 666, 1.
*— 11	ἐπιλεῖναι. . . 545, 1., cf. 583, 75.
10, 2	αἰρεόμενον εἰσεσθαι. . . 705, 3.
— 2	ἐπ' ἑωυτοῦ. . . 633, 1, a. and 3, e.
— 4	use of ἥ 780, b.
*— 7	οὐκ ὦν ἐχώρησε. . . 403., 860, 8.
*— 8	οἶον=ὅτι τοιοῦτο. . . 804, 10.
— 8	δεόμενοι 690.
— 9	μηδέ. . . 776, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 10	ἐπὶ 634, 3, b.
— 15	ἀνά 624, 2.
*— 17	μὴ γένηται 420, 3.
— 19	πρὶν without ἀν. . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 22	διαφορεύμενον. . . 683.
— 22	ἥ σε γέ. . . 735, 3.
*— 22	ἐπ' οἴους. . . 823.
11, 1	ῥύσεται with inf. . . 664.
— 3	ἀλλά. . . 773, 2., 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 3	ὑπαργμμένοισι. . . 609, 3.
12, 1	μετά. . . 640, 2.
*— 1	νυκτί 606.
*— 2	μή 749.
— 2	οὔτε—οὔτε. . . 775, 3, γ.
13, 1	ὁ δέ. . . 764, 3, c.
*— 2	φρενῶν πρῶτα. . . 442, b.
— 3	πρεσβύτερον. . . 784.
*— 3	μεταδεδογμένον. . . 700.
15, 1	imesis. . . 643, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 5	ἀν with part. . . 429, 4., 852, 4.
*— 5	εἰ with opt. 855, 1., cf. <i>Obs.</i> 10.
*16, 1	οἱ. . . 600, 2.
— 2	περιορᾶν. . . 687, <i>Obs.</i>
— 6	μετά. . . 636, III. 1, b.
*— 7	μέτεχον. . . 535, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 8	ἡ οὐ. . . 749, 3.
— 9	ὅ τι δὴ ἐστί. . . 826, 4.
— 9	ἐσθῆτι. . . 609, 3.
17, 3	τὸ μετέπειτα. . . 456, b.
— 3	καταπροΐξαι. . . 689.
*18, 2	καὶ δε. . . 816, 3, a.
— 3	πεσόντα ὑπό. . . 359, 3.
— 4	μεμνημένος. . . 515, <i>Obs.</i>
— 7	φανερὸς with part. . . 684.
19, 3	αὐτὸς ἕκαστος. . . 656.
20, 1	ἔτει dat. abs. . . 699.
— 2	παρὰ τοῦτον. . . 637, III. 3, e.
22, 2	ὑπό 639, I. 2, c.
— 3	ἔργου. . . 505.
— 4	οἰκημένον. . . 368, a.
24, 1	ὡς εὐρίσκειν. . . 864, 1.
*— 2	εὖρος ὡς. . . 864, 1.
25, 1	ἡ αἶψα. . . 838, 2.
26, 3	use of ἥ 780, b.

Chap.	Book VII.
29, 2	παρά. . . §. 637, I. 2.
*30, 2	διὰ γραμμάτων. . . 627, 1. 3, d.
31, 1	ἐπὶ Καρίης. . . 633, 1, b.
32, 1	ἐπὶ. . . 635, 3, a. a.
34, 1	τὴν (γεφύραν). . . 373, 4., 803, a.
— 2	ἔστι στάδιοι. . . 380, 2.
35, 1	ἐπικέσθαι. . . 545, 1., 583.
*— 4	ἦν τε—ἦν τε. . . 778, b.
*36, 2	ὑπό 639, III. 1, b.
*— 2	Πόντον. . . 525.
*— 3	τῆς ἐτέρης. . . 530.
*— 4	διέκπλοον. . . 580, 1.
*— 7	τάλαντον. . . 578.
37, 2	ἀντί. . . 618, 2.
39, 1	μῆσασθαι with περί. . . 515, <i>Obs.</i>
— 3	use of infin. . . 681, 5.
*40, 1	στρατός—διακεκριμένοι 380, 1.
— 4	ἐπὶ τοῦδε. . . 633, 3, b.
41, 3	ἐπὶ 634, 1.
42, 1	ἐν ἀριστέρῃ. . . 622, 1, c.
*— 4	αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ. . . 605, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*44, 2	ἐπὶ ἡϊόνος. . . 633, I. b.
*46, 4	παρά 637, II. 2.
48, 1	κοῖα ταῦτα. . . 881, 1.
— 1	ἡμέτερον. . . 502, 3.
*49, 5	εἰ with opt. . . 855, a.
*50, 6	καὶ σύ. . . 594, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*— 7	ᾤρη. . . 557.
52, 1	ἐπὶ τούτοις with inf. . . 668, 2.
53, 2	ἐργασμένα. . . 368, a.
*— 3	ἔχωμεν. . . 417.
*— 4	σύ μή. . . 848.
54, 2	ἥ μιν παύσει in or. obl. 886, 2, b.
—	παύσει with inf. . . 688, <i>Obs.</i>
— 4	ἔλφος τόν. . . 821, 3.
— 5	μαστιγώσαντι. . . 685.
55, 2	acc. and dat. of Time, 606, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*58, 3	τοῦ πεζοῦ. . . 503.
60, 3	ἀριθμήσαντες. . . 696.
61, 1	περί with different cases, 648, cf. 632, II. 1, and III. 1, b.
— 1	ᾤψιν. . . 580, 2.
62, 1	ταύτην (σκεπήν) 545, 3., 569, 1.
*64, 1	Μηδικών. . . 528.
*69, 1	ὑπεξωσμένοι. . . 583, 584, 2.
— 2	τρόπον. . . 580, 2.
*— 2	ἐξηλείφοντο. . . 545, 3., 583, 12.
— 3	ὑπέρ. . . 630, 1, b.
*70, 1	ἔλδος. . . 597, 1.
74, 1	ἐπὶ Λύδου. . . 633, 3, b.
— 3	ἀπό. . . 620, 3, e.
75, 2	ἐπὶ. . . 634, 1, β.
*76, 1	κνήμας. . . 584, 2.
*— 1	ράκεσι. . . 548, 2., <i>Obs.</i> 8.
*82, 1	ἰέρει. . . 579.
83, 3	διὰ 627, 1. 3.

Chap.	Book VII.
84, 1	πλήν..... §. 773, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*86, 3	ἵππων..... 506.
*88, 3	ἡγεμονίης..... 531.
*89, 5	πληθὸς ἦσαν..... 378, <i>a.</i>
90, 1	κεφαλὰς..... 584, 2.
95, ἐκ.	..... 621, 3, <i>c.</i>
*99, 1	ἤτις..... 816, 7.
*— 1	ὑπό..... 639, I. 2, β.
*— 3	στρατιῆς..... 534.
100, 3	ἀπογραφόμενος..... 362, 6.
101, 3	ἀνταπειρόμενοι..... 687.
*102, 2	οὐκ ἔστιν ὅκως..... 817, 7.
*103, 3	ἀνδρῶν..... 521.
— 4	ὅρα μὴ εἶη..... 814, <i>c.</i>
*— 5	ἴδω..... 417.
*— 5	κῶς ἄν..... 427, 3.
104, 2	τὰ νῦν τὰδε.. 655, 5, cf. 577.
— 3	ἐκὼν εἶναι.... 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1, cf. 679, 3.
— 6	ἔων supplied..... 895, <i>h.</i>
*— 7	σιγᾶν..... 566, 1.
105, διά.	..... 627, 1, <i>a.</i>
106, 1	ἀνά..... 624, 3.
*— 2	ἐλάσιος..... 502, 2.
*— 3	τοῦ..... 529, 2.
— 3	παρά..... 637, I. 2, γ.
*107, 2	παρεόν..... 700.
*— 2	δειλῇ..... 607.
108, 2	ὑπό..... 639, III. 3.
*— 5	τῇ δικαιοσάτῃ..... 603, 2.
109, 4	περίοδον..... 579, 4.
— 5	ἐξ..... 621, 1, <i>a.</i>
*110, 2	τέ alone..... 754, 6.
*— 2	οἱ ἄλλοι..... 454, 2.
*111, 1	ἀνθρώπων..... 487, 4., 506.
— 2	ἐπὶ..... 633, 1.
*112, 1	τούτων..... 502, 3.
*— 1	ἐν..... 643, 2.
*114, 1	ταῦτα..... 548, <i>c.</i>
*— 1	ἐν..... 645, <i>a.</i>
— 3	ὑπό..... 639, III. 1, <i>b.</i>
*115, 1	ταύτης..... 524.
— 3	ὑπέρ..... 630, I. 1, <i>b.</i>
*117, 1	δακτύλους..... 578.
*118, 1	ὥστε ἐγένοντο..... 863, 1.
*— 1	γέ..... 735, 4.
*119, 2	ἐπὶ..... 635, I. 2, <i>b.</i>
*— 2	τιμῆς..... 519.
*— 3	βασιλεῖ..... 598.
— 4	ὅκως with opt..... 843, <i>b.</i>
*120, 2	εἰ καί..... 861, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
121, 2	δασάμενος..... 545, I., 583.
*123, 4	πλέων..... 608, <i>d.</i>
*124, 2	τάμων ὁδόν.. 548, <i>d.</i> , 558, 1.
*125, 1	νύκτας..... 353, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*— 2	μήτε..... 742, 2.
126, 3	πρός..... 638, I. 1, <i>a.</i>
*— 3	Εὐρώπης..... 527.
*128, 1	ὁδόν..... 558, 1.

Chap.	Book VII.
128, 3	ἐνέσχετο §. 365, 2.
*129, 3	σύνόματι 609.
*130, 1	ἀλλά=πλήν.... 773, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— 2	πρὸ πολλοῦ..... 619, 2.
*— 3	ρέεθρων transpos., 824, II. 1.
131, 1	περί..... 632, III. 1.
*132, 2	ἐπὶ τούτοις..... 634, 3, c.
134, 3	Σπαρτιάτῃσι..... 588, 2.
135, 7	ἀμείψαντο..... 545, 1., 583.
136, 1	ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ..... 635, 3, d.
— 3	κείνους—αὐτός..... 672, 3.
137, 2	ἐν τοῖσι θεούτατον... 444, 5, a.
*— 4	στόλου..... 502, 3.
*138, 1	ὥς ἐλαύνει..... 886, 2.
139, 1	πρὸς..... 638, I. 2, β.
— 2	ἀντιεύμενοι 690.
— 4	ὀράντες ἄν. 429, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*— 7	μετά..... 636, III. 2.
— 8	ἀνέσχοιτο with inf. 687, <i>Obs.</i>
142, 4	κατά..... 629, 3, a.
143, 3	συλλαμβάνοντι..... 599, 1.
— 5	σύμπαν εἶναι..... 679, 2.
*144, 2	χρημάτων..... 483.
— 4	ἐχρήσθησαν.. 368, b., 372, 4.
145, 1	κατ' ἀλλήλους..... 629, 1, b.
*— 2	εἰ κως..... 877.
*— 3	οὐδαμῶν τῶν οὐ.... 824, I. 2.
146, 2	τοῖσι..... 629, <i>Obs.</i>
*— 2	τῶν τινος δορυφόρων, 459, 7.
— 4	θηεύμενοι 686.
148, 5	ὥς ἐλθεῖν..... 889, b.
— 6	εἰρήνην..... 560, 2.
*— 6	κατά..... 629, 3, d.
150, 4	ἐπεὶ παραλαμβάνειν .. 889, b.
— 4	παρὰ ὑμῖν..... 637, II. 1.
— 4	ἐπὶ προφάσιος 633, 3.
*151, 3	φιλήν transposed, 824, II. 2.
153, 5	ἐπ' ὅτε..... 867, 2.
*— 6	πρὸς τὰ..... 638, III. 3, c.
*—	omission of demonst. . . 817, 7.
*— 6	κατεργάσασθαι..... 835, 2.
154, 5	ἐπ' ὅτε..... 867, 2.
*155, 2	τούτους..... 658.
*156, 3	ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ..... 634, 3, c.
157, 2	ὅτι μέλλει..... 802, 7.
— 2	ὑπό..... 639, II. 2, c.
— 3	δυνάμος..... 528.
— 3	μετά..... 535, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*— 4	ἀλῆς γνωμένη—Ἑλλάς, 708, 1.
*— 5	τὸ ὑγιαίνειν..... 436, γ.
*158, 4	ἔστ' ἄν..... 847.
*159, 1	ἡγεμονίην.... 545, 3., 583, 34.
— 3	ἀρξόμενος..... 681, 6.
— 3	βοηθείην..... 671, α.
*160, 2	ἀνθρώπων..... 595.
*— 5	ἡδονῇ with gen..... 488.
*161, 1	προτεινέτω..... 364, 6.
— 6	ἡγεμονίης..... 530, 1.
162, 2	οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε.. 694, <i>Obs.</i> 2.

Chap. Book VII.

- *162, 4 λέγει supplied §. 895.
 *163, 1 ἤμειψεν with acc. 496, *Obs.* 1.
 164, 1 ἐκὼν εἶναι 667, *Obs.* 1., 679, 3.
 — 1 ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης 620, 3.
 * — 3 Tmesis. 643, *Obs.* 2.
 *165, 1 καὶ μέλλων 697, *d.*
 *166, 1 τῆς ἡμέρης 523.
 *168, 1 παρελάμβανον 398, 2.
 * — 2 ἐστὶ σφαλῆ—αιεν 886, 2, 887.
 * — 2 οὐδὲν ἄλλο §. 895, 4.
 * — 2 ἡ πρώτη τῶν ἡμερίων, 442, *a.*
 — 2 ὅτι omitted before σφεῖς, 802,
Obs. 4.
 * — 6 ναυμαχίης 529.
 169, 2 Μελέων 596, 1., *Obs.* 2.
 * — 2 τιμαρίης 531.
 170, 4 ἀντί with infin. 678, *Obs.* 1.
 172, 4 ἐπίστασθε with inf. 683, *Obs.*
 — 6 πειράσθαι with part. 790.
 *173, 3 κατὰ μυρίους. 629, 3, *d.*
 174, 2 οὕτω 696, *Obs.* 6.
 *176, 7 ὡς ἄν. 810, and *Obs.* 3.
 *179, 1 Σκιάθου. 512, 2.
 180, 2 οὐνόματος 491.
 *182, 1 σκάφους 505, *Obs.* 1.
 — 2 παρά 637, 1. 2.
 *187, 1 ἄν repeated 432, *Obs.* 1.
 * — 2 ἴσθι τῶν 817, 8.
 *188, 3 ὄρμον. 528.
 *190, 1 λέγουσι supplied 895.
 *191, 2 καταβύοντες 598, fin. 611, *Obs.*
 *194, 3 ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα. 782, *f.*
 *197, 3 πᾶς 478.
 * — 3 πυκασθεῖς 708, 2.
 *198, 1 ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν. 454, 1.
 *201, 3 τό 579, 6.
 *205, 2 φροντίδες 530.
 * — 2 γόνου 529, *Obs.* 2.
 * — 4 σφίον 629, *Obs.*
 *208, 2 ἡγεμόνας transposed. 898, 2.
 * — 5 ἀλογίης 512, 1.
 *209, 1 παρασκευάζοντο .. 885, *Obs.*
 * — 5 ψυχῇ 603.
 *210, 4 δι' ἡμέρης 627, 1. 2.
 *211, 3 ἀντίοι εἶναι 863, *Obs.* 6.
 *214, 1 περιγησάμενοι. 642, *Obs.* 3.
 *215, 1 περί. 632, III. 2.
 217, 1 καί. 752, 2.
 — 1 ἐπὶ. 634, 1, *a.*
 218, 1 οὖρος ἑόν 700, *Obs.* 1.
 219, 1 ἐπὶ. 640, 2.
 *220, 2 γνώμη 605, 4.
 228, 1 ἀποπεμφθέντας. 675, *b.*
 — 6 ἔξω §. 779.
 *229, 3 infin. after ἦν 669, 1.
 233, 4 ἔστιζον. 545, 1., 583.
 234, 5 γὰρ μὲν 729, 3, *d.*
 235, 3 κατὰ 628, 1, *b.*
 — 4 gen. absol. 710, *c.*

Chap. Book VII.

- *236, 2 πρήσσοντι. §. 607.
 *236, 3 τοῦ εὐτυχέειν. 490.
 * — 4 στρατοπέδου, τῶν. 819, 1.
 237, 3 λεγομένοις 609, 3.
 * — 3 ἀρετῆς 528.
 * — 4 συμβουλευομένου 710, *b.*
 *238, 3 Λεωνίδῃ. 607.
 239, 1 ἐς Δελφοὺς 647, *b.*
 Book VIII.
 4, 1 δρησμών. 551, *c.*
 * — 2 ἔστ' ἄν 846, 2.
 * — 3 ταλάντοις 597, *Obs.* 2.
 5, 2 παρά 637, 1. 2, *γ.*
 *6, 1 ἃ καὶ 877.
 * — 2 δῆθεν. 726, 2, *a.*
 *7, 1 ὡς ἄν. 810.
 *8, 1 γάρ 786, *Obs.* 1.
 *9, 2 ἐνίκα with inf. 676, *b.*
 * — 3 ἡδομένοις. 599, 3.
 * — 3 ὅπως λάμψεται 811.
 10, καταφρονήσαντες w. acc. 551, *f.*
 *11, 1 ἐσήμνη. 373, 2.
 *12, 1 ἐξεφορέοντο 385, *b.*
 * — 2 ἐς οἷα 804, 10.
 13, 1 τοσούτῃ ὅσῳ. 870.
 *13, 3 μῆδέ 776, *Obs.* 2.
 *15, 1 ἀνέμειναν w. inf. 604, *Obs.* 1.
 *20, 3 σφί pleonastic 658.
 — 3 datives. 659, *Obs.* 3.
 *21, 3 ἐς ἀναβολάς 625, 3, *b.*
 *22, 4 ἢ ὥστε 863, *c.*
 * — 5 conj. after historic tense, 806.
 *24, 4 βουλομένη—ἐκλεπόντα, 675, *b.*
 29, 2 ἐπ' ἡμῖν. 634, 3, *b.*
 *30, 1 κατὰ 629, 3, *c.*
 * — 2 ἐκόντες εἶναι 677, *Obs.* 1., 679, 3.
 *32, 2 ἐπ' ἐωυτῆς. 633, 3, *c.*
 33, 1 κατὰ 643, *Obs.* 1.
 *36, 1 εἶτε κατορύξωσιν 879.
 *37, 3 διὰ. 627, 1. 3, *g.*
 38, 2 φύσιν omitted 781, 1.
 *40, 3 γνώμης 514.
 44, 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *c.*
 46, 2 τὰς 455, 1.
 49, 2 εἰ w. conj. (*ἦν* al.) 854, *Obs.* 1.
 *52, 1 ἀκροπόλις 524.
 53, 3 κατὰ 628, 1. 1, *a.*
 *55, 1 παρά 637, 1. 2.
 *56, 1 ὡς ἀποθευσόμενοι. 701.
 57, 3 οὐ μή. 748, *b.*
 *58, 2 ἐαυτοῦ 518, *b.*
 60, 8 ἐς 646, 1.
 — 10 παρέσονται—ἀπίσται, 397, *Obs.*
 — 10 Μεγάρουσι. 609, 2.
 61, 1 ἀνδρῖ. 598.
 * — 1 οὕτω 696, *Obs.* 6.
 *63, 1 δοκίειν 864, 1.
 64, καὶ ἐποίησιν 759, *Obs.* 3.
 *65, 1 ἐοῦσα. 375, 3.

Chap.	Book VIII.
65, 8	καταπτόμενος.. §. 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
67, 4	δέ..... 767, 4.
*68, 3	νηών..... 531, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*— 4	οὐκ interrog. 874, 1.
— 5	ἐπείγασθαι with part. 690, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*69, 1	τετιμημένης 710, c.
*70, 2	ἐξέχρησε with inf. 666.
— 3	opt. and fut. 888.
*73, 5	ἐκ τοῦ μέσου..... 621, 1, b.
*74, 1	δρόμον..... 563.
*— 2	ἔως..... 816, 4.
*75, 3	Ἑλλήνων..... 529, 2.
*— 4	παρέχει..... 373, 3.
*76, 2	ἐξῆ—δοῖεν..... 809.
*77, 1	χρησμοῖσι transposed, 898, 2.
79, 2	ἐπί..... 646, 2.
— 4	περί τοῦ..... 457.
80, 2	ποιούμενα supplied .. 893, c.
*— 3	ὥς οὐ ποιούντων..... 701, b.
*81, 2	ἐξαγγελθέντα..... 583.
*83, 1	καὶ for ὅτε..... 752, 2.
*— 1	nomin. 708, 2, a.
*— 1	ἐκ πάντων..... 621, 3, b.
*— 3	κατά..... 629, 3, c.
*85, 4	τοῦ εἵνεκα..... 444, 5.
*86, 2	οἶόν περ..... 734, 3.
*— 3	αὐτοὶ ἐαυτῶν..... 782, g.
*— 3	nomin. pās τις w. part. 708, 2.
87, 4	φέρουσα 608, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*— 5	έόντων..... 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*— 6	ἐαυτήν..... 363, 2.
— 6	ἀμύνειν..... 596, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*89, 1	ἀπό tmesis 643, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
90, 7	προσελάβετο.... 536, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
91, 2	φερόμενοι..... 698, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
92, 1	νῆες..... 467, <i>Obs.</i>
*— 1	ἦ τε—καὶ ἦ (nominative) 478.
— 5	ὑπό..... 631, III. 1, a.
*93, 3	δε ἄν..... 817, 7, cf. 829, 2.
*94, 4	λεγόντων..... 710, b.
95, 4	ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοις, 699, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 6	ὑπό..... 639, 2, a.
*97, 3	ἅμα—καὶ..... 840, <i>Obs.</i>
98, 2	οὔτε—οὐ..... 775, c.
— 2	μη οὐ.... 750, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
99, 1	ἐθυμίαν with acc.... 560, 4.
*— 4	χρόνον..... 577.
*100, 1	ὑπέρ..... 630, I. 3, f.
*102, 1	βουλευομένην, είπασαν.. 674, b.
102, 4	ἀγῶνας..... 548, c., 563.
104, 2	ἀμφί..... 631, I. 1.
*— 2	πάγωνα..... 569, 2.
*106, 2	ὅσα ποιήσει..... 886, 2.
*— 6	περιῆλθε (number of) 393, 1.
*107, 2	βασιλεῖ..... 611.
108, 1	δοκεῖ with inf. 665, 1.
— 1	τέ—τέ..... 754, 3.
109, 4	ἄνδρα..... 674.

Chap.	Book VIII.
109, 5	ἐπιμεληθῆναι..... §. 671, c.
*— 5	ἀναμείναντες (as if ἐπιμελόμεθα) 707, b.
*— 5	σπόρου..... 496.
*110, 3	οἱ..... 600, 2.
*111, 2	χρήματα..... 545, 3.
*— 3	θεῶν..... 528.
*— 3	θεῶν ἐπηβόλους..... 512.
113, 2	λείψεσθαι..... 304, a.
*— 2	βασιλέος..... 529.
117, 2	κόσμον..... 580, 2.
118, 3	εἰ—γένηται (ἦν Gaisf.) 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
119, 2	μίαν οὐκ..... 738, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 2	ὅκως οὐκ ἂν ἐξίβαλε.. 803, 1.
121, 1	αὐτῶν..... 379, c.
123, 1	ἀνά..... 624, 2.
*124, 1	φθόνῳ..... 607.
128, 4	ὄμιλος—οἱ..... 819, 1.
*— 5	προδοσίῃ..... 605.
*129, 1	Ἀρταβάζῳ..... 599, 2.
*— 2	μοίρας..... 558, 1.
*— 4	ἡσέβησαν constr. of, 565, <i>Obs.</i>
*132, 2	σφί..... 600, 2.
*134, 2	ἐς..... 646, b.
*136, 1	ἦν λέγοντα..... 375, 4.
137, 3	σιτία..... 572.
— 4	διπλήσιος with gen... 502, 3.
*— 5	ὥς εἰη..... 802.
— 6	δίκαιοι εἶναι..... 677.
*— 7	ἥλιον..... 537.
138, 4	ὑπερφέροντα with gen.. 504.
140, 1	παρὰ βασιλῆος..... 637, I. 1.
— 4	παρὰ..... 637, III. 3, a.
— 8	ἐσομένοις..... 674., 683.
142, 4	αἰτίους supplied 893, c.
— 4	οἵτινες φαίνεσθε..... 818, 2.
*— 7	ποιητέα..... 613, 5.
*143, 2	ὅπως ἄν..... 868, 3.
*— 4	χρηστά..... 573, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
144, 7	χρόνου..... 526.
Book IX.	
*2, 1	καταστρέφεται..... 806, 2.
*— 2	περιγίγνεσθαι with acc. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*4, 2	προέχων..... 642, a.
5, 4	κατά..... 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*6, 1	ἔως..... 816, 1.
*— 1	ἐπεὶ ἐποίουν..... 840.
*— 2	λακεδαιμονίοισι 589, 3.
7, 1	τείχος..... 509, 1.
*— 1	ἔτειχεν—ἐλάμβανε .. 398, 1.
*— 4	Δία 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 550, b.
*— 4	ἐκόντες εἶναι 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 679, 2.
— 7	ἐπιτηδεύατον ἐμμαχέσασθαι.. 677, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
8, 2	ἐξ..... 621, 2.
— 3	τείχος supplied..... 373, 4.
*9, 1	καταστάσιος..... 502.

Chap.	Book IX.
*10, 1	νυκτός..... §. 523.
— 4	θυομένῃ οἱ..... 599, 2.
*11, 2	συμμάχων..... 529, 2.
— 4	ἐπ' ὅρκου..... 633, 3, a.
*—	λεγόμενον..... 583.
*12, 2	μὴ οὐ..... 750, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*13, 3	ὅτι μὴ..... 742, 2.
*14, 2	θέλων εἰ πως.... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*— 3	Εὐρώπης..... 534.
*15, 2	ἡγεῖσθαι ὁδόν... 507, <i>Obs.</i> 3, i.
— 5	παρά..... 637, III. 1, c.
*16, 1	ἡκουν..... 487, 1.
*— 3	ἀπό..... 620, 2.
*— 3	ἐστί..... 886, 3.
*— 6	πολλά τῶν δακρύων... 442, b.
*— 7	οὐκῶν..... 791, <i>Obs.</i>
*18, 3	εἰ μετέχουσιν..... 879.
21, 1	κατά..... 629, 3, e.
*— 6	τῶν..... 505.
*22, 2	ὡς ἂν..... 812.
23, 3	ἐπιβοήθησαν..... 378, a.
*25, 5	διὰ..... 627, I. 1, a.
*26, 3	τάξις..... 521.
*— 3	ἐκ..... 621, 2.
— 3	ῥῆσαι ἔξοδοι.... 824, II. 2, c.
*— 5	ἐτέων..... 523.
— 8	ἡμέας..... 559.
— 9	ἀπηγημένον..... 368, a.
— 10	δικαῖον ἦπερ, 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3 and 4.
*27, 2	πατράϊον ἦ..... 779, <i>Obs.</i>
*— 3	ἐς τοὺς with opt..... 821, 2.
— 6	ἀλλὰ γάρ..... 786, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*— 7	εἰ τέοισι..... 805, 2.
28, 1	ἦπερ..... 776, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*31, 3	ἐπείχον..... 641, β.
*33, 1	ἐθύνοντο..... 363, 6.
*— 4	παρά..... 637, III. 3, i.
— 8	τούτοις..... 607.
34, 2	προτεινάτο..... 363, 6.
*36, 2	ἀμυνόμενοι..... 697, c.
*37, 3	πεισόμενος..... 406, 5.
*— 4	σιδηρίου..... 505, and <i>Obs.</i>
*— 5	τόλμης..... 495.
*— 8	ὀλίγον..... 519.
*40, 2	οἱ ἀπειδίκνυντο..... 836, 1.
*41, 1	ἔδρῃ..... 609.
— 2	γνώμη ὡς εἴη.... 802, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*42, 2	ὡς διαφθερέονται, 884, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 3	ἐν ἀδείῃ..... 622, 3, b.
*— 3	ἀλλά..... 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 6	ὡς (= δοκούντες) ... 552, <i>Obs.</i>
*44, 1	χρησμάτων..... 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*— 2	νυκτός..... 526.
*45, 2	Ἑλλάδος..... 496.
— 5	μύνοντες part..... 687.
46, 6	ἡδομένοις..... 599, 3.
*48, 2	δὴ..... 722, 2.
— 3	ἐν..... 622, 3, a.
— 6	ὀκότεροι ἂν..... 827, <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Chap.	Book IX.
*48, 6	εἰ δοκεί..... §. 855.
*51, 1	μὴ ποιούμενοι..... 749, 1.
— 2	ἐστὶν ἀπέχουσα..... 375, 4.
— 3	ἔχωσι—συνόιατο..... 809.
52, 2	ἐς..... 625, 2, a.
*— 2	ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι suppl... 895.
*54, 1	Λακεδαιμονίων..... 534.
*55, 2	Ἀμομφάρετον—μένοντας, 379, b.
*56, 2	τὰ ἔμπαλιν ἦ.... 503, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*57, 4	οἱ ἀμφί..... 631, III. 1.
58, 2	ὑπὸ..... 639, III. 2, b.
— 3	οὐδένες..... 381, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— 4	gen. absol..... 710, c.
*59, 1	ὁρόμῃ..... 603.
*— 2	ὡς ποδῶν..... 528.
*60, 4	συνοίδμεν..... 682, 2.
*61, 4	γέρρα..... 569, 1.
*63, 1	τοὺς..... 444, 4.
— 3	ὄπλων..... 529.
*66, 2	ὅκως σπούδης..... 528.
*— 3	ὁδοῦ..... 522.
*69, 2	φέρουσιν (ὁδόν).... 558, 1.
70, 3	οἱ δέ..... 770, 1, b.
*— 7	Ἑλλήσι..... 598.
*71, 5	γένετο..... 802, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— 6	protasis omitted, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*73, 1	Δεκελῆθεν = Δεκελέων... 481, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
74, 2	δρόμον..... 563, 1.
*76, 2	γυνάτων..... 536.
78, 1	τὰ πρῶτα..... 382, 1.
*79, 1	ἀγαμὶ with gen..... 495.
— 2	νεκρῷ..... 602, 2.
— 3	τοῖσι..... 594, 4.
*80, 2	οὐδὲ εἰς..... 776, 7.
*82, 2	ἀγαθὰ..... 545, 3.
— 2	ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, a.
*— 3	βοῖνης..... 503.
*85, 4	ἀπειστοί..... 607.
*— 4	with gen..... 531, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*89, 4	ὑμῖν..... 600, 2.
90, 4	μὴ προάγειν..... 814, c.
91, 1	λίσσόμενος..... 690.
— 3	τὸν Ἥγησιστρατον.... 459.
— 5	ὑπὸ..... 639, III. 1, a.
93, 5	φυλάκῃ..... 556, d.
*95, 1	ἐπιβατεύων..... 642, b.
*96, 3	στρατοῦ..... 529, 1.
98, 1	ἐκπεφηνότων... 685, cf. 490.
*— 1	ποιέωσι..... 417.
— 3	ὑπὸ..... 639, I. 2, c.
*— 4	τῶν..... 485.
*— 4	ἐλευθερίας..... 515.
99, 3	gen. absol..... 710, b.
*— 5	ἐπιλαβομένοις..... 697, c.
101, 2	ἡμέρης..... 527.
*102, 1	τούτοις..... 593, 2.
— 4	φερόμενοι..... 698, <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Chap.	Book IX.	
*103, 4	Ἑλλῆσι.....	§. 596, 1.
*104, 3	προσπεταγμένον	503.
*106, 2	Ἑλλάδος	527.
*108, 1	γυναικός	498.
— 2	κατεργασθῆναι	368, b.
* — 2	τεθρομένη	681, 6.
* — 3	Δαρείῳ	598.
109, 2	γάρ	786, Obs. 6.
— 4	παντοίως with part.	690.
* — 4	κατεικάζουσα	707, c.
* — 4	δίδου	398, 2.
*119, 2	ὀρμηθέντες	708, 2.

HOMER.

Line	Iliad a.	
4 αἰτούς.....	656, Obs. 3.	
5 τέ.....	754, 6.	
9 δ.....	444, 2.	
11 τῶν	444, 4.	
17 τέ καί	758, 1.	
20 ἀποινα.....	574.	
— τά demonst.	444, 4.	
24 ἀλλά	773, 3.	
26 μὴ κίχλω.....	805, 2.	
28 μὴ οὐ	750, 1.	
29 τῇν	444, 2.	
— πρίν.....	848, Obs. 1.	
32 ὅς κε πύλαι.....	805, 2, cf. 811.	
37 μεύ	485.	
38 Τενέδοιο	505.	
43 τοῦ	444, 2.	
43—49 δέ.....	768, 2.	
44 κατά.....	628, 1.	
49 βροίω.....	483, b.	
54—8 δέ—δέ	770, 2.	
55 ἐπὶ	645, c.	
62 ἡ omitted	777, 4.	
66 ἀρῶν	513.	
67 tmesis	643, a.	
70 τὰ.....	444, 4.	
76 τοίγαρ.....	790, 3.	
78 δς—ol	833.	
82 τέ	755, 2.	
82 ἀλλά	770, 1, a.	
83 εἰ.....	877, 6.	
88 gen. absol.	696.	
90 Ἀγαμέμνονα	583, cf. 566, 1.	
93 ἄρα	787, 2, c.	
96 ἄρα	789, a.	
98 πρίν.....	848, 6, and Obs. 5.	
107 τὰ.....	444, 4.	
— φίλα with inf.	677.	
108 ἔπος.....	566, 1.	
115 οὐ—οὐδέ—οὔτε	775, Obs. 5.	
117 βούλομαι ἦ.....	779, Obs. 3.	
120 ἄλλη	605, Obs. 5.	
125 τὰ.....	816, 1.	
131 πέρ	734, 2, 1.	
133 αὐτός	656, Obs. 1.	

Line	Iliad a.	
134 δέ.....	§. 770, 1, a.	
136 apodosis omitted.....	860, 3, c.	
137 ἔλωμαι κεν.....	424, f., 852, Obs.	
138 ἦ—ἦ	777, 3.	
150 πείσῃται	417.	
159 Μενέλαῳ.....	598.	
162 πολλά.....	548, f., 563.	
165 μέν—δέ	764, 3, g.	
177 sing. adj. with several subjects,	391, Obs.	
— τέ—τέ.....	754, 3.	
180 σέθεν.....	496., 481, Obs. 2.	
182 ἀφαιρείται.....	583., 545.	
183 μέν—δέ	764, 3, g., 765, 2.	
188 Πηλεΐωνι.....	602, 3.	
190 ὄγε.....	655, Obs. 2.	
203 conj. after pft.	806, 1.	
— ἦ interr.	875, Obs. 2.	
207 ἐγώ.....	652, Obs. 1.	
212 τό	444, 4.	
218 τέ alone	755, 2.	
231 nom.	476, Obs.	
232 λωβήσαιο	583.	
234 ὄξους.....	548, c., 569, 2.	
239 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 2, c, a.	
241 περ	697, d.	
247 τοῖσι	605, 2.	
255 sing. verb.	393, 1.	
259 δέ—γάρ	768, 3.	
260 ἥπερ	780, b.	
276 μέν—καί	765, 7, a.	
271 οὐ μαχέοιτο.....	425, 2, a.	
273 βουλέων	485.	
277 βασιλῆϊ	601, 1.	
282 σὺ δέ	479, 5.	
283 Ἀχιλλῆϊ	598, cf. 602, 3.	
287 ἀλλά	773, 3.	
— περί.....	632, 1, 2.	
288 πάντων	505, Obs. 3.	
— πάντεσσι.....	605, 3.	
294 εἰ with ind.	863, b.	
295 ἀλλοιςιν.....	589, 3.	
— δῆ	723, 1.	
300 τῶν	658.	
302 ellipse after εἰ.....	860, 4.	
317 οὐρανόν.....	559, 2, cf. 468, a.	
330 οὐδέ copulative	776, 1, b.	
334 ἡδέ alone.....	777, Obs. 4.	
340 τοῦ	444, 4.	
— ellipse of apodosis....	860, 3, b.	
353 πέρ—πέρ	734, 2, 2.	
356 εαυτῷ supplied	894, c.	
359 ἄλός	530, 1, cf. 624, Obs.	
363 μὴ with imper.	420, 3.	
366 ἐς.....	625, 1.	
414 νύ in questions	732.	
415 αἰθ' ὀφείλες.....	856, Obs. 2.	
416 νύ inclitic	732.	
418 αἴση	603, 1.	

Line	<i>Iliad</i> α.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> β.
424	χρῖός §. 714, b.	314	ἐλευσά τετραγῶτας 548, f., 566, 3.
426	εἰμι 397, a.	324	μέν after ἡμῖν 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
429	γυναικός 490.	379	ἐς γε μίαν 625, 3.
430	impft. and aor. 401, 4.	388	ἀμφί 631, II. 1.
432	ὅτε with ind. 840.	391	νοῆσω conj. 829, 6.
447	παῖδα 548, c., 574.	397	ἀνέμων 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
464	σπλάγχνα 548, c., 562.	409	ἀδελφεόν transposed 898, 3.
465	ἀμφί 645, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	413	infin. 671, b.
470	ποιοίω 539, I.	433	τοῖς 589, 1., cf. 605, 2.
478	καί 759, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	459	ἰθὺς ἀγαλλόμεναι 380, 2.
488	prospective use of δ 657, 1.	461	ἀμφί 631, III. 1.
497	ἡεῖρη 714, b.	474	ὥστε compar. 868, 6.
501	ὑπό 639, I. 1.	478	κεφαλῇ 579, 2.
509	ἄρα ἄν with conj. 842, 3.	483	Hyperbaton 904, 1.
524	ellipse after ei. 860, 4.	595	δοῖδης 517.
540	αὖ 771, I.	597	εἴπερ ἄν with opt. 885, 3.
548	οὔτε—οὔτε 775, I.	664	ὅγε 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
549	ὅν 548, c., 551, c.	669	ἐκ 621, 3.
552	μύθον 548, b., 556, 1.	674	μετά 636, III. 1.
584	καί 759, 4.	716	δέ 770, 1, a.
587	ἐν 622, 3.	740	αὐτε 770, 1, a.
<i>Iliad</i> β.		751	ἔργα ἐνέμοντο 576, 1.
20	ἄρα 788, 1.	785	πεδίω 522, 2.
26	ἐμέθεν 485., 481, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	792	ποδωκείησι 355, 1, a.
39	θήσειν ἐμελλεν 405, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	797	ἐπί 633, 2.
50	ἐπρυκεσσι 589, 3.	801	πεδίω 522, 2.
—	κελεύειν with dat. and inf. 674.	816	ἡγεμόνευε 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
54	Νεστορή νηί 435, a., 467, 4.	851	Πυλαιμένους κῆρ 442, c.
75	infin. 671, a.	860	ἰδάμην 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
81	optative 856, b.	866	ὑπό 639, II. 1.
135	λέλυνται with neut. plur. 385, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	870	ἄρα 787, 2, b.
		<i>Iliad</i> γ.*	
136	ποτιδέγμεναι gender 391, 2.	1	ἅμα with dat. 594, 2.
156	πρός tmesis 643, b.	2	ἐλαγγῇ 603, 2.
182	ἄρα 548, c., 550, 1.	3	ἐπὶ 734, 3.
188	opt. 831, 3.	—	οὐρανόθι πρό 619, 1.
199	σκήπτρῳ 608.	4	οὖν 737.
204	neuter adj. 381.	5	πέπονται 395, 1.
210	αἰγιαλῷ 605, 1.	—	ἐπί 638, 1, b.
213	πολλά τε 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	—	ὠκεανοῖο 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
217	γάρ omitted 792, c.	6	φερούσαι with dat. 588.
235	ἐλέγχεα 353, 1.	7	ἡέριαι 714, 1.
236	ἐπὶ 734, 2, 2.	—	ἄρα 788.
250	οὐ, use of 741, <i>Obs.</i>	8	πνέοντες with acc. 555, d.
—	opt. with ἄν, for imper. 425, 2, b.	9	infin. 664, 1.
269	ἀχρεῖον 548, f., 554.	—	ἀλεξέμεν with dat. 596, 1.
270	καὶ ἐπὶ 607, d.	10	δρεος 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
273	ἐξάρχειν with acc. 516, <i>Obs.</i>	—	κορυφῇσι 587, 1.
278	ἡ πληθὺς φάσαν 378, a.	—	κατέχεναι with acc. 573.
289	τί 754, 3.	11	φίλῃν with dat. 590.
292	ἐνα μῆνα 577.	—	νυκτός 502, 2.
—	ἀπό 620, 1.	12	τόσσον 578, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
296	νεμεσίζομαι w. acc. and inf. 674.	—	ἴησιν construction 573., 643.
299	ἐπί 635, 2.	13	ἄρα 788.
305	ἀμφὶ περί 640, 2.	—	τῶν 442.

* As few of the passages referred to in *Iliad* γ are quoted in the text, an asterisk is not appended, as usual, to the remainder.

Line	<i>Iliad γ.</i>	Line	<i>Iliad γ.</i>
13 ὑπό	§. 639, 2.	45 ἔστι	§. 64, V., 375, 3.
14 ἐρχομένων	698, f.	— φρεσίν	605, 1.
— διεπρησσαν with gen.	522, 2.	47 ἐπιπλώσας with acc.	558, 1.
15 δῆ	720, 2.	48 μυχθεῖς with dat.	592, 1.
— ἐπί	634, 3, a.	49 νυόν	580, 1.
— λόντες	698, f.	50 πατρί	602, 3.
16 προμάχιν with dat.	596, 1.	— πῆμα	353, 1.
17 ὁμοῖσιν	605.	51 δυομένεσι	602, 3.
— ἔχων with acc.	576, 1.	52 οὐκ ἄν	425, 2, b.
18 αὐτάρ	788.	53 κέ	855, 2, a.
— ὁ	444, 2.	54 position of <i>τέ</i>	756, a.
— χαλκῷ	607.	— ἄν with conj.	424, ζ., 427, 2.
19 Ἀργείων	534.	55 ὅτε with opt.	844, a.
— προκαλίζετο	583.	56 ellipse of <i>εἰσὶ</i>	376, a.
20 μαχέσασθαι	402, 1., 405.	— ἦ	777, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— ἐν	622.	— ᾗδῃ	719, 4, 3.
21 οὖν	737.	57 ἔσσο κέν	424, a.
22 ἐρχόμενον	698, f.	— χιτῶνα	583, 91.
— προσπαροίθεν with gen.	526.	— ἐνεκα	621, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— μακρά	579, 7.	— κακῶν	481, 1.
23 ὥστε	868, 3.	— <i>τοργας</i> with acc.	560, 1.
— ἐχάρη	402, 3.	59 κατ' αἶσαν	629, 3, a.
— ἐπί	643, 2.	— ὑπέρ	630, 11, 3.
— κύρσας	697, b.	61 διά	627, 1.
24 εὐρών with acc.	576, 2.	— ὑπό	639, 2.
25 πεινάων	697, b.	— ὅς with conj.	828, 4.
— γάρ	786.	— ὅς ῥα	787, b.
— εἰπερ	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	— τέχνη	608.
26 τέ	754, 1.	62 δέ	768, 2.
28 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν	607.	64 μοί	601.
— τίσεσθαι	405, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 585.	— Ἀφροδίτης	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
29 δέ	768.	65 οὔτοι	790, <i>Obs.</i>
— ἐξ	621.	— ἐστί	384.
— σύν	623.	66 ὅσσα κεν	428.
31 ἦτορ	584, 2.	— οὐκ ἄν	426, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
32 εἰς	625.	— δέ	768, 2.
— ἐχάζετο	401, 3.	67 εἰ	850, <i>Obs.</i>
33 τέ	755, 1.	— ἥδέ	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
— ἰδών with acc.	575.	70 ἀμφί	632, 11, 2.
— ἀπέστη	401, 3.	71 νικήσῃ κε	424, ζ.
34 Tmesis	643, a.	72 κτήματα	576, 2.
— ἔλλαβε with acc.	576, 2.	73 οἱ ἄλλοι	454, 3.
35 τέ	755, 1.	— ὄρκια	560, 2.
— μίν	148.	74 Τροίην	576, 1.
— παρείας	584, 1.	— οὔτ	418, c.
36 κατὰ	629, b.	— νεέσθων	195, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
37 δέσας	550, b.	75 ἱππόβοτον accent	50, 5.
38 ἐπέεσσι	607.	76 δέ as copula	768, 1.
39 εἶδος	579.	— μέγα	545, 3., 549, d.
40 αἶθε	851, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	— ἀκούσας constr. of	487.
— αἶψ' ἄφελος	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	77 καὶ ῥα	788.
41 κέ	423.	78 δουρός	536.
— τό	444, 2.	79 τῷ	642, β.
— βουλομένην	425.	— δέ	768, 2.
42 τέ—καί	758.	— ἐπετοξάζοντο	401, 3, 4.
43 ἦ που	731.	80 λοῖσιν	608.
44 φάντες	697.	— τέ—τέ	754, 3.
45 ἐπί	643.	81 ὁ	444, 4.
— οὐκ	740, 1.	— μακρόν	548, f., 566, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
81	ἄσεν §. 401, 3, 4.
82	ἰσχεσθε 362, 3.
	— μὴ βάλλετε. . . 420, 3, and <i>Obs.</i> 4., 741, a.
83	στεύται 316, 5.
	— ἵπος 548, b., 566, 1.
84	μάχης 531.
	— ἀνεφ. 128, 2.
85	μετά 636, II.
86	κέκλυτε 304, e., 310, 5.
	— μεῦ μῦθον 487.
	— εἵνεκα. 580, 1., 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— τοῦ 483.
87	ἄλλους μὲν—αὐτὸν δέ. . . 764, 3, b.
88	κέλεται w. acc. and inf. 674.
	— ἀποθέσθαι 362, 2, 1.
	— ἐπὶ 634, 2, a.
95	ἄρα 788.
	— ἐγένοντο 401, 3.
	— σιωπῇ. 603, 2.
96	καί 759, 1.
	— βοήν 579, 2.
97	καί 760.
98	θυμὸν 558, 2.
	— φρονεῖ with inf. 664.
	— aor. inf. 405, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— διακρινθῆμεναι 223, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— ἦδη 719, 4, a. 3.
99	πέποισθε 258, 25., 311, <i>Obs.</i>
	— κακά. 552, c.
101	ἡμέων 534.
	— δέ 768, 2.
	— ὁπποτέρῳ 588, 2.
	— τέτυκται 826, 1.
102	demonstr. omitted. 817, 7.
	— τεθναίη. 418, d.
	— διακρινθεῖτε. 274, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
103	οἴσσετε 413, 1.
	— ἄρνα 573.
	— δέ alone 767, c.
104	γῇ 588, 1.
	— τέ καί 758, 3.
105	Πριάμοιο βίην 442, e.
	— θόρα τάμνη. 805, 2.
106	αὐτός 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3, b.
	— εἰσι omitted 376, e.
107	ὑπερβασίη 607, fin.
	— Διός 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
	— δηλήσεται 814, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
108	δέ 768, 3.
109	μετήσιν (form) 190, 5.
	— οἷς 605, 2.
110	ὅπως with conj. 805.
	— δχ' ἀριστα 139, 2.
	— γενηται 384, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— μετὰ 636, 2.
111	οἱ δέ 478.
112	ἐλπόμενοι with inf. 666.
	— πολέμοιο 517.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
113	ἐπὶ §. 635, 1, a.
	— μὲν—δέ 764, d.
	— ἔβαν. 279, 1.
114	τεύγεα. 545, 3., 583, 67.
	— ἐξεδύοντο. 362, 2, 1.
	— κατίθεντο. 362, 2, 1.
	— ἐπὶ 633, 1.
115	ἀλλήλων 526.
116	ἐπεμπε with inf. 669, 2.
119	ἦδέ. 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
120	ἄρα 787, b.
	— Ἀγαμέμνονι 601.
121	αἶτε. 771.
	— Ἑλένη. 592, 1.
122	γαλόφ. 594, 2.
124	λαοδικήν 824, II. 4.
	— θυγατρῶν. 502, 3.
	— εἶδος. 579, 2.
125	ἦ δέ. 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— ἰστόν 569, 3.
	— ὕφαινε. 401, 4.
126	πορφυρέην, sc. ἐσθῆτα = ἰστόν, 378, b.
	— πολέας. 120, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
128	ἔθεν 144, 1., 481.
	— ὑπό. 639, I. 2, a.
129	ἀγχοῦ. 522, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
	— πόδας 579, 2.
130	ἔργα 548, c., 575.
132	ἐπὶ 634, 3, a.
133	πολέμοιο 498.
	— οἱ. 444, 2.
	— δῆ. 720, 2, d.
134	ἔαται 197, 2.
	— σιγῇ 603, 2.
135	ἀσπίσι. 608.
	— παρά (tmesis). 643, 1.
	— πέπηγεν 384.
136	αὐτάρ 771, 3.
137	ἐγχείησι 608.
	— μαχήσονται. 406, 5.
	— περὶ. 632, I. 2, a.
138	τῷ— 597.
	— κεκλήσῃ κε 424, d.
139	ἵμερον. 548, c., 573.
	— θυμῷ 587.
140	ἀνδρός. 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
141	καλυψαμένη 362, 2, 3.
	— δόνησιν 608.
142	Tmesis 643.
	— δάκρυ 570.
143	ἅμα τῇγε 604, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πριάμον. 631, III. 1.
147	τί—τέ—τέ 754, 3.
	— ἔζον. 580, 1.
149	ἐπὶ 634, 1.
150	γῆραι 608.
	— δῆ. 721, 2, c.
	— πολέμοιο 517.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
150	ἀλλά §. 773, 3.	180	εἶπορ' ἔην γε (= would he were yet so) §. 856, Obs. 2.
151	τετρίγεσιν 594, 2.	181	ἡγάσαστο constr. of, 495, Obs. 3.
	— κατά 629, 1, b.	183	ἢ ῥά νυ 732.
152	δενδρέφ 641, β.		— τοί 596, 2.
	— ὄπα 566, 3.	184	ἦδη 719, 4.
153	ἄρα 787, 2, a.	186	λαούς 355, Obs. 1.
154	ὄν 737, 5.	187	ἑστρατόωντο impf. 398, 1.
	— ἐπί 634, 1, a.		— παρά 637, III. 1, b.
155	ἔπεα 566, 1.	188	καὶ γάρ 786, Obs. 7.
156	inf. after νέμεσις. 676, 2, c.		— μετὰ 636, 11.
	— ἐστὶν omitted. 376.	188	ἐλέχθην 401, 4.
157	ἀμφί 631, II. 2, a.	189	ἡματι 606.
	— χρόνον 577.		— τῷ 444, 3.
	— ἀλγεα. 548, c., 552.	190	οὐδέ 776, 5.
	— πάσχειν inf. after νέμεσις, 668, 2.		— οἱ 444, 2.
158	εἰς ὄπα 579, Obs. 1.	191	δεύτερον 548, f.
159	ἀλλά 773, 3.		— Ὀδυσῆα 548, c., 575.
	— καὶ 760.	192	τόνδε transposed 898, 2.
	— πέρ 734, 3.		— ἔδε repeated 655, Obs. 3.
160	μηδέ 776, Obs. 2.	193	Ἀγαμέμνονος 502, 2.
	— ἡμῖν 587.	194	ῥομοῖσιν 609.
	— πῆμα 548, c., 573.		— ἰδέσθαι 667.
	— λῑποῖτο opt. 411, 1., 418, b.	195	οἱ 597.
161	ὡς ἄρα 788, 2.	196	στίχας 558, 1.
	— Ἐλένην 566, 3.	197	ὄστε 755.
	— φωνῇ 608.	199	Διός 483.
162	τέκος—ἐλθοῦσα 379, b.		— Διός form 113, Obs. 4.
	— ἐμείο 528.	200	δὲ αὖ 771, 2.
163	ὄφρα ἴδης 805.	201	τράφη (aor. II.) 367, Obs. 2.
164	μοί 600, 1.		— πέρ 734, 2, 1.
	— νύ 732.	202	δόλους 548, c., 551, 2.
165	οἶ 836, 3.		— τέ—καί 758.
	— μοί 641, β.,	203	τήν 566, 1.
166	ἄνδρα 548, c., 566, 3.	204	ἦ 731, 1.
	— τόνδε 655, 1.		— ἔπος 566, 1.
167	ὄστις 877, Obs. 4.	205	ἦδη 719, 4, a. 4.
168	ἦτοι 731, 2.	206	σεῦ 486, Obs. 2.
	— κεφαλῇ 609.	208	φύην 548, c., 551, 2.
	— καὶ 760, 2.		— ἐδάην form 265, 9.
169	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν 608.	209	Τρώεσσιν 605, 2.
170	οὐ—οὐδέ 776, b.	210	στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν). 696, Obs. 3.
	— βασιλῆϊ ἀνδρί 439, 1.		— ῥμοῖς 579, 1.
171	impf., use of. 401, 3.	211	nomina. σχῆμα καθ' ἑλόν καὶ μέρος 708, 2.
	— ἀμείβετο constr. of. 583.	212	μύθους 569, 3.
172	μοί 600, 1.		— πᾶσι 605, 2.
173	ὡς ἔφελεν 856, Obs. 2.	213	ἦτοι 731, 2.
	— μοί 594, 4.	214	ἀλλά 773, 3.
174	νῆϊ 593, 1.	215	οὐ—οὐδέ 776, b.
	— τέ alone 754, 6.		— εἰ καὶ 861, 2.
176	ἀλλά 774.		— γένει 609, 1.
	— τὰ 444, 2.	216	ὅτε ἀναΐξειεν 843, 2.
	— γέ 735, 3, fin.	217	ἡπαί 326, Obs. 1.
	— ἐγίνοντο 385, Obs. 2.	220	φαίης κεν 425, c.
	— τό 579, 6.		— ἔμμεναι inf. 665.
	— κλαίονσα 696, c.		— ἔμμεναι form 198, 1.
177	ἀνείρεαι double acc. 545, 1., 583.	221	ὅτε δὴ ῥα 788, 3.
179	ἀμφότερον 579, 6.		— ἐκ στήθεος 483, Obs. 1.
180	ἐμός 467, 4.		

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
223 οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε ..	§. 426, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
— βροτός	29.
224 γέ	735.
— ἰδόντες	696.
— εἶδος	548, a., 575.
225 τὸ τρίτον	548, e.
226 τίς τε ἀρ'	872, 2, b.
227 Ἀργείων	502, 3.
— κεφαλὴν	579, 1.
228 γυναικῶν	534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
230 ἐνὶ	622, a.
231 ἀμφί	631, II. 1.
233 ὅποτε ἴκοιτο	843, 2.
234 νῦν δέ	719, 1.
— Ἀχαιοὺς ..	545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 548, c., 575.
235 γνοίην κεν	425, a.
— τοῖνομα	566, 1.
238 μοί	600, 2.
239 ἦ—ἦ	875.
— interchange of dual and plural,	387, <i>Obs.</i>
242 αἶσχα	545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 550, b.
— μοί	597.
245 ἀνά	624, 1, b.
246 καρπὸν	580, 1.
— ἀρούρης	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
249 ἐπίεσιν	607.
250 ὄρσεο form	196, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
252 καταβῆναι infin.	664.
255 τῷ	593.
— νικήσαντι aor. part.	405.
— ἐποιτό κε	425, b.
257 νέωνται	415, 2.
259 aorists	401, 2.
261 ἄρα	788, 2.
262 οἱ	637, II. 1.
— δίφρον	558, 1.
263 τῷ ἔχον	387, 2.
264 μετά	636, III. 1, a.
266 ἐστιχώμετο	401, 4.
268 ἄν	640, <i>Obs.</i>
— ἀτάρ	771, 3.
269 κρητῆρι	603.
— οἶνον	572.
270 βασιλεῦσι	595.
— ἐπὶ	635, 1, b.
— ὕδωρ	570.
271 ἐρυσσάμενος (middle) ..	362, 4.
— χεῖρεσσι	607.
272 οἱ	597.
— παρά	637, III. 1, b.
274 Τρώων	534.
275 τοῖσιν	598, or 600, 1.
— μεγάλη	548, f., 566, 2.
276 ἴδθηεν	481, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
277 ἥλιος	479, 1.
— ἐπακούεις constr. of	487.
278 ὑμεῖς omitted	817, 2.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
279 τίνυσθον constr. of	§. 585.
— ὅτις	820, β.
— ἐπιόρκον	548, e., 566, 2.
— ὁμόσση	828, 2.
281 εἰ κεν with conj.	854, <i>Obs.</i>
282 αὐτός	656.
— Ἑλένην	576.
285 infin.	671, c.
286 τιμὴν	573.
— ἦντιν' εἰκεν	677, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
287 ἡ πέληται	827, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
289 gen. abs.	541., 697, c.
291 εἰως κε	846, 2.
294 θυμοῦ	529.
— μένος	583, 34.
295 δεπάεσσιν	603.
296 θεοῖς	589, 1.
299 πημήνειαν	831, a.
300 σφί	600, 1.
306 ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι	622, 3, a.
307 Μενελάω	601, 1.
309 ἐστί	826, 1.
310 θέτο	362, 2.
317 ἀφείη	831, a.
321 ἔθηκε	826, 1.
322 δόμον	558, 2.
326 impft. and aor.	401, 4.
— κατὰ στίχας	629, 3, b.
327 ἔκειτο (number)	393, 2, 2.
328 ὅγε	657.
328 ἀμφί	631, II. 1.
— τεύχεα	548, c., 583.
330 περὶ	632, II.
331 ἐπισφυρλοῖς	608.
337 δεινόν	548, f.
338 παλάμφιν	83, 1.
340 ἐπεὶ οὖν	791, 1.
— ὁμίλου	526.
342 δεινόν	554, d., 548, f.
344 dual	387, 1.
345 ἀλλήλοισι	601, 1.
347 κατὰ	629, II. 1, b.
349 χαλκῷ	604, 1.
351 ὁ	445.
— ἔοργε	545, 1., 583.
352 ὑπό	639, II. c.
353 τίς	659, 1.
— ἀνθρώπων	534.
— καὶ	760.
354 ὁ κεν	829, 1.
357 διὰ	627, 1, a.
359 παρὰ 326, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 637, III. 1, b.	
360 ὁ δέ	655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
363 ἀμφί	631, II. 2, a.
365 σείο	502, 3.
— θεῶν	534.
— τίσεσθαι fut. part.	406, 5.
366 κακότητος	500.
367 μοί	600, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
367	χείρεσσ' (elision)..... §. 18, 2.
368	οὐδέ..... 776, 1.
369	ἐπαίξας aor. part. 705, 5.
—	κόρυθος 536.
370	μετά..... 636, III. 1, a. β.
371	ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, b.
372	ὑπὸ 639, I. 1, b.
373	νύ 732.
—	εἰρυσσέν κε..... 424, a.
—	ἦρατο 362, 2.
—	κύδος 576, 2.
374	ἄρα..... 788, 1.
375	ἴδι..... 83, 1.
376	ἄμα..... 593, <i>Obs.</i>
378	ἐπιυινήσας..... 401, 2., 698, f.
382	κάδδ'..... 19, 1.
383	καλέουσα 697., 811, 3.
384	ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, a.
—	περί..... 640, 2.
385	ἔανού 536.
387	οἱ..... 600, 2.
—	λακεδαίμωνι..... 605.
388	ἥσκει 239. Addenda.
390	οἰκόνδε 84.
391	κείνος ὄγε 655, 1.
392	κάλλει 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6, cf. 555.
—	οὐδέ..... 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	φαίης κε 425, c.
393	ἄνδρι 601, 1.
—	ἄνδρι accent 107, 5, b.
394	χοροῖο..... 517.
—	νέον..... 548, f.
395	τῇ 597.
396	ὥς οὖν..... 737.
—	δειρῆν..... 575.
399	ἠπεροπεύειν 545, 1., 583.
400	ῆ 873.
—	πολίων 527.
402	ellipse of ἐστὶ 376, <i>Obs.</i>
403	οὐνεκα..... 849, 3.
—	δῆ 724.
404	οἴκαδε..... 117, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
405	τοῦνεκα 159, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
406	παρά..... 637, III. 1, a.
407	πόδεσσιν..... 603.
—	*Ὀλυμπον..... 558, 2.
408	περί..... 632, III. 3.
—	ἐ 144.
409	εἰσόκε with fut. 841, 6.
—	ὄγε..... 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
410	εἰη κεν..... 425, c.
412	θυμῷ 605.
416	μητίσομαι 814, 1.
—	ἔχθεα 548, c., 551, 1.
417	οἶτον 548, b., 552, b.
419	κατασχομένη middle 362, 3.
420	σιγῇ 603, 2.
—	δέ 768, 3.
422	ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, a.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
422	τράποντο §. 362, 3.
423	ῆ δια γυναικῶν 444, 4.
424	τῇ 598.
425	Ἀλεξάνδρου 526.
427	μύθῳ..... 603.
428	ὥς ὄφελος..... 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	αὐτόδι..... 84.
429	ἄνδρι..... 611.
430	ῆ μέν..... 731, 1.
—	γέ..... 735, 7.
—	Μενελάου 502, 2.
431	βίῃ..... 609.
—	τέ—καί—καί..... 758, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
433	ἀλλά 774.
435	πόλεμον..... 564.
438	μέ—θυμόν..... 584, 1.
439	σύν..... 623, 1.
449	ἀνά..... 624, 1, b.
450	εἴ που 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
453	φιλότῃτι 607.
—	γέ 735.
—	εκεῦθανον..... 398., 858, 1.
—	εἴ τις with opt. 855.
454	ἴσον 548, f.
457	Μενελάου 518, b.

Iliad δ.

*11	παρμέμβλωκε form..... 29.
*23	Δι..... 607.
27	ἰδρῶτα 555, a.
63	Tmesis 643, a.
95	Τρώεσσι 600, 1., 605, 2.
97	φεροῖό κεν in apodosis.. 854, b.
100	Μενελάου 509.
131	παιδός 531.
145	ἀμφοτέρων..... 679, 6.
160	τέ 755, 2.
161	σύν 623, 2.
—	Tmesis 643, a.
—	ἀπέτισαν 403, 2.
*168	ἀπάτης 490.
189	ὦ 479, 3.
209	ἀνά..... 624, 1.
221	ἀμφεπέοντο ind..... 840.
244	πεδίοιο 522, 2.
258	ἡμέν—ἡδέ..... 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
259	οἶνον..... 572.
275	νέφος 548, c., 575.
300	conj. after historic tense, 806, 2.
335	Τρώων 510.
342	μάχης 513.
345	κρέα 562.
357	χωομένοιο 485.
—	λάσθαι constr. of, 536, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
382	πρὸ οδοῦ 619.
384	ἀγγελῇν 558, 1.
389	πάντα 548, c., 564.
*393	dual and plural 388, 2, a.
*415	εἴ κεν with conj. 854, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> δ.
452	dual and plural §. 388, 1.
453	συμβάλλετον 393, 5.
463	ποδῶν 536.
480	βάλε 583.
510	Ἀργείους 601, 1.
589	ἄν with opt. 424, 2, a.

	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
2	ἵνα constr. of 805, 2.
*6	conj. 841, 5.
	— ὀκεανοῖο 540, <i>Obs.</i>
10	dual and plural . . 388, 1, and a.
13	ἀπό 646, c.
*23	ἀλλά=εἰ μὴ 773, 4.
*31	Ἄρες quantity 39, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*32	οὐκ ἄν 425, b.
62	νῆας 569, 1.
*63	κακόν 381.
66	διὰ πρό 640, 3.
*85	μετεῖη 879.
97	ἐτίθαιετο middle 362, 4.
122	πόδας . . 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2, cf. 584, 1.
128	ἔφρα γυγνώσκει 806, 1.
	— ἡμέη—ἠδέ 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
135	μεμῶς nom. 707.
*138	conj. 841, 5.
*138	aor. and pres. in simile, 402, 3.
161	ὥς ἔξη 866, 6.
168	εἰ που ἐφείροι 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
170	ἦδα 583.
178	ἱρῶν 490.
182	ἀσπίδι 609, 3.
183	εἰ 877, b.
185	τάδε 548, e., 549, d.
*209	αἶση 607.
*212	εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω 424, d.
214	omission of ἄν in apodosis, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
223	διωκέμεν 583.
230	σὺ μὲν 479, 5.
*232	εἵπερ ἄν 851, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
265	ἦς 822, 2.
275	dual and plural 387, 2.
289	αἵματος 540.
291	ρίνα 559.
292	Tmesis 643, b.
303	δ γε 735, 9.
	— opt. without ἄν 832, <i>Obs.</i>
306	καλίσουσιν 583.
311	position of apodosis . . . 856, b.
	— ἄν with opt. 425, c.
*315	πνίγμα 545, 1.
320	τάων 444, 3.
*329	μέθεπεν 641, β.
333	ἄρα 788, 1.
341	σίτον 562.
348	πολέμου 530, 1.
358	ἵππους 548, c., 583.
361	ὄτασεν 583.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
370,	ἐν §. 645, a.
387	κεράμῳ 353, 2.
*395	ἐν τοῖσι 444, 2, or 5, a.
403	nomin. 476, <i>Obs.</i>
*407	ὅς μάχηται 828, 1.
424	position of article 459, 7.
*	— καρρέζουσα form 19, 1.
433	οἱ 596, 1.
437—440	δέ—δέ 770, 2.
442	τέ 594, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
456	οὐκ ἄν interrog. w. opt. 425, 2, b.
465	Ἀχαιοῖς 611.
473	λαῶν 529, 2.
480	εἰ. Tmesis 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
481	ἔλδεται 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— ὅς κε ellipse of ἦ 376, <i>Obs.</i>
487	ἀλόντε dual 388.
493	Ἐκτορι 584, <i>Obs.</i>
523	νηνεμῆς 523.
*524	εὐδησι 841, 5.
528	πολλά 548, e., 583.
446	ἄνδρεςσιν 605, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
566	Tmesis 643, b.
567	conj. and opt. 809, 2.
587	ἀμάθοιο 512, 1.
592	ἄρα 788, 1.
*593	δηϊότητος 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
597	πεδίοιο 522, 2.
637	ἐπί 633, 2.
651	καὶ μεμαῶτα 697, d.
672	νιδόν 548, e., 583.
*682	προσιόντι 607.
694	Tmesis 643, b.
709	λίμνη 592, 1.
*716	Μενελάω—ἐκέρσαντα . . 674, b.
741	apposition 467, cf. 435, a.
754	κορυφῇ 605, 1.
*757	ἔργα 548, c., 549, c.
758	οἶον 804, 10.
774	συμβάλλετον 393, 5.
801	δέμας 579, 2.
821	verb supplied 895, 2.
872	change of person 390, 1, e.
873	τετληότες 375, 4.

	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
*9	φάλον 584, 1.
*11	ἄσσε 584, 1.
17	ἀπήνρα 583.
38	πεδίοιο 522, 2.
50	εἰ κεν 860, 1.
59	ὅς 816, 2.
68	ἐνάρων 510.
81	πριν 848, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
88	νῆδον 559.
107	φόνιοιο 517.
*108	φάν form 273, 1.
*118	ἀσπίδος 524.
128	εἰ ἐλῆλουθας 853, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
130	negative repeated.... §. 747, 2.
*137	ὁμοκλή 607.
146	δέ in apodosis 770, 1, a.
147	relation of the clauses.. 752, 1.
166	οἶον..... 804, 10.
168	σήματα 569, 3.
*182	μένος πυρός 555, c.
201	καππεδίων 19, 1.
222	μέμνημαι constr. of.. 515, <i>Obs.</i>
236	χαλκείων 520.
281	ὥς κε..... 810, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
282	πῆμα..... 353, 1.
*291	πόντον 558, 1.
292	ἀνθαγεν..... 558, 1., 583, 1.
331	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
352	δρα 787, 2, c.
355	σέ φρένας..... 584, 1.
382	ἀληθέα..... 548, e., 566, 1.
395	Ἀνδρομάχη nom..... 477, 2.
398	δή 721, 2.
429	ἀτάρ 479, 5., cf. 771, 3.
*446	ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ..... 467, 4.
450-2	οὐ—οὔτε 775, a.
*453	πέσοιεν κεν 425, a.
*455	ὅτε κεν ἀγῆται 841, 2.
461	Τρώων 504.
463	τοιοῦδε with inf..... 666.
466	παιδός 511.
477	Τρώεσσι 605, 2.
484	δακρύνει 548, f., 549, d.
*488	πεφυγμένον 363, 5.
508	ποταμοῖο 540, <i>Obs.</i>
510	πεποῖώς nom..... 707, b.
521	ὅς εἴη without ἄν.... 831, 4, a.
*522	ἔργον 548, c., 568.

Iliad η.

4 and 7	ἐελομένοισι 599, 3.
*8	ἐλέην 393, 5.
39	προκαλίσσεται 583.
—	προκαλίσσεται form.... 200, 2.
50	ὅστις ἄριστος 836, 1.
*75	Ἔκτορι 607.
78	τεύχεα 583.
80	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
89	μέν..... 729, 1.
97	λώβη..... 382, 1.
125	position of κέ 431, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
143	οἱ 596, 1, and <i>Obs.</i>
155	δή 721, 2.
163	ἐπί..... 634, 1, ξ.
*171	ὅς interrog..... 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
175	plural verb 478.
179	λαχεῖν inf..... 671, b.
182	δρα 787, 2, a.
187	Ἀίας transposed 824, II. 4.
191	ἦτοι 731, 2.
195	ἐπί..... 633, 3, e.
198	ἐλπομαι ἐμέ 673, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> η.
218	χάρμη §. 592, 1.
223	ταύρων 538.
*231	οἱ ἄν..... 425, a., 429, b.
*239	πολεμίζειν inf..... 666.
248	σχέτο 355, 2.
251	ἀγειν 669, 2.
*306	διακρινθέντε nom..... 708, 2.
351	ἀγειν after δώσομεν 669, e.
364	φέρειν 698, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
366	τῷ—δ μέν—δ δέ 764, 3, b.
315	Κρονίῳνι 588, 1.
328	γάρ after vocative 479, 5.
340	ὄφρα εἴη after fut..... 807, β.
342	ἡ ἐρυκάκοι 807, β., 836, 4.
386	ἠώγει number of..... 393, 1.
387	αἱ κε γένοιτο..... 885, 3.
400	κτήματα 548, e., 574.
410	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
*415	ὀπίσ' ἄν ἔλθοι, 886, <i>Obs.</i> and 3, cf. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
418	ἀμφοτέρων..... 579, 6.
424	ἦν 375, 3.
440	τάφρον..... 548, c., 571.
449	τείχος 569, 1.
451	ἦτοι 731, 2.
473	χαλκῷ.... 520, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 609, 2.
481	πρὶν—πρὶν 816, 1.

Iliad θ.

4	αὐτός 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
14	ὑπό 639, I. 1.
48	Γάργαρον..... 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
54	ἀπό 620, 2.
*84	κακκορυφήν..... 19, 1.
*99	αὐτός 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3, a.
108	Tmesis 643, a.
115	eis adverbial..... 640, 2.
118	τοῦ..... 509.
119	ὁ δέ 765, 2.
140	ἔπεται ind..... 802, a.
154	ἀλλά.... 770, 1, a., 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*163	ἀντιτέτυξο 642, β.
171	σῆμα τιθεῖς=σημαίνων.. 360, 1.
177	τείχεα 569, 1.
183	καπνῷ 632, II. 2.
186—191	dual..... 338, 1.
195	θώρηκα 569, 1.
204	σὺ δέ 768, 3.
230	ellipse of εἶναι..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
231	use of participles..... 706, 1.
251	οὐν..... 791, 1.
274	μέν—καί 765, <i>Obs.</i>
302	ὁ δέ 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
323	ἦτοι 731, 3.
347	μεγάλα..... 548, e., 566, 2.
—	part. and finite verb, 759, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
354	conjunctive..... 827, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
362	τῶν, ὃ 383, <i>Obs.</i>
371	γενείου..... 536.
374	μέν, use of 765, 7, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> θ.
*378	νῶϊ προφανεῖσα, 549, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*423	ἀλλά..... 874, 4.
437	θεοῖσι..... 590.
444	Διός..... 526.
455	πληγέντε..... 388, b.
470	ἡοῦς..... 523.
485	Tmesis..... 643.
529	νυκτί..... 634, 2.
530	ὑπῆοιοι..... 714, b.
533	εἰ—ῆ..... 878, c.
*536	οὔω κείσεται..... 798.

	<i>Iliad</i> ι.
4	ἄνεμοι δύο..... 388, a.
—	— indicative..... 868, 6.
15	ὔδωρ..... 570.
21	ἀπάτην..... 548, c., 551, c.
42	ὥστε with inf..... 863, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
	664, <i>Obs.</i>
46	οὐ μένεουσιν supplied, 860, 4, cf.
	895, 3.
54	μετά..... 630, III. 1.
*55	ὅσσοι Ἀχαιοί..... 824, I. 1.
57	ῆ μὴν..... 728, 3, a.
58	βάσεις..... 583.
64	πολέμου..... 498.
75	βουλὴν..... 551, a.
77	τάδε..... 549, d.
102	εἰς..... 625, 3.
—	σέο..... 536.
104	νόον..... 551, a.
107	ἀπούρας..... 583.
115	κατέλεξας..... 545, I., 583.
131	κούρην transposed .. 824, II. 2.
155	οἱ κε with fut..... 827, a.
158	δημήτηω..... 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
165	οἱ κέ with conj..... 836, 4.
*182	τῷ (= heralds and chiefs) βάτην,
	388, fin.
214	ἀλός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
219	τοίχου..... 522, 1.
224	οἶνοιο..... 539, 1.
*230	infin. after ἐν δοίῃ .. 676, c.
242	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
*251	ὅπως ἀλεξήσεις..... 812, 2.
304	ἐπεὶ ἔλθοι..... 849, 2.
309	μὲν δὴ..... 721, 1.
311	plural verb..... 478.
354	ὅσον..... 823, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
382	Tmesis..... 643, b.
383	πύλην supplied..... 893.
*386	κέν with fut..... 424, d.
387	πρίν..... 848, 6.
388	γαμέω..... 583.
389	κάλλος..... 548, c., 564.
400	τά..... 548, e., 576, 2.
437	πῶς ἄν..... 427, 2.
442	infin..... 669, 2.
444	ἄν..... 860, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ι.
*461	πατροφθόρος accent.... §. 50, 5.
489	δύου..... 540.
*491	οἴνου..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
495	ἵνα ἀμύνης..... 806, 2.
497	δέ..... 768, 3.
499	καὶ μὲν..... 729, 3, c.
509	τέ..... 755, 2.
535	ἐκατόμβας..... 562.
542	αὐτῇσι..... 604, 1.
550	μὲν—δέ..... 770, 2.
551	ἦν..... 375, 3.
566	ἐξ..... 490, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
579	οἰνοπίδοιο gen.... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
598	δῶρα..... 548, c., 573.
*600	μοί..... 598.
602	ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, g.
*605	ὁμῶς τιμῆς..... 528.
*607	χρεώ με τιμῆς..... 529.
619	ῆ κε νεώμεθ'..... 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*622	ἐκ..... 621, 2.
*630	φιλότῃτος..... 481.
656	ἕκαστος with plural.... 708, 2.
663	μυχῶ..... 468, a., 605, 1.
698	μὴ ὀφείλες.. 741, b., 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
702	ὅπποτε κεν with conj... 842, 3.
706	σίτου..... 540.

	<i>Iliad</i> κ.
14	ὄτ' ἴδοι..... 843, b.
16	Διί..... 589, 2., 598.
*19	εἰ τεκτῆναιτο..... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
20	ἥτις γένοιτο..... 831, 1.
*34	τιθήμενον form..... 279, 3.
52	μήσατο..... 583.
55	αἱ κε..... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
58	σημαίνειν constr. of, 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.,
	589, 3.
62	πότερον omitted .. 875, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
70	πέρ..... 734, 2, 2.
82	τίς οὗτος..... 655, 1., 881, 1.
98	μή..... 877, d.
105	νύν..... 719, 3.
127	ἵνα..... 816, 3, e.
139	περί..... 632, III. 1.
159	ὑπνον..... 556, b.
174	infin. as subject..... 663, a.
183	conj. in comparisons .. 868, 6.
185	form of sentences..... 752, 1.
188	φυλασσομένοισι..... 712, <i>Obs.</i>
195	βουλὴν..... 559.
223	ind. in apodosis..... 855, 6.
224	ἐρχομένω..... 708, 2.
225	εἰπερ..... 861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
245	φιλεῖ δέ ἐ..... 833.
262	ῥινοῦ..... 538.
278	τέκος ἦτε..... 819, 1.
304	ἐπὶ..... 634, 3.
309	τὸ πάρος..... 577, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
312	νύκτα..... 577.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> κ.
330 μή	§. 741, e.
343 σὺλήσων	583.
349 ἀρα	788, 2.
353 νεοῖο	522, 2.
354 δοῦπον	487, 3.
380 κέ in the protasis	860, 1.
328 σφίσιν	654, 2, a.
416 φυλακάς	824, 1. 1.
437 θέλει	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
438 χρυσῶ	610.
447 ὅη	721, 2, 4.
454 γενείου	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
466 ἀνά	624, 1, a.
481 μελήσουσι	496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
486 conj. in comparisons	868, 6.
489 πλῆξει opt.	831, 3.
504 γέ	735, 3.
532 κτύπον	575.
556 καί	760, 2.

Iliad λ.

11 ἐκάστω	597, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
19 περί	645, b.
20 inf. without ὥστε	863, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
28 τέρας	580, 1.
50 πρό	619, 1.
78 ἥτιόωντο	583.
86 δειπνον	509, 1.
— ὥπλισσαστο indic.	840.
106 ἄποινον	520.
116 εἶπερ	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
130 ἐκ	646, 3.
140 ἀγγελίην	558, 1.
149 ἀρα	787, 2, a.
197 asyndeton	792, a.
212 use of partic.	706, 2.
214 ἐναντίοι	525.
231 ἀρα	834, 2, b.
240 αὐχένα	584, 1.
241 ὕπνον	556, b.
250 ὀφθαλμούς	584, 1.
290 ἵνα	805, 2.
310 γέγοντο	385, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
313 τί παθόντε	872, 2, κ.
319 βάλεται—ἤπερ	779, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
367 ὃν κε	819, 2, β.
386 ἀν χραίσμῃσι	855, <i>Obs.</i> 7.
408 indicative	802, <i>Obs.</i> 3, a.
442 ἔπαυσας with inf.	688, <i>Obs.</i>
447 μεταστρεφθέντι constr. of.	597, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
469 ἄμεινον	784.
502 μέρμερα	548, c., 560, 1.
514 ἄλλων	521.
536 ἄς	816, 2.
547 γουνός	520.
562 φορβῆς	540.
571 δοῦρα nom.	478.
606 τί δέ σε χρεῶ ἐμείο	529, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> λ.
612 ὄντινα τοῦτον	823, <i>Obs.</i> 8., 881, 1.
621 dual and plural	587, <i>Obs.</i>
626 θυγατέρα attracted	824, 11. 4.
641 κυκῶρα	572.
654 καί	760, 2.
667 πυρός	540, <i>Obs.</i>
690 βίη—ἐλθών	379, b.
691 ἐτέων	523.
706 ἀμφί	631, 111. 1.
707 ἤματι	606.
743 ἐν	645, a.
750 ἀπάραξα	856, a.
762 εἰ ποτ' ἔην γε	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
797 αἱ κεν	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
830 Tmesis	643, b.

Iliad μ.

10—16 μέν—δέ δέ—δέ	770, 2.
23 κοινήσι	355, 1, b.
25 θε Ζεύς	373, 2.
26 ὄφρα κε	810, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
48 moods in adverb. sentences	838.
— constr. of sentence	903, 2.
70 ἀπό	620, 1, b.
72 ἐνιπλήξωμεν	359.
104 διά	627, 1. 3, 9.
141 εἰως	816, 3, e.
154 ἀρα	788, 1.
171 γέ	735, 3.
174 οἱ	597, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
175 μάχην	564.
195 Tmesis	643, a.
226 οὐς κεν δηώσουσιν	827, a.
228 ὅς εἰδείη	831, 4, a.
233 ἀπό	620, 3, d.
239 εἶτε—εἶτε	878, d.
— τοίγε	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
242 ἀνάσσει constr. of.	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— θνητοῖσι	605, 3.
243 infin. as subject	663, 2.
245 εἶπερ	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
246 infin.	668, 2.
— δέ	770, 1. a.
254 νηών	512, 2.
255 κύδος	573.
262 κελεύθου	530, 1.
268 ὄντινα ἴδοιεν	831, 3.
294 ἀσπίδα	569, 1.
300 εἰ	833.
318 οὐ μάν	728, 3, b.
319 ἔδουσι constr. of	537, <i>Obs.</i>
349 imperative in apodosis	856, c.
374 ἐπευγομένοισι	592, 1.
390 λαθών	694, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
400 ἁμαρτήσαντο constr. of	593, <i>Obs.</i>
403 δαμείη	367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
406 ἐπάλξιος	530, 1.
421 ind. in comparisons	868, 6.
428 ἡμέν—δέ	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> v.
46	asyndeton §. 792, c.
64	conjunctive..... 828, 4.
—	— πεδίοιο..... 522, 2.
68	ἐπεὶ..... 479, 5.
95	ἔστω omitted..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
98	δαμῆναι..... 668, 2.
100	τελευτήσεσθαι..... 364, <i>Obs.</i>
114	inf. and acc. as subject, 676, 2, c.
121	μεθυσσύνῃ..... 355, 1. a.
159	αὐτοίο..... 509.
177	ῥά..... 787, 2, b.
180	conjunctive..... 828, 4.
220	τάς..... 566, 2.
226	inf. and acc. as subject, 676, 2, c.
227	ἀπό..... 620, 1.
252	ἀγγελίης..... 481, 1.
257	κατεάξαμεν plur..... 390, d.
269	φημι ἐμέ..... 673, 1.
287	τίς supplied..... 373, 6.
297	μετά..... 636, III. 1.
312	ἀμύνειν infin..... 668.
334	conj. in comparisons... 842, 4.
335	ἡματι..... 606.
340	ταμεσίχροας transpos., 824, II. 3.
344	optative..... 831, 4, a.
353	δαμναμένους partic..... 685.
354	ἡ μὴν—ἀλλά..... 728, 3, a.
368	Tmesis..... 643, a.
394	Tmesis..... 643, a.
416	πομπόν..... 573.
435	δσσε φαεινά..... 384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
483	ἐνίαιρειν infin..... 666.
492	μετά..... 636, III. 1.
495	indicative..... 840.
525	πολέμοιο..... 531.
547	ἀνά..... 624, 1.
570	περί..... 632, II. 1.
594	ἀρα..... 787, 2, a.
617	δσσε αἰματόεντα... 384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
623	λωβήσασθε..... 583.
631	Tmesis..... 643, b.
634	τῶν—οὐδὲ δύνανται..... 833.
660	τοῦ..... 490.
690	ἦρχε constr. of.... 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
703	ind. in comparison 868, 6.
711	ἰκοιτο..... 843, 2.
726	ἀμήχανος..... 677.
729	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
800	πρό..... 640, 2.
820	πεδίοιο..... 522, 2.
825	οὕτως..... 869, 7.

Iliad ξ.

16	conj. in comparisons... 842, 4.
21	διχθάδια..... 548, c., 551, e.
26	σφί—νυσσομένων..... 710, <i>Obs.</i>
*37	αὐτίς..... 498.
71	ὅτε..... 804, 8.
80	ἀνά..... 624, 2.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ξ.
81	βέλτερον, δε..... §. 836, 6.
84	στρατοῦ..... 550.
107	ἐνίσποι..... 831, 4, γ.
108	ἐμοὶ ἀσμένφ..... 599, 3.
121	θυγατρῶν..... 533, 3.
130	δὴν ἦν..... 375, 3.
134	ἦρχε constr. of.... 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 605, 3.
141	δερκομένηφ..... 712, <i>Obs.</i>
151	Ἀχαιοῖς—ἐκάστω .. 597, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
154	ἐξ..... 646, c.
181	ῥῶσαστο..... 583.
201	γένεσιν..... 353, 1.
203	δέχεσθαι with gen..... 530, 1.
220	οὐδὲ σε..... 735, 10.
266	Ἡρακλῆος..... 490.
271	ἵδωρ..... 548, c., 566, 2.
292	Γάργαρον..... 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
294	ῥς..... 816, 3, e.
371	ἀσπίδες δσσαι..... 824, 1. 1.
376	ῆ omitted..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
410	χερμαδίφ τά..... 819, 2, a.
416	δέ..... 768, 3.
458	εὐξαμένοιο..... 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
472	οὐ μὲν..... 729, 3, b.
488	Ἀκάμαντος..... 510.
494	διά..... 627, 1. 1.
498	σύν..... 604, 1, <i>Obs.</i>

Iliad ο.

16	οὐ μάν..... 728, 3, b.
18	ὅτε..... 804, 8.
25	Ἡρακλῆος..... 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
32	ἴδῃ, ἦν..... 877, c.
41	μῆ—πημαίνει..... 741, e.
49	γέ..... 735, 1.
52	μετά..... 636, III. 3, a.
80	conj. in comparisons... 842, 4.
87	Θέμιστι..... 598.
115	μοί—λόντα..... 675, b.
—	μῆ νῦν..... 719, 2.
190	ἄλα..... 576, 1.
191	παλλομένων (αὐτῶν) 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
192	ἐν..... 622, 1.
193	ξυνή..... 391, <i>Obs.</i>
199	ἀκούσονται..... 487, 4.
203	μὲν..... 729, 1.
227	ὑπόειξεν..... 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
228	ἐτελέσθη ἄν..... 849, 2.
229	ἐν..... 645, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
233	conjunctive..... 842, 3.
236	ἀνηκούστησεν..... 487, 4.
248	δ (= δτι) βάλεν..... 802, a.
266	Tmesis..... 643, b.
276	eis..... 646, a.
303	ἔεδνα..... 569, 1.
305	πληθύς—ἀπονέοντο..... 378, a.
324	ἀμολγῶ..... 606.
344	ὀρυκτῇ..... 391, <i>Obs.</i>

Line	<i>Iliad</i> o.
368	θεοῖσι §. 589, 2.
381	indic. in comparisons . . 868, 6.
382	ὑπέρ 630, I. 1, a.
399	ἐμπης with part. 697, d.
491	ἐγγυαλίξῃ 828, 2.
509	τοῦδε—ἤ 780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
522	δαμῆναι 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
539	νίκην 548, c., 550, b.
547	ῥῥα 816, 3, e.
570	μάχεσθαι infin. 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
579	conjunctive 828, 4.
586	ογε 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
597	ἐμβαλῇ 809, 2.
600	ιδέσθαι infin. 664, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
—	ιδέσθαι 363, 5.
605	conj. in comparisons . . 842, 4.
622	λαμπόμενος 303, 5.
636	βοῦν 548, c., 562.
640	ἀγγελίης 481, I.
642	ἀρετάς 579, 2.
664	ἡμὲν—καί 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
665	τῶν ὑπερ 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
683	ἀσφαλές 556, e.
691	indic. in comparisons . . 868, 6.
731	νεῶν 531.
737	οὐ μὲν 729, 3, b.
738	ἀπαμυναίμεθα κέ 832.
743	ὅστις φέροιτο 831, 3.

Iliad π.

3	δάκρυα 548, c., 570.
33	ἄρα 788, 4.
53	ἀμέρσαι 582, 4., 583.
58	Tmesis 643, a.
81	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
139	ἄλκιμα δοῦρε 384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
141	asyndeton 792, m.
158	οὔρεσι 605, 1.
199	δέ 770, 1, b.
212	conj. in a simile 842, 4.
218	dual and plural 387, 2.
240	μὲν—ἀλλά 773, 3.
264	οἱ—πᾶς 478.
280	φάλαγγες ἐλπόμενοι . . 379, b.
291	Tmesis 643, b.
297	conj. in a simile 842, 4.
320	κασιγνήτοιο 490.
321	τοῦ 511.
326	δοιοῖσι 388, a.
337	dual and plural 387, 2.
357	φόβοιο—ἀλκῆς 515.
368	λαὸν οὗς 819, 1.
371	ἱπποὶ ἀζωτε 388, 1.
387	οἱ κρίνουσι 828, 2.
406	τίς position of 660.
422	αἰδώς 353, 1.
423	τοῦδε 513.
428	conj. in comparisons . . 868, 6.
440	ποιόν τὸν μῦθον 881, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> π.
465	νείαιραν §. 584, 1.
468	ῥμον 584, 1.
486	κόνιος 536.
488	κατηφείῃ 382, 1.
500	συλησῶσι 583.
502	θανάτοιο 464.
507	λίπεν 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
511	βάλεν 583.
516	ἀνέρι 487, 4.
526	ἀμφί 616, 1, cf. 631, II. 2.
539	φίλων 526.
546	Δαναῶν 490.
552	ἥρχε constr. of 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
553	Σαρπηδόνης 490.
559	εἰ optative 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
584	Λυκίων 512, 2.
595	Ἑλλάδι 605, 1.
606	ὑπό 639, I. 1, a.
609	προβιβώντος 512, 1.
629	νεκροῦ 530, 1.
638	πέρ 697, d.
650	conj. and opt. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
667	κάθρον 545, 1., 583.
669	ἀπὸ πρό 640, 2.
676	πατρός 487, 4.
688	ἥπερ 779, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
699	περὶ πρό 640, 2.
716	ἀνέρι 594, 2.
802	asyndeton 792, m.
844	ἔδωκε 393, 1.
860	φθάειν constr. of . . 694, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

Iliad ρ.

29	μεῦ 526.
31	ἐμέιο 525.
36	μυχῶ 605, 1.
38	κατάπαυμα 353, 1.
41	οὐ μάν 728, 3, b.
42	ἦτε 777, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
51	asyndeton 792, b.
51	form of comparison, 781, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
70	apodosis placed first . . 856, b.
75	διώκων 545, 1., 583.
83	φρένας 584, 1.
110	ὃν δίδονται 828, 4.
129	ἐταίρων 530, 1.
134	φ συναντήσωσι 828, 4.
—	conj. in comparisons . . 868, 4.
149	μετά 601, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
187	ἐνάριξα 545, 1., 583.
192	μάχης 526.
207	νοστήσαντι 598.
226	ἐκάστου 467, 4.
233	Δαναῶν 512, 2.
235	ὑπό 639, I. 1.
236	ἀπηύρα 545, 1., 583.
242	κεφαλῇ 598.
250	πίνουσιν after vocative . 818, 2.
254	αὐτός 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ρ.
281 διὰ	§. 627, I. 1.
300 form of sentence	752, 1.
304 ἄνθρωπος	509.
308 οἰκία	548, c., 576, 1.
313 Ἰπποδόχμῳ	598.
336 αἰδώς with inf.	676, 2, c.
361 ἀγχοστῖνοι	714, a.
373 γαίης	468, a., 522, 1.
387 παλάσσετο number of ..	393, 6.
393 διὰ πρό	640, 2.
421 μοῖρα with inf.	676, 2, c.
422 πολέμοιο	530, 1.
427 ἡμιόχοιο πεισόντος	683.
— ἵπποι πυθίσθην	388, 1.
434 indic. in comparisons ..	868, 6.
448 ἀλλὰ μὲν	728, 3, d.
460 μετά	636, III. 1, a.
468 δίφροιο	526.
473 ἄμοισιν	605, 1.
501 ἰσχυμένῳ	671, a.
504 πρὶν	848, Obs. 8.
517 Ἀρήτοιο	509.
525 ἀντομέδοντος	509.
547 θνητοῖσι	588, 1.
582 ἐγγύθεν	522, Obs. 1.
595 μεγάλα	548, c., 566, 3.
605 μετά	636, III. 2.
640 εὔαιρος transposed ..	824, II. 2.
— ὅστις ἀπαγγέλλει	831, 4, γ.
660 κρείων	498.
667 πρό	619, 3, c.
686 ἀγγελίης	485.
701 ἴπος	548, c., 566, 1.
716 position of δ	479, 3.
755 indic. in comparisons ..	868, 4.

Iliad σ.

17 ἀγγελίην	548, c., 566, 1.
71 ὄξυ	548, c., 566, 4.
95 δὴ	723, 1.
100 ἐμείο	529, 1.
103 Ἑκτορι	611.
107 ἐκ	621, 3, b.
134 μὲν alone	765, 7, b.
138 υἱός	530, 1.
149 φεύγοντες ὑπό	359, 3.
193 σκάκος transposed ..	824, I. 1.
245 πάρος	848, Obs. 7.
262 οἶος	804, 10.
302 ἤπερ	779, Obs. 5.
312 Ἑκτορι	594, 1.
329 infin. as subject	676, 2, b.
345 λούσειαν	583.
392 ὅδε	605, Obs. 5.
— νύ	732.
407 ζωάγρια	573.
432—34 μέν—μὲν	729, Obs. 3.
453 περὶ	632, II. 1.
465 optative	844, b.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> σ.
479 ἐπὶ adverbial	§. 640, 2.
487 καλέουσιν	583.
529 ἐπὶ adverbial	640, 2.
533 μάχην	548, a., 564.
562 ἀνά adverbial	640, 2.
567 φρονέοντες	391, 2.
585 λέντων constr. of	898, β.
590 χάρον	548, d., 569, 3.

Iliad τ.

38 νέκταρ	548, c., 570.
43 ἦσαν omitted	376, d.
80 ἐπιστάμενον ἔδοντα ..	375, 4.
90 κεν with opt.	427, 3.
97 δολοφροσύνης	355, 1, a.
124 γένος	353, 1.
142 Ἀρης	510.
148 ἤτε	777, Obs. 1.
166 δέ	770, 1, a.
174 ἦσιν	654, 2, c.
182 νεμεσσητόν with inf. ..	676, 2, c.
208 ἐπὶ τισαίμεθα	844, Obs.
212 ἀπὸ	624, 1.
260 ὅτις	819, 2, β.
261 ἐγώ	673, 2.
290 μοί	598.
293 μοί	594, 2.
299 γάμον	548, c., 562.
302 πρόφασιν	579, 4.
321 σὴ ποδῇ	652, Obs. 6.
344 κείνος ὅγε	455, 1.
348 ἴκηται conj.	805, 2.
394 Tmesis	643, b.
420 θάνατον	548, c., 566, 1.

Iliad υ.

8 ἄλσεα	576, 1.
41—44 μὲν—μὲν—δέ ..	765, 5, Obs.
44 γνῖα	584, 1.
87 κελεύεις	545, 1., 583.
138 ἀρχῶσι	393, 5, and 8.
146 τό (τείχος)	569, 1.
154 βουλὰς	548, b., 551, b.
172 ἦν πέφνη	877, Obs. 5.
180 ἀνάξειν constr. of ..	505, Obs. 3.
268 χρυσός—δῶρα	382, 2.
299 δῶρα	548, a., 573.
322 ὁ δέ	655, Obs. 3.
321 τῷ use of	657, 1.
335 ὅτε κε with ind. fut. ..	841, 6.
406 ὅστέα	584, 1.

Iliad φ.

10 ἀμφὶ περὶ	640, 2.
22 ἄλλοι	714, Obs. 2.
28 Πατρόκλοιο	500, Obs. 3.
53 δέ	770, 1, b.
75 ἀντί	618, 2, b., 640, 2.
— Tmesis	643, b.

3 L

Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
76 ἀκτὴν.....	§. 548, c., 562.
95 οὐ.....	742, 2.
— εἰμι ind.....	849, 2.
109 πατρός.....	483, b.
123 ἀπολιχμῆσονται....	545, 1., 583.
191 form of comparison....	781, d.
198 δε.....	816, 2.
225 Ἔκτορι.....	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
249 use of μέν.....	657, 1.
266 ἐναντίβιον.....	548, b., 556, e.
276 ἀλλά.....	773, 4.
324 use of partic.....	706, 1.
353 οἷ.....	816, 2.
360 τί μοι with gen.....	535, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
429 optative.....	844, b.
442 κακά transposed....	824, II, 2.
446 ἦτοι.....	731, 2.
448 σὺ δέ.....	479, 5.
451 βήσατο.....	545, 1., 583.
487 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις.....	860, 3, c.
499 ἀλόχοισι.....	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
580 πειρήσαιντο....	843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593 ἀπό.....	640, 2.
600 αὐτῷ.....	601, 1.

Iliad χ.

23 πεδίοιο.....	522, 2.
33 ὄγε.....	735, 3.
84 φίλε τέκνον.....	379, a.
87 θάλοσ—ὄν.....	819, 1.
94 φάρμακα.....	548, c., 562.
104 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν.....	355, 1, a.
109 ἐμοί—κατακτείναντά.....	675, b.
170 Ἔκτορος.....	488.
198 πρὸς.....	638, I. 1, b.
202 πῶς κεν.....	427, 2., 879.
220 κέν in the protasis.....	860, 1.
225 ἐπὶ.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5., 633, 1.
235 form of sentence.....	752, 1.
246 εἰ—ἦ.....	878, c.
247 καί.....	696, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
256 ἀεικιῶ.....	583.
265 elliptic sentence.....	896.
295 asyndeton.....	792, a.
345 γούνων.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
358 μῆνιμα.....	353, 1.
368 ἐσύλα.....	545, 1., 583.
390 αὐτάρ.....	770, 1, a.
391 asyndeton.....	792, b.
414 use of partic.....	706, 1.
450 asyndeton.....	792, a.

Iliad ψ.

8 αὐτοῖς.....	604, 1.
43 ὄστας.....	816, 6.
47 κραδίην.....	584, 1.
79 πέρ.....	734, 2, 1.
80 καὶ δέ.....	769, 2.
116 πολλά.....	548, e., 558, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ψ.
122 πεδίοιο.....	§. 498.
131 ἐν.....	645, a.
157 πείσονται.....	378, a.
160 κήδεος.....	518, a.
176 μῆδετο.....	545, 1., 583.
201 εἰλαπίνην.....	548, b., 562.
206 ἐκατόμβας.....	560, 3.
245 τύμβον.....	548, c., 569, 1.
246 τοῖον attracted....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
247 ἐμείο.....	502, 3.
291 ἀπήνυρα.....	545, 1., 583.
300 δρόμον.....	536.
307 ἐδίδαξαν.....	545, 1., 583.
315 τοῖ.....	736, 1.
318 δέ.....	770, 1, a.
353 asyndeton.....	792, 9.
380 θερμετο number of.....	393, 6.
393 ὁδοῦ.....	526.
410 καὶ μὴν.....	728, 3, c.
441 ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν οὐδέ.....	728, 3, b.
454 τόσον.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
485 τριπόδος.....	519, 2.
498 οἷ—οἷ τε.....	816, 2.
529 ἐρωήν.....	548, c., 578.
580 ἐπιπλήττειν construction of.....	589, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
584 ἵππων.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
649 ἦς attracted ..	822, 2, cf. <i>Obs.</i> 4.
654 asyndeton.....	792, c.
670 οὐδ' ἄρα.....	787, 2, c.
709 ἄν.....	640, 2.
733 τρίτον.....	548, c., 563.
741 μέτρα.....	576, 1.
764 πάρος.....	848, <i>Obs.</i> 7.
799 κατὰ adverbial ..	640, 2, cf. 643. <i>Obs.</i> 1.
854 ἦς.....	509.
857 ὄρνθος.....	514.
879 σύν adverbial.....	640, 2.

Iliad ω.

25 οὐδέ.....	776, 1, a.
31 indic., use of.....	840.
38 ἐν.....	622, 3.
48 κλαύσας part.....	688.
52 comparative.....	784.
54 γαίαν.....	583.
76 δῶρων.....	512, 1.
107 δῆ.....	720, 2.
167 πολέες transposed ..	824, II. 3.
191 θάλαμον.....	548, c., 569 1.
227 ἐπὴν εἶην.....	844, <i>Obs.</i>
235 ἐξεσίην.....	548, b., 558, 1.
256 δέ.....	770, 1, a.
263 opt. with ἄν.....	425, 2, b.
264 ὁδοῖο.....	522, 2.
296 οὐ.....	744, <i>Obs.</i>
305 δέχεσθαι with gen.....	530, 1.
306 ἔρκεϊ.....	605, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ω.
357 γούνων	§. 536.
367 ἄν εἴη	427, 3.
369 γέρον with infin.	666.
390 ἐμείο	493.
416 ἢ μὲν—οὐδέ	729, 3, a.
420 ἔλκεα	545, 3., 583.
426 εἶπτο' ἔην γε	856, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
434 δῶρα	574.
460 ἦτοι	731, 2.
466 ὑπέρ	630, 1, 2, d.
484 δέ	767, a.
488 καὶ μὲν	729, 3, c.
528 δόσεων supplied.	893, d.
602 τέ	755, 2.
603 τῆπερ	734, 3.
605 ἀπό	620, 3, d.
608 asyndeton	792, c.
633 ὁρόωντες part.	686.
650 δὴ	721, 1.
721 αἰοιδὴν	548, c., 566, 4.
733 ἐργάζοιο	560, 1., 583.
735 δλεθρον	580, 2.
789 ἀρα	787, 2, a.
802 δαῖτα	548, a., 562.

Odyssey α.

1 pleonasm	899, 7.
4 πολλά position of	904.
7 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν	355, 1, a.
— αὐτῶν	467, 4.
9 τοῖσιν	602, 1.
12 τέ—ἡδέ	777, <i>Ods.</i> 4.
18 ἀέθλων	530, 1.
21 Ὀδυσσῆι	601, 1.
24 Ὑπερίονος	522, 1.
28 μύθων	516.
29 Αἰγιάθωιο	515.
33 αὐτοί	656, <i>Ods.</i> 4.
40 Ἀτρεΐδαι	500, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
41 conjunctive	842, 3.
47 ὅτις ῥέζοι without ἄν ..	831, 4, a.
48 ἀμφί	631, II. 2.
49 ἀπό	620, 1.
58 καί	760, 2.
62 νύ	732.
64 ἔρκος	584, 1.
66 περί	640, 2.
69 Κύκλωπος	490.
— ὀφθαλμοῦ	531.
70 Πολύφημον transpos ..	824, II. 4.
71 μιν for ὃν	833.
— Κυκλώπεσσιν	605, 2.
76 οἶδε	655, 1.
82 εἰ μὲν δὴ	729, 3, g.
— τοῦτο	657, 2.
85 δφρα constr. of	805, 2.
97 asyndeton	792, m.
105 ξείνῳ	594, 2.
109 κήρυκες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ ..	478.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> α.
117 κτήμασιν	§. 505, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
125 ἦ	657, 1.
127 φέρον	705, 5.
132 ἄλλων	714, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
138 νίψασθαι	669, 2.
158 ὅτι κεν εἶπω	829, 3.
159 μέλει constr. of	496, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
— ταῦτα	657, 2.
162 change of construction ..	705, 4.
164 πόδας	579, 2.
— comparatives	782, f.
165 χρυσοῖο	539, 2.
166 μόρον	548, b., 552, b.
167 εἶπερ	861, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
170 πόθεν ἀνδρῶν	527.
175 ἦ—ἦ	878, a.
176 δῶ	559.
181 υἱός	672, 4.
— Ταφίοισιν, 605, 3, cf. 505,	<i>Ods.</i> 3.
182 ὦδε	605, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
184 μετά	636, III. 3, a.
185 ἦδε	655, 1.
192 εὐτ' ἄν with conj.	842, 1.
195 κελεύθου	531.
200 ἐν	645, a.
204 εἰ with conj.	854, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
208 ὄμματα	545, 5, cf. 579, 1.
216 γόνον	353, 1.
226 τᾶδε	655, 3.
— ᾗ omitted	875, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
229 γέ	735, 5.
231 ἐπεὶ	479, 5.
262 χρίσθαι	362, 4.
268 ᾗ κεν with fut.	879, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
271 μύθων	496.
273 μύθον	548, c., 566, 1.
275 μητέρα	581, 1.
286 ὅς demonstr.	816, 2.
291 χεῖραι	671, a.
301 σὺ φίλος	479.
309 ὁδοῖο	510.
315 ὁδοῖο	498.
316 κέ	827, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
321 πατρός	515.
330 κατεβήσατο meaning of,	557, <i>Od.</i> , cf. 558.
330 κλίμακα	558, 1.
343 ποθέω with acc.	498, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
346 φθονέω with acc. and inf.	674.
347 νύ	732.
349 ὅπως ἐθέλῃσιν	868, 3.
352 ἦτις ἀμφιπέληται	828, 2.
358 μελήσει constr. of.	497, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
363 δφρα βάλε	840.
369 δαινύμενοι part.	686.
— μηδέ	776, 1, a.
370 ἀκουέμεν	663, 3.
371 αὐδὴν	579, 2.
379 αἰ κε	877, <i>Ods.</i> 5.

Line	<i>Odyssey a.</i>
390	gen. abs. §. 697, b.
—	γέ 735, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
392	infin. as subj. 663, 1, a.
402	δάμασιν. . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., cf. 605, 3.
—	οἶσιν. 654, 2, e.
403	ἀπορραΐσει. 545, 1., 583.
408	πατρός 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
409	χρείος 548, c., 481, <i>Obs.</i> , 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	τόδε. 655, 1.
415	θεοπροπίης 496.
—	ἦντινα ἐξερέσεται. 828, 3.
422	middle verb 362, 3.
—	μένον with inf. 664, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
424	ἔβαν ἑκαστος 478.
439	χιτῶνα. 569, 1.

	<i>Odyssey β.</i>
31	ὅτε πύθοιτο. 844, a.
46	δοιά. 579, 6.
53	ὅς κε ἐεδνώσαιτο. 810.
62	ἦ γε. 755, 2.
68	Ζηνός. 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
72	ἔρεξε. 545, 1., 583.
94	ιστόν. 548, b., 569, 3.
99	εἰς ὅτε. 644.
105	ἐπὶν παραβέιτο 844, <i>Obs.</i>
114	ὅς omitted 833.
124	ὄντινα. 816, 5.
131	ἄλλοθι γαίης 527.
132	γέ 735, 3.
135	Ἐρινύς. 566, 2.
148	— 50 μὲν ῥα 788, 3.
192	ὠήν. 548, c., 573.
194	ἐν. 622, 1.
205	γάμον. 548, c., 583.
210	λίσσομαι. 583.
222	σημα 548, c., 571.
235	μεγαίρω with acc. and inf. 674.
261	ἄλός. 540, <i>Obs.</i>
272	infin. after οἶος 666.
275	ἀ μενουῖς 548, c., 551, c.
280	ἔργα 548, c., 560, 2.
284	agreement of ὅς 821, 2.
308	μετά. 636, III. 1, a.
310	Ἀντίνοε—ὑμῖν 390, β.
320	νύ. 732.
327	ὁ γε. 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
337	κατεβήσατο . . . 557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 559.
376	ὡς ἂν ἰάπτη. 810.
387	ἦτε. 583.
416	ἀνα in composition . . . 624, <i>Obs.</i>
—	Tmesis 643, b.
431	οἶνοιο 539, 2.

	<i>Odyssey γ.</i>
5	ἱερά. 548, c., 560, 3.
15	conjunctive. 806, 1.
49	ἔμοι. 594, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
55	μεγίρης ἡμῖν with inf. 674.
71	κέλευθα 558, 1.

Line	<i>Odyssey γ.</i>
72	κατά. §. 629, 3, c.
106	κατά. 629, 3.
127	ἐβάλομεν. 583.
140	μῦθον 566, 1.
143	οὐδέ. 776, 1, a.
162	νίης. 559.
206	ὑπερβασίης. 500.
214	γέ. 735, 3.
214	ἦ—ἦ. 878, a.
220	ἄλγεα 552, b.
227	ἔμοιγε ἐλπομένη. 599, 3.
236	πέρ 734, 2, 2.
243	ἔρεσθαι 583.
251	Ἄργεος 522, 1.
283	ἐκαίνυτο with inf. . . . 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
284	κατέσχετο 365, 2.
317	ἐς. 625, 1, a.
351	μὲν—καί. 765, 7, a.
393	κρητῆρα 548, c., 572.
408	ἀλείφατος 540, <i>Obs.</i>
413	τί use of. 758, <i>Obs.</i>
419	ἦτοι. 731, 5.
421	ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
445	κατάρχεσθαι constr. of. . 516, <i>Obs.</i>
470—4	δέ use of. 770, 2.
496	ὀδόν. 560, 2.

	<i>Odyssey δ.</i>
6	Tmesis 643, a.
11	Μεγαπένθης transp., 824, II. 3, 4.
19	μολπῆς. 516.
31	οὐ μὲν use of 729, 3, b.
33	ξενίῃα 548, c., 562.
51	ἐς. 646, a.
76	ἀγορεύοντος. 485.
104	πάντων. 488.
110	ἦ omitted 878, <i>Obs.</i>
114	Asyndeton. 706, 2.
170	ἀέθλου. 548, c., 563.
174	δόματα. 569, 1.
190	μὲν—καί. 765, <i>Obs.</i>
238	ἦτοι. 731, 4.
247	αὐτόν. 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
292	ἄλγιον (τοῦτο) 655, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
347	εἰρωτῆς 583.
363	νύ. 732.
371	τόσον attracted 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
380	κελεύθου. 531.
401	εἰμι 397, <i>Obs.</i>
413	ἐν omitted 650, 6.
525	Tmesis 643, a.
533	δεικία 551, e.
605	Asyndeton 792, g.
611	αἵματος 483, b.
636	ὑπό. 640, 2.
685	δειπνήσειαν—κατακείρετε, 818, 2.
692	ἐχθαίρησι, number of. . . 390, b.
732	ὀδόν. 551, c.
770	γάμον. 548, c., 569, 1.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> δ.
777 ἡμῖν.....	§. 594, 4.
790 οἶον.....	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
819 ἥπερ.....	779, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
821 ἴνα.....	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
131 εἰ μὲν δὴ.....	729, 3, <i>g.</i>

Odyssey ε.

15 ὁ δέ.....	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
24 ὥς ἦτοι.....	731, 5.
28 Ἑρμείαν.....	566, 2., 583.
39 οὐδ' ἂν ἐξήρατο.....	827, <i>b.</i>
68 περί.....	632, 1, 1.
97 εἰρωτῆς constr. of.....	583.
130 περί.....	632, 1, 1.
142 opt. with κέν.....	832.
155 παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐθελοῦσιν.....	904, 2, cf. 651, <i>b.</i>
166 opt. with κέν.....	832.
168 ὥς κε ἔκγαι.....	810.
177 opt. in apodosis.....	855, <i>a.</i>
211 θῆν.....	726, 1.
212 δέμας.....	579, 2.
244 εἰκοσι πάντα.....	454, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
245 ἐπὶ.....	635, 3, <i>b.</i>
260 ἐν.....	640, 2.
293 σύν.....	623, 2.
300 μή.....	814, <i>a.</i>
345 γαίης.....	507, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
374 Aeyndeton.....	706, 2.
386 ἕως μιν γαίῃ.....	843, <i>a.</i> , 846, 3.
397 κακότητος.....	531.
473 μή.....	814, <i>b.</i>

Odyssey ζ.

9 οἶκος.....	569, 1.
14 νόστον.....	551, 1, <i>c.</i>
27 αὐτῆν.....	656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
29 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
40 ἀπὸ adverbial.....	640.
57 οὐκ use of.....	741, <i>Obs.</i>
84 ἄλλαι.....	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
86 ἦτοι.....	731, 2.
131 ἐν.....	640, 2.
132 δαίεται.....	384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
140 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
142 ἦ—ἦ.....	878, <i>a.</i>
182 τοῦγε—ἦ δὲ.....	780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
183 conjunctive.....	842, 2.
193 ἀντίσταντα constr. of.....	691.
200 μή use of.....	741, <i>d.</i>
207 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 2.
224 ἐκ.....	621, 3, <i>h.</i>
— νίετο.....	545, 1., 583.
227 δλινψεν.....	583.
268 ἀλέγουσι with acc.....	496, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
296 δώματα.....	559.
314 ἐλπῶρῃ with inf.....	668, 2.

Odyssey η.

11 ἀκούειν construction of.....	487, 4.
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Line	<i>Odyssey</i> η.
54 Ἀρήτη.....	§. 475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
109 δέ.....	770, 1, <i>a.</i>
110 ἰστόν.....	548, <i>d.</i> , 569, 3.
118 χείματος.....	523.
120 ἐπὶ.....	634, 1, <i>z.</i>
138 ὅτε with opt.....	843, 2.
159 use of infin.....	676, 2, <i>c.</i>
165 ἄμα.....	593, <i>Obs.</i>
192 μνήσομεθ constr. of.....	515, <i>Obs.</i>
202 conjunctive.....	842, 2.
220 πάντων.....	515.
237 εἰρήσομαι.....	545, 1., 583.
— μὲν alone.....	766, 2.
244 καὶ περ.....	697, <i>d.</i>
278 κέ in protasis.....	860, 1.
280 ἕως ἐπῆλθον.....	846, 1.
311 αἱ γάρ with infin.....	671, <i>e.</i>
318 ἐς τῆμος.....	644.

Odyssey θ.

21 ὥς κεν.....	810.
36 κρινάσθων middle.....	364, <i>b.</i>
44 περί.....	640, 2.
49 βήτην.....	388, 1., 393, 6.
67 Tmesis.....	646, <i>c.</i>
70 ὅτε with opt.....	843, 2.
123 θέιν.....	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
149 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
153 κελεύετε.....	583.
188 ἀλλήλοισι.....	601, 1.
197 ἀεθλον.....	550, <i>b.</i>
221 ἐμέ φημι.....	673, 1.
245 ἐξέτι.....	644, <i>Obs.</i>
267 ἀμφί.....	631, 1, 2.
288 φιλότῃτος.....	536.
307 καὶ οὐκ.....	776, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
311 ἄλλος—ἀλλά.....	773, 4.
318 εισόκε with fut.....	841, 6.
329 τοί.....	736, 1.
343 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
345 ὅπως λύσειεν.....	664, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
352 κέν in protasis.....	860, 1.
434 ἀμφί.....	645, <i>b.</i>
445 conjunctive.....	842, 3.
449 αὐτόδιον.....	548, <i>f.</i> , 558, 1.
481 διδάσκειν w. double acc.....	583.
499 θεοῦ.....	530, 2.
550 κάλειον.....	583.
575 ἦμεν—τέ.....	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

Odyssey ι.

16 ὄνομα.....	548, <i>c.</i> , 566, 1.
20 καὶ μεῦ for καὶ οὐ.....	833.
28 gen., use of, after compar.....	780, <i>b.</i>
— ἦς.....	654, 2, <i>c.</i>
35 εἴπερ καί.....	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
42 μοί.....	600, 2.
49 μὲν—καί.....	765, 7, <i>a.</i>
57 δέ use of.....	770, 2.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ι.
82	ἀνέμοισιν..... §. 608.
84	εἶδ' ἀρ..... 548, a., 562.
92	οὐδ' ἄρα..... 788, 3.
102	λωτοίο..... 537.
—	conj. after hist. tense.... 806, 2.
110	αἰ—καὶ σφιν..... 833.
112	τοῖσιν..... 597.
115	παίδων..... 505.
116	παρέκ..... 640, 2.
118	ἐν adverbial..... 640, 2.
126	opt. with κέ..... 832.
129	οἱ κε ἐκάμοντο..... 827, b.
132	ἐν..... 640, 2.
139	conjunctive..... 842, 3.
141	ὑπὸ..... 639, I. 1, a.
143	ιδέσθαι..... 667, Obs. 2.
146	οὔτις—οὔτε..... 775, a.
155	ἵνα constr. of..... 805, 2.
162	κρέα..... 548, c., 562.
164	ἐν..... 645, Obs. 1.
177	ἀνά in composition .. 624, Obs.
—	Tmesis..... 643, b.
184	περί..... 640, 2.
196	οἴνου..... 539, Obs. 1.
205	Asyndeton..... 792, m.
219	τυρῶν..... 539, I.
223	τετυγμένα..... 391, Obs.
233	ἕως ἐπῆλθε..... 840., 846.
256	ἡμῖν—δυσάκων..... 710, Obs.
261	κέλευθα..... 558, I.
275	Διός..... 496.
277	opt. in apodosis..... 853, b.
284	πρός..... 645, d.
293	οὐδέ—τε—καί..... 747, 2.
294	Διὶ..... 589, 2.
303	δλεθρον..... 552, a.
320	μέν..... 729, Obs. 2.
—	Asyndeton..... 792, m.
322	ὅσων attracted..... 823.
347	verbs of eating, constr. of, 537, Obs.
348	οἶον τότε .. 823, Obs. 8., 881, 4.
351	σέ..... 559.
354	ποτόν..... 548, a., 562.
356	ἵνα constr. of..... 805, 2.
364	εἰρωτῆς..... 583.
366	ἔμοιγε..... 597.
377	conj. after hist. tense.... 806, 2.
392	conj. in comparisons.... 842, 4.
399	ἦπυν..... 583.
401	βοῆς..... 485.
405	μήτις..... 741, d., 873, 1.
408	οὐδέ..... 776, I, a.
411	ἔστι with infin..... 666.
453	ποθεῖν with acc.... 498, Obs. 2.
458	τῷ—θεινομένου..... 710, Obs.
462	ἐλθόντες—πρώτος..... 708, 2.
491	ἀλα..... 548, c., 560, 2.
529	γέ..... 735, 5.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> κ.
27	αὐτῶν..... §. 656, Obs. 1.
101	ἔδοντες constr. of.... 537, Obs.
113	ὄσῃ attracted..... 823.
142	ἡματα..... 577.
147	πυθοίμην constr. of.... 487, 3.
156	νεός..... 526.
161	νῶτα..... 584, I.
204	μετά..... 636, II.
214	ἄρα..... 787, 2, c.
288	κρατός..... 531.
385	πρίν..... 848, 6.
431	ἴμεν infin..... 671, d.
432	κέν with fut. ind..... 827, a.
460	βρώμην..... 548, b., 562.
501	γάρ..... 479, 5.
505	μελίσσθω constr. of.. 496, Obs. 2.
513	ρέουσι..... 393, 5.
518	χοήν..... 570.
531	εἰτάροιςιν—δείραντας.... 675, b.

Odyssey λ.

55	μέν..... 729, Obs. 2.
58	ἐφθης ἦ..... 694, Obs. 2.
66	τῶν..... 536, Obs. 6.
73	μήνιμα..... 353, I.
91	ἔχων gender of..... 380, 2.
93	conj. after aorist..... 806, I.
138	ἄρα..... 787, 2, c.
173	πατρός..... 486.
201	σὸς πόθος..... 652, Obs. 6.
210	φίλας χεῖρε..... 387, 2.
262	ἔδος..... 548, c., 569, I.
326	ἀνδρός..... 520.
387	δέ..... 770, I, b.
411	κτείνονται supplied..... 895, 2.
427	ἦτις βάληται..... 828, 2.
433	(ταύτη) ἦ..... 817, 7.
446	ἦ μέν..... 729, 3, a.
455	πιστά..... 383.
481	σεῖο..... 502, 3.
484	κρατεῖν constr. of.. 505, Obs. 1., 605, 3.
493	Πηληῖος..... 486.
502	τῷ—οἷ..... 819, I.
509	ὅτε with opt..... 843, b.
529	ἰκέτευε..... 545, I., 583.
530	ἐπιμαίεσθαι constr. of, 511, Obs.
568	θεμμοτεύειν constr. of, 505, Obs. 3.
576	ἐπὶ..... 635, I.
581	καὶ μήν..... 728, 3, c.
599	ἐκ..... 621, I, a.
601	αὐτός..... 656, Obs. 3.
608	ὑμφὶ περί..... 640, 2.

Odyssey μ.

16	ἄρα..... 788, 3.
32	παρά..... 637, III. 1, c.
40	ὅτις εἰσαφίκεται..... 828, 2.
43	number of verb..... 393, 2.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> μ.
52	ἄφρα κε §. 810, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
53	αἶ κε with conj. 855, 2, a.
54	δέ. 770, 1, a.
73	δύω σκόπελοι 388, 3, a.
75	τό. 381, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
82	Ὀδυσσεύ—ιδύνετε 390, β.
85	δεινόν 548, f., 560, 3.
96	εἰ with conj. 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
97	κῆτος, δ 819, 2, a.
134	ὑστερον πρότερον 904, 4.
156	ἀλλὰ μὲν. 729, 3, e.
—	ἵνα κε with opt. 809, 2, 810, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
161	δήσατο constr. of 583.
165	ἦτοι. 731, 2.
168	μὲν—ἦδε 765, 7, a., 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

256	use of partic. (<i>Asyndeton</i>) 706, 1.
286	νυκτῶν. 355, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
312	Ἰμεσις 643, a.
335	διὰ 627, 1. 1, b.
341	θάναντο 355, 1, a.
345	κέ in protasis 860, 1.
346	κέ with fut. in apod. 855, <i>Obs.</i> 9.
389	ἤκουσα constr. of. 487, 1.

Odyssey ν.

83	κέλευθον 548, c., 560, 2.
154	μὲν 729, 2.
315	ἦος 847, 1.
320	ἦσιν. 654, 2, c.
389	κέ in protasis 860, 1.
418	conjunctive. 806, 1.
435	ῥωγάλεα number of 391, 2.

Odyssey ξ.

62	ὅς κεν ἐφίλει 827, b.
127	ἐς. 625, 1, a.
160	ἦ μὲν 729, 3, a.
174	ἄλαστον. 548, e., 566, 4.
222	οὐ position of. 776, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
226	λυγρὰ agreement of 391, 2.
230	ἥρξα constr. of. . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., cf. 605, 3.
253	ἀνέμῳ 603, 1.
259	ἦτοι. 731, 2.
330	ἦ—ἦ 777, 3.
341	ἔξεδυσαν 545, 1., 583.
349	κατὰ adverbial. 640, 2.
350	ἐφόλκαον 558, 1.
373	εἰ with conj. 864, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384	ἐς. 625, 2, b.
389	αὐτόν=σεαυτόν 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
396	ἔσσης 583.
433	περί. 640, 2.
435	ἱαν (μοῖραν). 373, 4.
443	ξείνων. 534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
446	ἄρματα. 548, c., 560, 3.
520	Ἰμεσις 643, b.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ο.
6	ἦτοι. §. 731, 4.
8	πατρός 496, <i>Obs.</i>
152	χαίρειν supplied. 805.
174	χῆνα 548, c., 576, 2.
227	Πυλίοισι. 605, 2.
236	ἐτίσατο 585.
241	γυναῖκα 583.
245	φιλεῖ 583.
268	εἴποτ' ἔην 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
384	διεπράθετο 365, 2.
404	ἀλλὰ μὲν 729, 3, e.
405	<i>Asyndeton</i> 792, m.
455	βίοντον 548, c., 576, 2.
457	ὅς for ἵνα. 830, 4.
487	ἦτοι. 731, 4.

Odyssey π.

19	ἄλγεα. 548, c., 563.
40	οἱ. 598.
204	ἐνθάδε. 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
254	πάντων 513.
264	κρατεῖν constr. of. . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
268	φυλοπίδος 526.
309	ἦτοι. 731, 2.
418	καὶ δέ 769, 2.
457	εἵματα 548, a., 583.
478	οὖν 791, 1.

Odyssey ρ.

20	τηλίκος with infin. 666, and <i>Obs.</i>
23	πυρός 540, <i>Obs.</i>
121	ὅττεν ἰκόμην 886, 3, d.
218	ὥς 626.
287	κακά 548, c., 573.
308	ἐπί 634, 1, c.
321	ἐναίσιμα. 548, e., 560, 1.
388	περί. 632, 1, 2, e.
416	ἀλλ' ἄριστος 899, 6.
419	οἶκον 548, c., 576, 1.
460	δι' ἐκ 627, 1, 1.
483	ἔβαλες 583.
540	κέ with fut. ind. 855, <i>Obs.</i> 9.
544	ᾧδε. 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.

Odyssey σ.

22	αἵματος 539, 1.
27	μητιςαἶμην 583.
130	gen., use of, after compar. 780, b.
138	ἀτάσθαλα 548, e., 560, 1.
247	γυναικῶν 504.
262	κέ. 827, e.
272	ἀπηύρα constr. of 583.
379	γαστέρα. 548, c., 566, 2.
385	δι' ἐκ 627, 1, 1.

Odyssey τ.

2	φόνον 551, c.
46	εἰρήσεται 545, 1., 583.
64	ξύλα 571.

Line	<i>Odyssey τ.</i>
72 ἔματα	§. 548, a., 583.
86 γέ.....	735, 6.
115 μέταλλα	583.
192 τῷ οἰχομένῳ	599, 2.
253 νῦν μὲν δὴ	729, 3, f.
266 τέκνα	569, 2.
315 εἴποι' ἔην γε	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
329 αὐτός.....	656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
440 πῦρ	554, 6.

Odyssey υ.

20 ἐταίρους.....	548, c., 562.
100 φήμην.....	548, a., 566, 1.
101 Διός.....	518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
137 σίτου	498.
298 εἰσι omitted	376, d.
341 γάμον.....	548, c., 583.

Odyssey φ.

70 ἄλλην—ἀλλά	773, 4.
98 ἦτοι.....	731, 3.
108 Πύλου.....	522, 1.
142 subject omitted	573, 2.
— χώρου	530, 2.
146 μυχοίτατος	714, a.
173 οἶον attracted.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— infin. after οἶον	666.
195 infin. after ποῖοι.....	666.
207 ὅδε	655, 1.
209 σφῶϊν ἐλδομένοιουσιν	599, 3.
219 ἦλασε	583.
250 γάμου.....	488, and <i>Obs.</i> 2.
310 τέ—μηδέ.....	776, 4.
344 μέν.....	729, 2.
362 δὴ	723, 2.
395 μὴ	877, d.
420 ἐκ.....	646, 3.

Odyssey χ.

86 ὁ δέ.....	655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
132 ἀνά	624, 1.
154 τόδε	548, c., 565.
303 θόρωσι.....	868, 6.
475 μὲν—τέ	765, 7, a.

Odyssey ψ.

24 ὀνήσει.....	545, 1., 583.
37 form of the sentence....	752, 1.
78 ἐμέθεν.....	519, 2.
85 ὑπερώϊα	558, 1.
109 ἀλλήλων.....	485.
134 ἡγείσθω	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.

Odyssey ω.

24 μὲν—τέ	765, <i>Obs.</i>
30 ὥσπερ attracted.....	822, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
127 δόλον	551, 1, c.
146 Asyndeton	792, g.
153 ἦτοι.....	731, 4.

Line	<i>Odyssey ω.</i>
162 βαλλόμενος.....	§. 687.
192 ἀκοῖτιν.....	548, c., 576, 2.
— σύν.....	604, 2, <i>Obs.</i>
249 δεικέα.....	548, e., 583.
258 γέ	735, 2.
288 εἰ ποτ' ἔην γε.....	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
375 αἰ γάρ with infin.....	671, e.
430 ἐς.....	645, a.
457 ἔργον.....	548, a., 560, 1.
483 ταμόντες nom. part.	708, 2.

SOPHOCLES.

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
*3 ἐπί	634, 1, β.
*6 ὅπως	805.
*9 κάρα.....	584, 2.
*10 ἰδῶτι	548, <i>Obs.</i> 6., 610.
22 περάνας.....	545, 1., 583.
*— ἔχει.....	692, 2.
*27 ἐκ χειρός.....	621, 3, c.
— αὐτοῖς.....	604, 1.
28 οὖν	737, 3.
*30 πεδία	558, 1.
*33 ὅτου ἐστί	376, d., 483.
34 καιρόν.....	579., 580, 2.
*— τὰ τ' οὖν.....	737, 2.
36 ἔγνων	403.
*37 κυνηγία	596.
38 answer omitted ...	849, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*40 χέρα.....	558, 2.
*41 ὄπλων.....	488.
42 βάσιν	558, 2.
*45 conditional constr.....	856.
*— καὶ in answer	880, f.
46 ποίαισι ταῖσδε, 881., 872, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
*— τὸλμαις	603.
*49 δὴ	722, 1.
*50 φόνου	498.
*51 ἀπειργῶ	395, 2.
— σφέ.....	654, 1.
*52 χαρὰς	531.
*54 βουκόλων....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3 and 4.
*— φρουρήματα βουκόλων λείας,	543, 1.
55 φόνον	576, 2.
*61 πόνου	517.
*68 συμφορὰν δέχου—ἀγανάκτει,	375, 5.
*70 πρόσψιν.....	575.
71 οὗτος	476, a.
73 Αἰάντα.....	566, 3.
75 indic. fut.....	413, 2.
— δειλίαν.....	576, 2.
*— οὐ μὴ	748.
*76 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 2, d.
*— μένων.....	689.
*78 γέ.....	735, 8.
79 σβκουν.....	874, 1.
*82 ἐξέστην with acc. . .	548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
89	οὗτος. §. 655, <i>Obs.</i> 6.	493	ποῖ τις φύγη §. 427, 3.
*90	εὐμάχου 496.	435	καλλιστεία 553, <i>b.</i>
*93	χάριν 580, 1, 2.	439	ἀρκέσας constr. of, 596, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
95	πρός. 638, II. 1, <i>a.</i>	444	ἀντί. 618.
96	τὸ μὴ 750, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	449	δικήν 568.
*102	τύχης 527.	*482	φρενός. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*103	κίναδος transposed 898, 2.	488	ἐπερ τινός. 860, 10.
107	interrog. sentence 882, 1.	*503	οἷας λατρείας 823.
*—	πρὶν ἂν 848.	506	αἰδεσθαι constr. of. 685, <i>Obs.</i>
109	ἐργάσει 583.	509	θεοῖς 589, 1.
110	νῶτα 584, 2.	*519	ἐν σοι 622, 3, <i>a.</i> fin.
*111	μὴ αἰκίση 420, 3.	534	δαίμονος 518, 4.
*113	δίκην 585.	*540	μὴ οὐ 750, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*114	τὸ δρᾶν 670.	550	γένοιτο 418, <i>b.</i>
*116	τοῦτο. 657, 2.	554	ἐν τῇ φρονεῖν 678, <i>c.</i>
118	ισχύην transposed 898, 2.	555	ῥως 841, 5.
123	ὀδύνεκα constr. of 849, 4.	556	δεῖ σε κ. τ. λ. 898, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 812, 2.
128	ἔπος 566, 1.	*614	φρενός 542, 2., 543, 1.
*130	χειρὶ 609.	*616	χεροῖν 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
136	σὲ πράσσοντα 549, <i>c.</i> , and <i>Ob.</i> 1.	*650	τὰ δεινά. 548, <i>c.</i> , 550.
—	πράσσοντα part. 685.	655	ὥς ἂν 810, 2.
*141	νυκτός 523.	*659	γαίας 527.
153	καθυβρίζων constr. of, 601., 629, <i>Obs.</i>	667	εἴκειν 683, <i>Obs.</i>
154	ψυχῶν 509.	671	θέρει 593, 1.
*155	ἂν repeated 432, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	*693	ἔρωτι 607.
*163	προδιδάσκειν 583.	695	vocative 479, 4.
*167	ἄμμα. 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	710	νέων 513.
169	ὑποδείσαντες 380, 2.	717	Ἀτρείδαις 602, 3.
*170	εἰ σὺ φανείης. 855.	*725	ἤρασσον 380, 3.
*171	σιγῇ 603, 2.	*729	ᾧστε 863, 1.
*176	χάριν 580, 1, 2.	*731	τοῦ προσωπιάτω 517.
178	ἐλαφροβολίας 603, 1.	742	πρὶν. 848, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
187	κακὸν position of. 904, 1.	*760	φύσιν 569, 2.
*191	κλισίας. 605.	770	μῦθον 566, 1.
194	ἄνα. 640, 2.	785	ἐπὶ 566, 3.
*196	ἔταν 555.	790	ἦν. 549, <i>c.</i>
243	ῥήματα 566, 2.	807	φωτός. 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
244	ἔγγον 556, <i>c.</i>	845	οὐρανόν 558, 1.
*251	ἀπειλὰς 548, <i>d.</i> , 566, 2.	*863	τροφῆς 489.
*254	Ἀρη 549, <i>c.</i>	*—	ἐμοί. 602, 3.
272	ἐν 620, 3, <i>b.</i>	877	ἀπό. 620, 1.
273	φρονούντας 390, <i>Obs.</i>	*878	κλευθον. 548, <i>d.</i> , 558, 1.
*290	πείραν 548, <i>c.</i> , 558, 1.	*879	μοί 598.
310	χερὶ 611, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	*921	μόλοι without ἂν 853, <i>Obs.</i>
317	οἰμωγὰς 548, <i>a.</i> , 566, 4.	935	ἀριστόχειρ ἀγών. 435, <i>Obs.</i>
321	κοκκυμάτων 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	954	θυμόν ἐφυβρίζει. 583.
326	δηλος with part. 677., 684, <i>Ob.</i> 1.	966	ἢ after πικρός. 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*335	οἷαν τήνδε. 881, 1., 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	*970	θεοῖς 611.
—	βοήν 566, 3.	991	οὖν 737, 2.
*367	γέλωτος. 489.	1003	ἄμμα τὸλμης, 435, <i>c.</i> , 518, 2, <i>a.</i>
370	αἶμα. 548, <i>c.</i> , 570.	*1007	μοί—ἀρξάντα. 675, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
377	ἐν' ἐξειργασμένοις 699, <i>Obs.</i>	1029	ἐδωρήθη 368, 3, <i>b.</i>
378	ὅπως οὐκ ἔχειν 863, <i>Obs.</i> 5.	1039	κείνος 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
382	ἀγεις γέλωτα. 552, <i>Obs.</i>	*1043	γελῶν supplied 895, 1, <i>c.</i>
386	ἵνα κακοῦ 527.	1044	ἄνδρα transposed, 824, II. 2, <i>c.</i>
389	πῶς ἂν 427, 4.	1045	φ. 598.
390	ἄλημα 353, 1.	1050	ὅς (αὐτῷ). 817, 7.
395	position of δ. 479, 3.	1050	στρατοῦ 505.

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
1071	καίτοι §. 772, 1.
*1077	σῶμα 569, 2.
1080	τῶνδε 653, 1.
1096	ἔπη 548, c., 565.
1100	τοῦδε 505.
1108	κόλαζε 583.
1114	τοὺς μηδένas 355, a.
1116	ψόφου 496.
1121	position of the article, 459, 1.
1126	κτείναντα aor. 403, <i>Obs.</i>
1128	τῶδε 600, 2.
1131	εἰ οὐκ 744, <i>Obs.</i>
*1132	αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ 904, 1.
1138	τινὶ 659, 2.
*1140	θαρσύνον 613, 3.
*1141	τοῦτον transposed ... 898, 2.
*1143	χειμῶνος 523.
*—	τὸ πλεῖν 670.
1149	κατασβέσσει 583.
1155	πημανούμενος 681, <i>Obs.</i>
1162	ἀνδρός 485.
1166	article, position of. ... 459, 3.
*1178	ρίζην 584, 2.
*1184	τῶδε 598.
1185	τίς ποτε 883, 1.
1204	τέρψιν 556, c.
1222	ὅπως προσείπομεν opt. ... 808.
1226	ῥήματα 566, 1.
1228	τοί 736, 2.
1231	τοῦ μηδεν (<i>δυντος</i>)... 456, 3., 895, 1, e.
1236	ἀνδρός 486.
*1263	γλάσσαν 551, 2.
*1287	ἄλμα 548, d., 556, d.
*1305	πρός 638, 1, 2, a.
1319	βοήν 575.
1334	μὴ νικισάτω 420, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
1358	βροτοῖς 600, 1.
1381	ἐπαίνεσαι 583.
1389	Ὀλύμπου 504.
1413	μένος 555, c.

Antigone.

*2	ὁ τι ὅποιον 823, <i>Obs.</i> 8., 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*10	ἐχθρῶν 530, 1.
21	accusatives 581, 4.
*—	νῶν 600, 2.
22	ἔχει 692.
23	Ἐπεικέα 808, a.
31	τὸν ἀγαθόν 449, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*33	μὴ εἰδόν 12, 1.
*35	παρ' οὐδέν 637, III. 3, f.
*—	ὅς ἂν 829, 2.
38	εἴτε—εἴτε 878, d.
*42	γνώμης 527.
*—	πού ποτε 883, 1.
43	τῇδε 655, 2.
*44	ἀπόρρητον 580, 2.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
*46	δὴ §. 722, 1.
51	πρός 638, 1, 2, f.
69	ἂν repeated 432, b.
*—	εἰ θέλοις cond. sent. 855.
74	comparative 782, e.
*75	ὄν 577.
79	τὸ δρᾶν 670, 1.
80	τάφον 571.
85	σύν 640, 2.
97	μὴ οὐ 750, 2, c. and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*102	τῶν προτέρων 502, 3.
110	ὄν 566, 3.
*112	ὀξέα 548, f.
114	χίονος πτέρυγι 435, c.
*121	γένυσιν 603.
*126	δράκοντι 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
133	νίκην 566, 3.
145	αὐτοῖν 654, 2.
155	ἀλλὰ γάρ 786, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*159	μήτιν 551, 1.
176	πρὶν ἂν 848, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*178	ὅστις μὴ with ind. 743, 2.
192	τῶνδε 507.
*195	πάντα 548, e., 564.
*201	αἵματος 537.
*218	τί ἂν 427, 3.
220	ὅς ἐρᾷ 836, 5, a.
228	οἱ 822, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*234	καὶ εἰ 861.
*235	ἐλπίδος 536.
256	φεύγοντος 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
260	ἐλεγχῶν nom. 708, 1.
*261	τελευτῶσα 696, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*263	τὸ μὴ (ἐξεργασθαι) .. 895, 1, e.
266	τὸ δρᾶσαι 670.
268	ἐρευνῶσιν 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
278	μὴ (ἐστί) 814.
303	ἐξέπραξαν 403, 2.
313	Compar. 454, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 783, k.
318	λύπην 892, 2.
*322	καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
327	ἑάν—καὶ μὴ 778, b.
*330	ἐλπίδος 526.
*334	τοῦτο 820.
337	ὑπό 637, II. 1, b.
—	πόντου 526.
340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος 577, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
349	Iterative tenses 406, 2.
*350	θηρός 505.
356	ἐδιδάξατο 583.
*378	οὐκ with inf. 745, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384	ἐκείνη 655, 8.
*388	βροτοῖσιν 605, 2.
*391	ἀπειλαῖς 607.
*392	παρά 637, III. 1, d.
404	νεκρόν transp. 824, II. <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*408	δεινά 545, 3.
411	ἐκ 646, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*414	ἀφειδήσοι 885, <i>Obs.</i> , 406, 6.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>	Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
417	χθονός	§. 530, 1.	*804 θάλαμον
*424	φθόγγον	566, 3.	*807 ὀδόν
441	σέ	581, 2.	*816 Ἀχέροντι
446	μήκος	579, 7.	*837 λαχέιν as subject
*468	κείνους	607.	847 φίλων
471	ὃν supplied	682, 3.	857 λέγουσα supplied
479	τὸν πέλας	508.	861 λαβδακιδαισιν
*487	ἡμῖν	597.	878 ὀδόν
490	τάφου	898, 1, β.	904 φρονοῦσιν
*492	φρενῶν	512.	907 πόνον
505	εἰ μὴ ἐγκλείσται	406, 6, cf. 855.	*912 ἂν βλάστοι
*508	τῶνδε	534.	942 οἷα πρὸς οἷων
*520	ἴσος λαχέιν	677.	*946 κρυπτομένα
*526	καὶ μὴν	728, c.	966 πάρα
*542	τοῦργον	581, 3.	995 μαρτυρεῖν with part. 684, <i>Obs.</i>
544	ἀτιμάσσης	583.	2, 6.
*546	μοί	598.	1002 κλάζοντας
547	σεαυτῆς	518, b.	*1006 βωμοῖσι
550	ἀνίας	583.	*1021 ὄρνις—βεβρώτες
*554	μόρου	514.	1022 ἀνδροφθόρου
*560	θανούσιν	596, 1.	1025 ἐπεὶ without ἂν
*563	ὃς ἂν	829, 3.	*1032 λέγοντος
*568	νυμφεῖα	353, 1.	*1034 ἀνδρός
571	νίεσι	602, 3.	*—μαντικῆς
577	μὴ τριβάς	897.	*1035 ὑμῖν
582	κακῶν	529, 1.	*—τῶν
*589	ἐπιδράμη	842, 4.	*1042 οὐ μὴ
604	opt. without ἂν	426, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 418, e.	1046 πτώματα
*620	πρὶν	842., 848.	*1050 κτημάτων
644	πατρί	594, 2.	*1061 μὴ with part.
645	τέκνα	569, 2.	*1068 τῶν
*658	πρὸς	638, III. 3, c.	*1085 θυμῷ
666	ὃν στήσσει	831, 3.	1089 γνῶ with inf.
*667	σμηκρά	579, 6.	*1095 φρένας
*675	τροπᾶς	548, d.	1101 τάφον
677	ἀμυντέα	383.	1106 τὸ δρᾶν
678	verbal adjective	613, 3.	*1113 μὴ ἦ
683	φρένας—ὑπέρτατον	381.	1114 βίον
*688	σοῦ	641, 2, β.	*1123 παρὰ
705	ἦθος	576, 1.	1142 ἐπὶ νόσον
707	ὅστις—οὔτοι	819, 2, β.	1146 πῦρ
*710	καὶ εἰ	861, 2.	1152 σέ
723	arrangement of words	678, 2.	1161 ὥς ἐμοί
726	διδασκόμεσθα	362, 8.	*1171 ἀνδρὶ
*736	ἄλλφ	594, 3.	1177 αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ
*738	κρατοῦντος	518.	—φόνου
740	ὥς ἔοικε ξυμμαχεῖν (συμμαχεῖ Dind.) 898, 4.		1184 Παλλάδος
*742	πατρί	601, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	—double gen.
758	τὸνδ' Ὀλυμπον	566, 2.	*1194 ἂν not attracted
759	ἐπὶ	634, 3, f.	5.
*773	ἐνθ' ἂν ἦ	838, 2.	*1201 λούσαντες
*779	ἀλλά	774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	1203 τύμβον
*781	μάχαν	579, 1.	1219 ἐκ δεσπότου
785	ὑπερπόντιος	714, a.	*1221 αὐχένος
788	σέ	581, 3.	1228 ἔργον
793	νείκος	583.	1229 τὸ ξυμφορᾶς
—	Enallage of cases	440.	1249 πένθος
			*1253 μὴ καλύπτει
			1265 ἀνολβα βουλευμάτων

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
1281	ἡ κακῶν §. 780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1287	λόγον 566, 3.
*1303	λέχος 548, c.
1307	ἀνταίαν 583.
1346	εἰσῆλατο constr. of. . 625, <i>Obs.</i>

Electra.

*3	ἦσθα 189, <i>Obs.</i>
9	φάσκειν 671, c.
19	ἄστρον εὐφρόνη 435, c.
*21	ἐσμέν omitted 376, b.
36	ἀσπίδων 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
42	οὐ μή 748, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
46	ὦν omitted 694, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
47	ὄρκαφ attracted 898, 1, a.
72	verb supplied 895, 9.
*81	μείνωμεν 417.
84	λουτρά 570.
86	position of δ 479, 3.
*87	μοί 600, 2.
*94	θρηνῶ 545, 1., 583, 160.
*107	μη οὐ 750, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
108	ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
*116	τίσασθε constr. of 585.
123	τάκεις οἰμωγάν 360, 2.
137	ἐξ 647, a.
*156	πρός 638, III. 3, d.
*—	τῶν ἐνδον 502, 3.
*206	χεροῖν 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
226	τίνι 608, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
231	ἐκ 531, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
232	θρήνων 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
252	αὐτῆς 467, 4.
285	αὐτῇ πρὸς αὐτήν 656, 1.
294	ἥξοντα part. 683.
307	οὐν 737, 3.
313	ὦν omitted 694, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
317	κασιγνήτου 486.
324	δόμων 530, 1.
*325	φρσιν 579, 2.
329	φάτιν 556, 1.
333	ἄν repeated 432.
340	κρατοῦντων .. 487, 4., 613, 3.
*343	ἐμά 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
344	κείνης 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
346	φρονούσα use of part. . . 705, 3.
380	ἐνταῦθα 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
—	μη with ind. 743, 2.
386	πέρ 734, 3, 3.
*388	τίνα τόνδε 881, 1.
*—	λόγον 548, 3., 566, 1.
390	φρενῶν 527.
399	τιμωρούμενοι gender .. 390, c.
—	τιμωρούμενοι constr. 583.
404	ὁδοῦ 527.
441	τῷδε 598.
471	πείραν 560, 2.
478	χρόνον 523.

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
480	μοί—κλύουσιν. . . §. 691., 711, 1.
516	ὥς τοικας 869, 6.
556	μέ 548, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 360, 2.
*564	τίνος ποιητῆς 481.
*584	μη τιθῆς 814, b.
585	ἀντί 618, 2.
593	πέρ 734, 3, 3.
599	βίον 552, b.
613	ὑβρίσιν with doub. acc. . . 583.
614	τηλικούτος 390, <i>Obs.</i>
*—	ἄρα οὐ 873, 3.
*617	καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
626	θράσους 530, 1.
*627	εὐτ' ἂν 842, 3.
*644	νυκτί 606.
*—	νυκτί accent of. 107, 2.
*650	βίῳ 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*653	τεκνῶν 491, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*—	δσαν 530, 1.
*654	μή with ind. 743, 2.
659	τοὺς ἐξ αὐτοῦ 483, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*668	ἐδεξάμην 403.
671	τὸ ποῖον 872, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*675	ταύτης 485.
*711	ὑπαί 639, 1.
*714	κτύπου 539, 1.
726	δρόμον 560, 2.
*728	ἐξ 621, 3, d.
*741	δρόμους 548, d., 558, 1.
*751	οἶα 804, 10.
*755	ὥστε 863, 2.
758	attributive gen. 435, c.
*763	κακῶν transposed .. 824, 11, 2.
*764	δὴ 722, 1.
*769	λόγῳ 607.
771	ὦν τέκη 830, 1.
*779	φόνους 568.
780	ἐξ 621, 2.
*796	οὐχ ὅπως 762, 3.
797	conditional sentence ... 856, b.
*806	υἱόν 548, c., 566, 3.
*810	ἐλπιδων 534.
*815	ἐμοί 601, or 600, 1.
*819	βίον 548, d.
*825	εἰ 804, 9.
*847	ἀμφί 631, III. 3.
849	δειλαία δειλαίων 139, 3.
852	ἀχέων 539.
858	κοινωτόκων 435, <i>Obs.</i>
861	χαλάργοις ἀμίλλαις .. 435, <i>Obs.</i>
*869	τάφου 513.
879	ἀλλ' ἢ 874, 4.
882	ἐκείνων 700, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
893	τάφον 559.
896	ἀνθίων 539, 2.
*—	ἀνθίων transposed.. 824, 11, 2.
900	τύμβου 522, 1.
901	πυρᾶς 522, 1.
*908	τοῦ 530.

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
*962	ἀτης..... §. 526.
960	ἐστερμένη—γῆράσκουσιν, 675, b.
*—	κῆσιν..... 583, 164.
962	ἄλεκτρα..... 548, b., 553, d.
*977	τάδε κασιγνήτω 388, 2, b.
*979	ἐχθροῖς 601, Obs. 2.
*985	gen. absol. 710, b.
997	οὐδέ..... 776, 1, a.
*1005	λύει ἡμᾶς..... 674.
*1013	ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 2.
*1022	κατειργάσω..... 398, 3.
1023	φύσιν (τοιάδε) 579, 2.
1027	(γῆλ with gen. 495.
1030	τὸ κρίναι 670, 1.
1034	ἐχθαίρω with doub. acc. . 583.
*1042	ἔστιν ἔνθα 817, Obs. 5.
*1043	νόμοις 603, 2.
1045	σέ..... 548, Obs. 2., *550, b.
*1051	ἐγὼ (ἐπαυῶ) 895, 1, e.
1052	οὐ μὴ 748, 2, b.
1054	ἀνοῖας 518.
1060	τροφᾶς 496, Obs. 1.
*1061	ἐπ' ἴσας 633, 3, d.
*1066	μοί 598.
1075	τὸν αἶψ 893, d., 566, 3.
*1079	τὸ βλέπειν 670.
*1101	Ἀγισθον transposed .. 898, 2.
*1134	ὅπως ἔκεισο..... 813.
*1146	μητρός..... 508.
*1152	σοί 604.
1163	κελεύθους..... 558, 1.
1172	ὥστε μὴ στένε..... 867, 1.
*1175	γλώσσης..... 505.
1180	ἀμφί..... 631, II. 2, a.
*1203	τὸ εἶδον..... 436, γ.
*1211	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, b.
1265	ὑπερέραν 893, b.
*1274	ὀδόν 548, d., 558, 1.
1277	μεθίσθαι constr. of .. 362, 5., 898, 1, β.
*1288	περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων, 442, b.
*1309	δείσης ὥς 814, Obs. 5, c.
*1322	ἐπήνεσα 403.
*1323	τίνος omitted 659, 6.
*1326	πλείστα 579, b.
*1339	εἰσιόντι μοι..... 599, 2.
*1343	τούτοιςιν 606.
*1344	τελουμένων..... 606, Obs. 3.
1378	προὔστην .. 548, Obs. 1., 583, 152.
1379	ἐξ οἶων ἔχω..... 822.
1385	αἶμα..... 555, c.
*1403	ὅπως μή..... 814, Obs. 5, b.
*1415	διπλῆν..... 893, d.
*1430	οὐκ ἀφορρον 897.
*1433	κατά..... 628, I. 1, b.
1434	εἰ θῆσθε supplied 895, 2.
*1436	μέλοιτο ἄν 425, 2, a.

Line	<i>Electra.</i>
*1451	προξένου..... §. 513, 1.
1454	ὥστε 666, Obs. 1.
1491	χωροῖς ἄν 425, b.
*1496	ὥς ἄν 841, 1, 2.
<i>Oedipus Coloneus.</i>	
11	ὥς πυθόμεθα 807, β.
*13	δ ἄν ἀκούσωμεν 829, 3.
*15	ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (εἰκάσαι) 620, 3, f. 891, Obs. 1, 2.
17	δάφνης 539, 1.
20	ὥς γέροντι 599, 4.
—	ὀδόν..... 558, 1.
23	ὅποι..... 646, Obs.
24	γούν..... 737, 8, e.
*31	μὲν οὖν 880, g.
*35	τῶν attracted 898, β.
*38	τοῦ 518.
*48	πρὶν ἄν 848.
*50	ἄν 529, 1.
*70	τις ἄν μολοι 427, 3.
72	μέγα 576, 2.
*73	πρός..... 638, I. 2.
*76	ὥς ἰδόντι..... 599, 4.
77	ἔως..... 842, 2., 846, 2.
*81	ἡμῖν..... 600, 2.
*83	μόνης (ec. οὔσης) 376, Obs. fin.
*89	ὅπου with opt..... 844.
*107	Παλλάδος 483.
113	μέ—πόδα 584, 1.
119	ἐκτόπιος 375, 5.
*144	μοίρας 495.
*149	ὀμμάτων 489.
*150	ὅς' ἐπικασαί..... 836, 5, b.
*164	πολλά..... 548, f., 579, 6.
*168	λέσχων 353, 2.
*170	ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ 427, 2.
172	δ..... 567.
174	ξείνοι—μοί..... 390, β.
189	ἵνα ἄν..... 810, Obs. 3.
*190	opt. and conj..... 809.
*223	δέος ἴσχετε = φοβεῖσθε. 360, 2.
*—	ὅσα..... 822, Obs. 5.
*230	ἄν προπάθῃ..... 830.
*—	τὸ τίνειν 678, d.
240	αὐδάν..... 575.
*249	χάριν..... 548, d., 573.
250	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, d.
253	ὅστις 816, 6.
273	ἰκόμην ἢ ἰκόμην..... 835, 1.
274	εἰδότεων 483, Obs. 3.
*278	μοίρας 605.
320	σαινει 583.
*333	προμηθία 607, fin.
334	ἐν ᾧ περ εἶχον 822, 2.
337	dual 355, 2., 387, 1.
*338	φύσιν 579, 1.
*344	δυστήνου..... 467.
*352	εἰ ἔχοι..... 885, Obs. 2.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

*355	σώματος.....	§. 486.
361	accus.....	552, a.
*380	Ἄργος (ὡς=δοκῶν) κάθεξον	551, Obs., 703, c.
383	ἴποι.....	646, Obs.
391	ἀνδρός.....	483, Obs. 3.
*397	χρόνου.....	523.
*408	οὐ μή.....	748.
*411	τάφους.....	605.
*421	ἀλλά.....	774, Obs. 3.
*426	ὡς μένινειν.....	808.
*436	ὠφελῶν as subst.....	436, a.
442	τὸ δρᾶν.....	670.
444	σφίν.....	600, 2.
450	οὐ μή.....	748, Obs. 1.
—	τοῦδε συμμάχου ^a	655, 4.
*455	πεμπόντων form.....	195, Obs. 3.
463	σωτήρα.....	576, 2.
477	χοῶς.....	570.
*—	πρός.....	636, I. 1, a.
481	μελίσσης.....	353, 3.
*—	προσφέρειν.....	671, c.
*505	ἄλσους.....	525.
*508	τεκούσι.....	596, 2.
518	ἄκουσμα.....	575.
*550	ἀ ἐστῶλη.....	583, 159.
556	dual.....	388, 2.
563	ὡς τις πλείστα.....	895, 2.
564	ἥβλησα with acc.....	552, b.
568	μέτεστιν constr. of.....	535.
575	ὅπως ἄν.....	810, 2.
584	διά.....	627, I. 3.
595	κακά.....	552, c.
604	πάθος.....	550, b.
631	ἀνδρός.....	464, 3.
*660	αὐτοῦ.....	518, a.
*662	ἀγωγῆς.....	486.
677	χειμῶνων.....	529, Obs. 2.
688	Κηφισός supplied.....	893, a.
*689	ὠκυτόκος πεδίων (ὠκύτοκος?)	542, 2., 483.
*694	γᾶς.....	522.
720	πλείστα.....	583, 86.
*729	ὀμμάτων.....	485.
*730	ἐπεισδου.....	488, Obs. 1.
731	ὧν.....	821, 5.
—	μή with imp. and conj.....	420, 3.
*734	εἰ τινα attracted.....	869, 3.
*742	τῶν demonst.....	444, 5.
746	ἐπὶ προσπόλου.....	633, 3, e.
751	πτωχῷ.....	390, Obs.
—	τηλικούτος.....	398, Obs.
*752	τοῦτινόντος.....	518.
753	ὄνειδος.....	566, 2.
*755	ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ.....	786, Obs. 4.
757	ὠλέησας aor.....	403, 1.
761	ὧν φέρον.....	429, 4.
766	νοσούντα.....	700, Obs. 1.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

768	μεστὸς ἦν with part.....	§. 686.
776	ὥσπερ with opt.....	868, 4.
779	ὅτε φέροι.....	844, c.
783	ὄντα omitted.....	682, 3, e.
793	φοίβου.....	485.
796	τὰ πλείονα 454, Obs. 3., 783, k.	
797	πεῖθων with dat. acc.....	583.
848	ἐκ.....	621, 3, e.
855	λυμαίνεται constr. of.....	583.
865	ἀρᾶς.....	529, Obs. 2.
866	ἀποσπάσας with doub. acc.....	583.
869	βίον.....	553, c.
*870	οἶον καμέ, attraction.....	869, 3.
883	τάδε.....	383, Obs.
887	ἐκ.....	621, 3, d.
900	ἀπό.....	620, 1.
909	πρὶν ἄν.....	848.
923	ἰκτῆρια.....	442, Obs.
966	ἐμοί.....	605, 2.
*970	χρησμοῖσιν.....	603, 2.
—	ὥστε.....	863, Obs. 7.
*973	ῆ, form.....	191, Obs. 1.
986	δυστομεῖν.....	583.
1002	ὀνειδίζεις.....	583.
1026	δολφ.....	608, Obs. 1.
1031	πιστός.....	356, Obs.
1038	ἡμῖν.....	600, 2.
1041	πρὶν ἄν.....	848, 4.
1042	χάριν.....	491, Obs. 1., 580, 1.
1068	κατά.....	629, 3, c.
1070	πῶλων ἀμβασίς.....	353.
*1083	νεφέλας.....	512, 1.
1084	ὄμμα.....	554.
*1089	ἐπὶ.....	634, 3, f.
1102	πάρεστον.....	390, 2, β.
1104	προσέλεθετε.....	390, 2, β.
1108	τεχθέν supplied.....	895, f.
1120	μηκύνω λόγον=λέγω, 700, Obs.	
—	1., 360, Obs. 3.	
1145	ἐψευσάμην.....	583.
1147	ἀκραυφνεῖς with gen.....	529, 1.
1150	λόγος attracted.....	824, I. 1.
1155	μή.....	746, 2.
*1165	ὁδοῦ.....	522.
1171	ὅς for ὅστις.....	877, Obs. 3.
1191	θέμις εἶναι.....	679, 2.
*1192	ἔασον.....	12.
1200	ἀδέρκτων.....	439, 2.
1210	ὧν omitted.....	682, 3.
—	πέρ.....	734, 3, 3.
*1212	τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζῶειν, 531.,	898, β.
1220	τοῦ θέλοντος.....	436, γ.
1226	ἐπεὶ φανῇ.....	841, 3.
1227	κεῖθεν ὅθεν.....	824, Obs. 2.
*1266	μαρτυρᾷ ἦκειν.....	683, Obs. 1.
1276	ἀλλά.....	774, Obs. 2.
1291	ἂ ἤλθον attraction, 501, Obs. 3.	

^a Wrongly printed in text as ὅσο.

Line *Oedipus Coloneus.*

1324	πότμον.....	§. 483, b.
1326	ἀντί.....	618, 2.
1333	πρός σε νῦν.....	651, b.
1350	ὥστε.....	664, Obs. 3.
1354	δς use of.....	834, 2, c.
1357	στολάς.....	576, 1.
1363	ἐκ σίθεν.....	501, Obs. 4.
1366	ἦ τοι.....	790, Obs.
1383	ἐμοῦ.....	529, Obs. 2.
1400	τέλος ὁδοῦ.....	558, 1.
1407	μέ repeated.....	658.
1435	σφῶν.....	596, 1.
1436	θανόντ' elision.....	18, 2.
1441	μὴ σύ γε.....	897.
1442	πέιθε.....	583.
1443	εἰ στερηθῶ.....	854, Obs. 1.
1446	πᾶσιν.....	600, 1.
1466	θυμὸν.....	584, 2.
1480	ἐστὼ ellipse of.....	376, Obs.
*1484	μετάσχοιμι χάριν.....	642, a.
1505	ποθοῦντι.....	599, 3.
1519	γῆρας.....	529, Obs. 3.
1521	ἡγητήρος.....	529, Obs. 3.
1552	παρ Αἰδην.....	546, 2.
1564	πλάκα.....	559.
1584	τὸν ἀεὶ βίοντον.....	456, b.
*1588	δντος omitted.....	682, 3.
*1595	πέτρον.....	525.
*1596	ἀπό.....	620, 1, b.
1600	dual.....	387, 3, b.
1604	δρῶντος.....	436, γ.
1623	μέν—δέ.....	764, 3, f.
1637	δρκιος.....	714, c.
1676	dual.....	387, 2.
1686	κλύδωνα.....	558, 1.
1729	μῶν οὐκ.....	873, 5.
1755	τινός.....	513, 1.

Oedipus Rex.

*1	τοῦ πάλαι.....	456, b.
*2	τροφή.....	353, 1.
*2	τίνας τάσδε.....	881, 1.
—	ἔδρας.....	548, b., 556.
*—	μοί.....	598.
*4	θυμμάτων.....	539.
*5	τέ καὶ.....	758.
*6	μὴ.....	745.
*7	ἀκούειν.....	487.
*9	ἀλλά.....	774.
11	δείσαντες.....	693.
*11	ὡς θέλοντος ἄν, 429, 3., 701, b.	
13	μὴ οὐ.....	750, 3.
*14	χώρας.....	505.
*16	μακράν.....	891, Obs. 2.
*20	ἀγοραίσι.....	605.
24	σάλου.....	530, 1.
*25	κάλυξιν.....	603.
26	ἀγέλαις βουνόμοις.....	435, Obs.
*27	ἀγόνους.....	439, 2.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

27	ἐν.....	§. 640, 2.
32	ἐξόμεσθα.....	556, Obs.
—	ἐφέστιοι.....	714, a.
35	δοῦν.....	559.
*37	καὶ ταῦτα.....	697, d.
*—	ὑπό.....	639, 1, 2, a.
*38	προσθήκη.....	603, 2.
*39	ἡμῖν.....	598.
40	πᾶσιν.....	600, 1.
*48	προθυμίας.....	481.
*49	ἀρχῆς.....	515.
*—	μεμνημένα form.....	247, 6.
*56	οὔτε—οὔτε.....	775.
*57	ἀνδρῶν.....	529.
58	γνωτά.....	498, Obs. 2., 548, e.
*60	καὶ νοσοῦντες.....	707, c.
65	ὑπὸ.....	548, Obs. 6.
*66	δὴ.....	722, 1.
*67	οδοῦς.....	558, 1.
*71	ὡς construction of.....	805.
*74	εἰκότος.....	524.
*75	χρόνου.....	502, 2.
*76	ὅταν.....	842, 3.
*77	μὴ δρῶν.....	746, 2.
—	ὅς ἄν.....	829, 4.
*80	εἰ γάρ.....	856, Obs. 2., 786, 2.
81	ἔμματα.....	605, 4.
*82	εἰκάσαι.....	864, 1.
—	κάρα.....	579, 1., 584, 2.
83	δάφνης.....	539, 2.
87	εἰ with opt.....	855, 1.
*95	λέγουι' ἄν.....	425, 2, a.
*101	ὡς τὸδ αἶμα χεῖμας (ὡς=δοκοῦν- ras) 700, Obs. 1., 551, Obs.	
*105	ἀκούων.....	698.
107	τινός.....	446.
*117	ἐχρήσατ' ἄν.....	424, 3, a.
*—	ἐκμαθὼν=protasis.....	855, Obs. 5.
120	τὸ ποῖον.....	872, Obs. 3.
*122	οὐ μὴ.....	746, 1.
*125	τόδε τόλμης.....	442, b.
*134	ἔθεσθε.....	362, 2.
*136	γῆ.....	596.
138	αὐτοῦ.....	654, 2, b.
*142	βάθρων.....	530, 1.
*143	ἵστασθε.....	362, 3.
*147	χάριν.....	580, 1.
148	ἦν attracted.....	822, Obs. 3.
152	Πυθῶνος.....	530, 1.
*153	Θήβας.....	559.
*—	φρένα.....	584, 2.
*156	ἄραις.....	699.
*161	θρόνον.....	548, b., 556.
*164	μοί.....	598.
166	ἐκτοπίαν.....	375, 5.
*174	καμάτων.....	530, 2.
*—	ἀνέχουσι.....	359, Obs. 2.
175	ἄλλω.....	604, 1.
*178	ῶν.....	529, Obs. 2.

Line	<i>Oedipus Rex.</i>	Line	<i>Oedipus Rex.</i>
183 ἐπί.....	§. 640, 2.	*512 κακίαν.....	§. 552, c.
*184 παρά.....	637, III. 1, b.	*514 κατηγορεῖν.....	629, <i>Obs.</i>
193 δρόμημα.....	548, d., 558, 1.	517 εἶτε omitted.....	778, <i>Obs.</i>
198 εἰ ἀφῆ.....	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	*523 μὲν δὴ.....	721, 1.
200 τόν.....	444, 5.	526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 458, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
*202 ὑπὸ.....	639, II. 2, b.	*— λέγοι.....	802, 7, b.
*210 γὰς.....	507.	*534 ὥστε ἱκόν.....	863, 1.
216 δ.....	821, 2.	*538 ὡς γνωριόμ.....	885, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*219 λόγου.....	507.	*— σοῦ.....	518, 2, b.
*225 καὶ εἰ.....	861, 2.	542 ὁ.....	820, 1.
227 γῆς.....	530, 1.	*543 οἷσθ ὡς ποιήσον.....	421.
233 φίλου.....	488.	*557 τῷ βουλευματι.....	605, 4.
241 κελύω supplied.....	895, c.	*558 χρόνον.....	577.
253 τέ.....	754, 8.	562 ἐν.....	622, 3, b.
258 εἰκὸς ἦν.....	858, 3.	*563 γέ.....	735, 8.
267 λαβδακείφ παιδί.....	435, a.	*580 ἢ θέλουσα.....	375, 4.
*279 φοῖβον.....	508.	*592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν.....	898, 1, b.
*284 ἀνακτι.....	594, 2.	*596 πᾶσι.....	605, 2.
*292 πρὸς.....	638, II. 2, c. β.	*597 σέθεν.....	481., 498.
296 φ δρῶντι.....	691.	*602 ἄν repeated.....	432, a.
*— τούτων omitted.....	817, 7.	*604 χρησθέντα.....	548, c., 583.
*302 πόλιν transposed.....	808, 2.	*605 τερασκόπῃ.....	594, 2.
— εἰ καὶ.....	861, 2.	611 ellipse of τίνα.....	373, 6.
310 φάτιν.....	549, c.	616 εὐλαβουμένῃ.....	600.
*314 ἐν σοί.....	622, 3, b.	625 ὡς ὑπέβλεψαν.....	703, <i>Obs.</i>
*— σοί accent of.....	64, V. 3.	*628 ἀρκτέον.. 505., 613, 3, and <i>Obs.</i>	
*— ὠφελεῖν inf. as subject ..	663.		2.
315 τίς omitted.....	373, 6.	*630 μέτεστιν constr. of.....	535.
317 φρονούντι.....	691.	*636 κινούντες.....	681., 685.
328 φρονήσω supplied.....	895, e.	*646 πρὸς.....	638, I. 2, d.
340 ἀτιμάσεις.....	583.	*647 ὅρκον.....	550, b., 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
341 σιγῇ.....	603, 2.	*651 ἐν.....	622, 3, a.
344 ἦτις ἀγριατάτη.....	870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.	*661 Ἄλιον.....	566, 2.
*345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω.....	528.	*665 μοί.....	597.
*346 ἴσθι δοκῶν.....	681., 683.	669 οὖν.....	737, 3.
350 ἐννέπω σέ.....	674, and <i>Obs.</i>	*674 θυμοῦ.....	530, 1.
*364 εἶπω.....	417.	*677 σοῦ.....	512, 1.
*367 ἵνα κακοῦ.....	527.	*690 ἴσθι πεφάνθαι ἄν.....	683, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*371 ὅσα.....	579, 2.	*699 ἔχεις.....	692.
373 οὐδεὶς (ἔστιν) ὅς.....	376, d.	702 νεῖκος.....	568.
379 δέ.....	768, 4.	*705 μὲν οὖν.....	730, b.
*380 τέχνης.....	504.	*709 τέχνης.....	518, a.
385 ταυτῆς.....	658.	714 ὅστις γένοιτο.....	831, 4, a.
394 ἀνδρός.....	526, 2.	*717 παῖδός βλάστας.....	442, d.
*— μαντείας.....	529, 1.	*— βλάστας.....	581.
411 Κρέοντος.....	521, 1, b.	718 καί.....	752.
*419 σκότον.....	554, b.	722 τὸ δεινόν.....	580, 3.
*420 βοῆς.....	507.	724 ὄν.....	496., 834, 2, c.
422 ὄν.....	558, 1.	*728 μερίμνης.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*434 ἐστεῖλάμην.....	362, 2.	*732 οὐ.....	522.
446 συθείς ἄν.....	429, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	735 τοῖσδε.....	597.
449 ἄνδρα.....	824, I. 1.	*740 Λαῖον.....	898, 2.
454 ἐκ.....	621, 2.	742 κᾶρα.....	584, 2.
465 ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων.....	139, 3.	*747 μὴ ἢ.....	814.
*470 πυρί.....	604.	*748 οὐ δῆτα.....	725, 2.
*475 Παρνασσού.....	530.	*763 οἶα.....	869, 5.
483 ταρασσεῖ.....	583.	771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδῶν.....	442, 6.
489 elliptic sentence.....	896.	*— οὐ μὴ.....	748.
505 πρὶν with opt.....	848, 5, b.	*774 ἐμοί.....	600, 3.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

*776	πρίν.....	§. 848, 3.
*784	μεθέντι	601, 1.
*787	μητρός.....	529, 2.
*796	ἔμβα ἀφαιμένη, 831, 4., 838, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
808	ῥχου.....	530, 3.
810	ἰσὴν	545, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 573.
817	δόμοις	605, 1.
*819	τάδε—τάσδ' ἀράς	657, 2.
834	ἔως ἂν.....	846, 2.
*835	πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ) 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	
*874	εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ ...	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*885	Δίκας.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*888	χάριν	580.
889	κέρδος	576, 2., 583.
—	μη carried on.....	744, <i>Obs.</i>
*890	ἀσέπτων.....	531.
*891	ἀθίκτων	536.
*894	ψυχάς	531., 590. 1.
*917	τοῦ λέγοντος	518.
936	ἔπος.....	549, c.
*945	οὐκ ἰλέξεις	403, 2.
*966	ὑφηγητῶν (δυντῶν)	682, 3.
*968	γῆς	527.
969	ἀψανστος	356, <i>Obs.</i>
*979	ὅπως δύναιτο. . . 831, 4., 868, 3.	
1011	γέ.....	735, 3.
1016	ἐν.....	622, 3, b.
*1021	ὠνομάζετο	362, 4.
*1046	εἰδέϊτε.....	313, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*1056	τίς ὄντωα	883.
*1073	ὑπό.....	639, 1, 2, b.
1075	ὅπως μή.....	814, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
1077	βουλήσσομαι fut.	406, 4.
1079	δυογένειαν	550, b.
1082	τῆς	445, 5.
1087	κατά	579, <i>Obs.</i> , 629, 3, b.
*1090	πανσέληνον.....	577.
*1100	Πανός.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1101	γέ.....	735, 3.
*1115	ἐπιστήμη.....	609.
1118	ὥς	869, 5.
1124	ἔργον.....	551, c.
1134	ἥμος.....	804, 8.
*—	τόπον.....	548, d., 558, 1.
1137	χρόνους	577.
1143	ἐμαντῶ	363, 2.
1144	ἰστορεῖς	583.
*1146	οὐκ εἰς ἄλθερον;	897.
*1147	κόλαζε.....	583.
*1163	τοῦ.....	501, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
1167	τίς γεννημάτων	379, a.
1169	πρός	638, 11. 1, b.
1184	ξύν οἷς.....	390, c.
*1187	ἴσα καί.....	759, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
1196	πάντα	579, 4.
*1198	ἄλβου.....	505.
1204	comparative.....	783, 1.
1216	gender.....	379, a.

GR. GR. VOL. 1.

Line *Oedipus Rex.*

*1217	εἴθε εἰδόμεν.....	§. 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1223	μέγιστα	545, 3., 583, 170.
1225	πένθος.....	576, 2.
1228	ὄσα	817, 6.
1231	αἱ φανώσι	828, 2.
*1234	τάχιστος τῶν λόγων	534.
1247	θάνοι	885, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1271	fut. opt.....	885, 3.
*1288	πατροκτόνον accent	50, 5.
1293	ὥστε omitted.....	865, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
1296	οἶον ἐποικτίσαι	836, 5, b.
1301	μεῖζονα	548, e., 556, e.
1331	ἀλλά	773, 4.
1341	ἄλθερον.....	353, 1.
1347	νοῦ	489.
*—	ἴσον.....	579, 6.
1371	ind. with ἂν.....	827, b.
1374	κρείσσον' ἀγχόνῃς	783, h.
1379	τῶν as relative	445, 3.
1389	ἴνα with ind.....	858, 1., 813.
1393	ὥς with ind.....	813.
*1396	κακῶν	539, 2.
1402	ὑμῖν.....	589, 2, 598.
1411	θαλάσσιον	714, a.
1415	πλήν with gen.	529, 2.
*1434	πρός.....	638, 1, 2, b.
1437	προσήγορος, 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 494.	
*1466	μοί.....	598.
*—	μέλεισθαι.....	671, a.
1469	γονῇ γενναίε.....	899, 1.
1478	ὁδοῦ.....	522, 2.
1498	περ.....	734, 2, 3.
*1521	ἀφοῦ.....	530, 2.
1525	αἰνίγματα.....	551, 2.
*1529	πρίν ἂν.....	748.

Philoctetes.

3	πατρός.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*7	πόδα	581, 3.
*15	λοιφ' ἱπηρετεῖν. . . 548, e., 573, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
*26	μακράν (δν).....	682, 3.
*30	μή κυρῇ.....	814, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
31	δίχα with gen.....	529, 2.
36	τεχνήματα	582, 2.
*43	ἐπὶ.....	635, 3, a.
55	λόγοισιν.....	898, 1, a.
—	δεῖ σε ὅπως.....	898, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
59	ἐχθός.....	583, 90.
62	ὅπλων δοῦναι	898, β.
65	ἔσχας' ἐσχάτων. . . 139, 3., 534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
66	ἀλγυνεῖς.....	583.
—	οὐδέν.....	579, 6.
76	δῶλα.....	399, 2.
77	αὐτό.....	551, e.
80	κακά	548, c., 560, 3.
—	infin. φανεῖν.....	668, b.
*86	ὁς ἂν.....	829, 3.

Line	<i>Philoctetes.</i>	Line	<i>Philoctetes.</i>
88	πράσσειν	475	τοί §. 736, x.
100	οὐν	482	ὅποι 822, <i>Obs.</i> 8.
—	τί οὖν hiatus	493	ὄν transposed 898, 2.
*103	οὐ μή	—	ἄν without verb 430, 1.
*107	μὴ λαβόντα	*494	μοί 600, 2.
111	εἰς 625, 3, a.	497	τὰ τῶν διακόνων 442, b.
115	χωρίς with gen.	499	ποιούμενοι 380, 1.
118	τὸ δρᾶν 567.	523	δνειδος 566, 2.
119	κεκλήο form	*529	βουλοίμεθα 884, b.
138	τέχνας 504.	*531	πῶς ἄν with opt. 427, 4.
139	παρ ὅτφ 817, 7.	*532	ἔργφ 603, 2.
145	ὄντινα 556.	*535	ἀπό 620, d.
*148	πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.	551	πρὶν φράσαιμι 848, 5, β.
163	στίβον 558, 1.	568	οὖν 737, 6.
*174	ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.	572	ποιῶν ἄν 428, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*175	τῷ ἰσταμένφ	598	τοῦδε 496.
*190	ὑπὸ 639, 1, 2, b.	612	οὐ μὴ πέρσουσιν 748, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
194	Χρύσης 530, 1.	*613	νήσου 530, 1.
197	τοῦ with inf. 492.	617	οἴοιτο 884, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
199	πρὶν without ἄν—	*627	ὅπως ἄριστα 870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
		630	νεῶς 530, 1, or 522.
*229	φωνήσατε 405.	637	τοί 736, 1.
234	τὸ λαβεῖν 679, 1.	656	ῥαστε 666, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
239	μὲν—δέ 764, 3, c.	*674	χωροῖς ἄν 425, 2, b.
—	γένος 579, 4.	675	τὸ νοσοῦν 436, γ.
245	τοί 736, 1.	688	ἀμφιπλήκτων 356, <i>Obs.</i>
*256	γῆς 527.	691	ἐαυτῷ supplied 894, c.
—	ποῦ 646, <i>Obs.</i>	695	στόνον 548, b., 566, 4.
276	ἀνάστασιν 556, a.	*699	εἰ τις ἐμπέτοι 855.
*281	ὅστις ἀρκέσειεν	714	ψυχὰ, ὅς 819, 1.
281	νόσου 535.	715	πώματος 488.
*291	εἰλυμένην ἄν	719	παιδός 513.
*293	χείματι 606.	*761	βούλει λάβωμαι 417.
297	φῶς 569, 2.	764	ἕως ἀνῆ 846, 2, γ.
*299	τὸ νοσεῖν 670.	767	πέρ 734, 3, 3.
*303	κέρδος 576, 2.	799	position of δ 479, 3.
310	ἡνίκ' ἄν 842, 1.	808	ὀξεία 714, c.
*315	οἷς—αὐτοῖς, 833, <i>Obs.</i> 2, or 636,	*821	χρόνου 523.
	<i>Obs.</i> 3, b.	*838	παρά 637, III. 1, c.
*321	ἀνδρῶν 512.	852	αὐδῶμαι 363, 5.
*325	ἵνα γνοῖεν 808.	867	ὑπνου 508.
*328	χόλον 548, c., 568.	—	ἐλπιδων 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3., and 483,
*332	πρὶν ἄν 848.		<i>Obs.</i> 3.
*346	ὥς γίγνιτο 802, b.	878	δῆ 722, 1.
*349	μὴ 749.	*882	παρά 637, III. 1, d.
*353	εἰ 802, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	*884	ὄντος—σοί 710, c.
*354	πλέοντι μοι	906	τοῦτο 549, c., 583, 19.
357	ὁμνύντες 379, a.	917	πρὶν μάθης 848, 4.
*369	δ' σχέτιλιε—τολμήσατε 390, 2, β.	929	οἶα 548, c., 583, 20.
381	οὐ μὴ 748, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	942	τὰ τόξα ἱερά 518, 4.
*386	ἡγουμένων 508, a.	952	σχήμα πέτρας 442, d.
405	ὥστε 664, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	957	ὑφ' ὧν 817, 7.
409	μηδὲν μέλλει	961	πρὶν μάθοιμι 848, 5, β.
*417	repetition of οὐ	966	ἀνδρός 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
434	τὰ φίλτατα 382, 1.	*969	μήποτ' ἄφελον 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
439	φωτός 487.	*971	οὐκ εἰ; 413, 2.
444	μηδεὶς ἐφῆ 738, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	976	ἄρα 873, 2.
465	πλοῦν 573.	978	ἦν ἄρα 398, 4.
468	πρὸς νῦν σε πατρός	*984	κακῶν κάκιστε 139, 3.

Line	<i>Philoctetes.</i>	
*988 εἰ.....	§. 804, 9.	
*992 τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς, 458,	<i>Obs.</i> 2.	
994 πειστέον.....	613,	<i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1003 ἐπὶ τῷδε.....	634, 3, c.	
1006 μῆδέν.....	548, e.,	551, f.
1010 οὐδέν.....	743, 1.	
*1012 οἷς.....	607.	
1022 τοῦτο.....	545, 3.,	583, 11.
*1027 ναυσί.....	604, 2.	
*1028 κείνοι δέ σε.....	896.	
*1030 ὑμῖν.....	600, 1.	
1037 στόλον.....	558, 1.	
*1041 τίσασθε.....	585.	
— ἀλλά.....	774,	<i>Obs.</i> 1.
1044 νόσου.....	530, 1.	
*1066 σοῦ.....	483,	<i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1075 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 2, c. β.	
*1090 τοῦ—πόθεν.....	883, 1.	
1094 ἔλωσι.....	854,	<i>Obs.</i> 1., 416.
1095 τοῖς.....	736, 2.	
*1100 κάκιον = κακὸν μᾶλλον.....	783, k.	
1116 θαυμάτων.....	483,	<i>Obs.</i> 4.
*1124 δαιμόν.....	527.	
*1130 εἰλεῖνόν.....	554, d.	
*1131 Ἑράκλειον ἄθλον.....	442, e.	
*1175 γαῖαν.....	557, b.,	559.
*1180 ἰνα ναὸς.....	527.	
*1192 τῶν.....	503.	
1206 παλάμην.....	560, 1.	
1219 στειχὺν ἢ.....	375, 4.	
1241 τὸ δρᾶν.....	670.	
1242 ἐπικαλύψων with double acc.,	583, 113.	
1250 στρατὸν.....	545,	<i>Obs.</i> 2., 550, b.
*1289 ἀπόμοστα.....	403.	
1306 οὐν.....	737, 2.	
1314 σέ.....	549, c.,	685.
1326 ἄλως.....	552, c.	
1327 Χρύσης.....	513, 1.	
1329 ἰσθί with inf.....	683,	<i>Obs.</i> 2.
1334 νόσου.....	517.	
*1340 θέρους.....	523.	
1352 ἀλλ' εἰκάθω δητ'.....	860, 8.	
1361 παιδεύει with double acc.,	583.	
*1362 θαυμάσας ἔχω.....	692.	
1366 ἀναγκάξεις with double acc.,	583.	
1380 αἶνον.....	566, 1.,	583.
1393 τί ἂν δρῶμεν.....	427, 3.	
*1411 φάσκειν.....	671, c.	
*1413 σῆν.....	652,	<i>Obs.</i> 6.
1434 παρηρῆσα.....	403, 1.	
1441 γά.....	565.	

Trachiniae.

2 πρὸν δὲ 848, *Obs.* 3.
*5 ἐξουδ' ἔχουσα..... 681., 683.
6 ἦτις..... 816, 7.

Line	<i>Trachiniaiæ.</i>	
*12	κύεις	§. 603.
*18	ἀσμένη δέ μοι	599, 3.
*20	τῷδε	601.
22	ὅστις	816, 8.
*23	θέας. 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	
31	παῖδας	569, 2.
*37	ταρβήσας' ἔχω	692.
*39	ἀνάστατοι	390, c.
40	ἔπου	640, 4.
*44	χρόνον	578.
51	γοαμένην	566, 4., 583.
*54	πασι.	539, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*56	πατρός transposed	898, β.
*57	εἰ νέμοι.	885, <i>Obs.</i>
58	δόμοις	558, 1.
68	κλῦεις	396.
74	Εὐβοῖδα form. 10, <i>Obs.</i> 3, note.	
79	τελευτήν	560, 2.
80	ἄθλον.	563.
*87	παρή form.	192, 3.
90	μή οὐ.	750, 2, α, and <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*93	ἐπεὶ πύθοιτο	844, α.
—	κέρδον.	548, β., 576, 2.
97	Attribute transp.	898, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
101	ἀπείροις	605.
103	ποθυμένῃς	363, 5.
*105	οἶα τιν' ὄρνιν	869, 3.
111	αἶσαν.	550, δ.
113	νότον	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*122	ἔν	495.
126	κράϊνον constr. of.	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*138	ἐλπίσιν	605.
*144	τὸ νέαζον	436, γ.
*150	πρὸς	638, 1, 2, c.
152	κακοῖσιν attracted.	824, 1, 1.
*162	ὅτι χρεῖν	802, 3, β.
168	βίῃ	548, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
170	pres. inf.	397, β.
172	Δωδώνι.	605, 1.
173	τῶνδε attracted.	808, 3.
*176	φόβφ.	603, 2.
*184	τίνα τῶνδε	881.
196	τὸ ποθοῦν	436, γ.
*197	μεθεῖρο constr. of.	362, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*201	αἰλά	774, 1.
*205	δόμοις	605.
*206	ἀλλαγαῖς	603.
207	κοινός	390, <i>Obs.</i>
*226	λεύσσειν inf.	669, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
231	ἔπη	548, c., 576, 2.
236	εἶτε omitted	878, d.
247	ἡμερῶν	529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*267	ελευθέρου.	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*279	συνέγνω constr. of	682, 2.
280	οὐδέ	776, 7.
283	τάσδε attracted.	824, 1, 1.
287	θύματα	560, 4.
289	νῆν	551, c.

^a Wrongly printed in text as 1341.

Line	Trachiniae.
298 εἰσέβη	§. 625, <i>Obs.</i>
*339 τοῦ	481.
*— ἐφίστασαι	545, 1, cf. 556.
*350 ᾧ not attracted	822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
379 κατὰ	629, 3, <i>b.</i>
*380 πατρός	483.
*— γένεσιν	579, 4.
*382 δῆθεν	726, 2, <i>a.</i>
*389 ἀπὸ γνάμης	620, 1, <i>a.</i>
394 ἐμοῦ	485.
— ἔρποντος	683.
404 ἱστορῶ	583.
*412 ποικίλας (ὁδοῦς)	891, <i>Obs.</i>
	1, 2.
*430 τόνδε	898, 2.
*436 πρὸς	638, 1, 2, <i>d.</i>
*444 οἴας ἐμοῦ	823.
*445 ἀνδρὶ	601.
*446 μεμπτός	356, <i>Obs.</i>
450 μάθησιν	561.
*456 εἰσι omitted	376.
*488 πάντα	553.
*489 ἔρωτος	506.
492 δυσμαχοῦντες gender ..	390, <i>c.</i>
505 ἀεθλα	548, <i>d.</i> , 563.
*514 λεχέων	498.
520 ἦν	386, 2.
*533 ὥς	626, <i>c.</i>
560 ἐπόρευε	583.
562 στόλον	558, 1.
565 Tmesis	643, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*570 τῶν ἐμῶν	491.
*576 ὥστε	863.
*596 παρὰ	637, 1, 2, <i>β.</i>
*604 ὅπως μὴ	811.
605 κείνου—κείνος	655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*609 ἡμέρᾳ	605.
*620 τέχνην	548, <i>d.</i> , 561.
*621 οὐ μὴ	748, <i>b.</i>
*631 μὴ λέγοις	814, <i>c.</i>
642 καναχάν	566, 3.
*649 οὐδέν	581, 3.
*651 καρδίαν	579, 1.
*657 πρὶν	848, 5, <i>a.</i>
*661 πειθοῦς	540, <i>Obs.</i>
668 Ἡρακλεῖ	588, <i>Obs.</i>
*675 ἀργῆτ' elision	18, 2.
*676 τοῦτο	658.
*685 ἀκτινός	529, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
687 ἔως ἂν	846, 3.
*699 ὥστε ἂν with opt.	865.
701 ἔθεν	822, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*703 ὁπώρας	523.
715 ὥσπερ ἂν θλίῃ	829, 2.
727 μὴ	746, 2.
731 σίγα λόγον	566, 1.
*765 ἀργίων	537.
*768 τέκνονος	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
770 Asyndeton	792, <i>m.</i>

Line	Trachiniae.
*774 ἐνέγκαι	§. 802, 2, <i>b.</i>
*779 ποδὸς	522, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*789 πολλά	579, 6.
*801 ἀλλά	774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*808 ὧν	500.
*809 τίσαιτο	585.
816 enallage of cases	440.
821 ἴδε	390, 2, <i>a.</i>
*833 πλευρά	584, 1.
849 ἄχραν	555, <i>c.</i>
867 κωκυτόν	566, 3.
871 κακῶν πόμπιμον	542, 2.
875 ἐξ	621, 3, <i>e.</i>
903 ἔνθα μὴ τις εἰσίδει ..	885, <i>Obs.</i>
906 ψαύσειε	831, 2.
*919 νάματα	548, <i>d.</i> , 570.
*931 πλευράν	584, 2.
*935 πρὸς	638, 1, 2, <i>c.</i> <i>δ.</i>
*941 ἔσοιτο	844, 2.
*946 πρὶν πάθῃ	841, 5.
955 ἀποικίσσειεν	831, 4, <i>β.</i>
*971 σοῦ	489.
*978 οὐ μὴ	748.
982 βάρος	549, 6.
*997 ἔθου λώθαν	375, 5.
*998 μηπύτ' ὄφελον ..	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1011 καθαίρων	583.
*1045 οἴας	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1062 φύσιν	579, 4.
*1105 μητρός	484.
1122 μητρός	487.
*1161 ὅστις πέλοι	802.
*1190 οὐ μὴ	748.
1218 ἐργασθήσεται	369, 3, <i>a.</i>
1229 σμικροῖς	603, 1.
1238 ὥς ἔοικεν	898, 4.
1239 τοῖ	736, 4.

THEOCRITUS.

Idyll

1. 32	660, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 41	456, <i>c.</i>
— 53	496.
— 58	538, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 83	650, 1.
— 117	650, 1.
— 136	601, 1.
2. 11	360.
— 73	538, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— 82	816, 3, <i>e.</i>
— 88	519.
— 119	527.
— 151	497.
3. 3	456, <i>e.</i>
— 29	364, <i>b.</i>
— 49	556, <i>b.</i>
4. 16	583, 157.
— 24	360.
— 39	816, 3, <i>e.</i>

Idyll

4.	59.....	§. 498.
5.	22.....	601, 1.
—	23.....	564.
—	47.....	388, a.
—	102.....	476, a.
—	124, 126.....	555, c.
6.	37.....	781, d.
7.	110.....	364, b.
—	143.....	484.
8.	1, 2.....	904, 3.
—	6.....	601, 1.
—	48.....	816, 3, e.
—	75.....	390, d.
9.	34.....	456, Obs.
10.	15.....	577, Obs. 2.
13.	29.....	699.
—	72.....	533, 2.
14.	26.....	549, c.
15.	8.....	548, Obs. 1.
—	75.....	489.
—	79.....	655, Obs. 4.
—	83.....	381, Obs. 4.
—	83.....	655, Obs. 4.
—	142.....	382, 1.
17.	66.....	479, 6.
—	104.....	644.
18.	7.....	625, 3.
20.	13.....	554, d.
—	14.....	583.
22.	67.....	654, Obs. 3.
24.	102.....	483, b.
25.	16.....	555, c.
—	163.....	654, Obs. 3.
29.	19.....	484.

THUCYDIDES.

Chap. Book I.

*1	ὡς ἐπολέμησαν.....	899, 7.
—	καθισταμένου.....	530, 2.
*—	προγεγενημένων.....	503, 3.
*—	δὴ.....	723, 1.
*—	ὡς εἰπεῖν.....	864, 1.
*—	ἐπὶ.....	635, 1, b.
*—	πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.....	442, b.
*—	ἦν number.....	384.
*—	ὤν attracted.....	822, Obs. 4.
*—	κατὰ.....	629, 3, a.
*—	ἐς.....	625, 3, c.
*2	φαίνεται with part., 684, and Ob. 2, c, cf. 681.	
*—	φαίνονται supplied ..	895, 1, e.
*—	τὰ πρότερα.....	578.
*—	ἀποκτῆν after ὅσον.....	666.
*—	ἀδελφον ὄν.....	700, 2.
*—	ὄντων (αὐτῶν).....	696, Obs. 3.
*—	τροφῆς.....	505, Obs. 1.
*—	ἀν with inf.....	429.
*—	οὐ privative.....	738, Obs. 1.
*—	μεγάθει.....	609.

Chap.

Book I.

*2	ἡ ἀρίστη τῆς γῆς.....	§. 442, c.
*—	Ἀρκαδίας.....	529, 2.
*—	ἐκ τοῦ (χρόνου).....	891, Obs. 1, 1.
*—	μὴ with inf.....	745.
*—	παρά.....	637. III. 1, a.
*—	ὡς βίβαιον ὄν.....	381.
*—	ἀπὸ παλαιού.....	532.
3	δοκεῖ δέ μοι: ὅτι omitt., 798, 1, a.	
*—	εἶχεν—εἶναι, after δοκεῖ.....	804, 6.
*—	εἶναι subst. verb.....	375, 3.
*—	κατὰ.....	372, Obs. 2., 629, 3, f.
—	καί.....	758, 3.
*—	ἀφ' ἐαντῶν.....	483, Obs. 1.
*—	ἐπαγομένων (ἄλλων sc.).....	894, b., 696, Obs. 3.
*—	ἐπ' ὠφελεία.....	634, 3, a.
*—	ὀμλίᾳ.....	607.
*—	χρόνου.....	523.
*—	ἀπασιν.....	605, 2.
*—	οὐ μὴν.....	728, b.
*—	ὡς ἕκαστοι. 714, Obs. 2, c., 870, Obs. 4.	
*—	οὖν.....	737, 3.
*—	στρατίαν.....	558, 1.
*4	ὤν attracted.....	822.
*—	καθῆρει.....	398, 1.
—	τοῦ.....	492, 2.
*5	οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων, 738, Ob. 1.	
*—	αὐτῶν.....	467, 1.
*—	πύστες.....	583, 83.
*—	εἰ εἰσιν.....	886, d.
6	ἐξηγήθη.....	458, Obs. 2., 459, 1.
—	ἐς.....	625, 1, b.
*—	ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, 139, 4., 444, 5, a.	
*—	ἀναιμένη διαίτη.....	603.
*—	οἱ πρεσβύτεροι nom.....	477, 1.
—	αὐτοῖς.....	605, 2.
*—	πολὺς χρόνος (ἐστὶ).....	376, a.
*—	φοροῦντες part.....	681., 688.
*—	ἀναδούμενοι form.....	239, 3.
*—	ἔστιν οἷς.....	817, 8.
—	ὁμοίотροπα.....	552, f.
—	ἐκτιζοντο.....	398, 1.
*7	ἀπὸ θαλάσσης.....	620, 1, b.
*8	δὴ.....	721, 2, a.
*—	κακούργοι accent.....	50, 6.
*—	ἰπὸ.....	359, 3.
*—	ὅτε περ κατῴκει.....	840.
*—	ἐαντῶν.....	782, g.
9	τέ.....	754, 7.
*—	προβῶν.....	684.
*—	δυνάμει.....	609.
*—	ἀ ἡλθεν ἔχων.....	696, Obs. 7.
*—	φόβῳ.....	607.
*—	παρалаβεῖν.....	884, Obs. 3.
*—	τῷ.....	600, 2.
*—	ἔστι omitted.....	376, e.
*—	οὐκ ἂν ἐκράτει in apod.....	856, a.
10	μικρόν.....	381.

Chap.	Book I.
*10	μή with ind. §. 749, 1.
*	γενέσθαι inf. aor. 405.
*	ei with opt. 855.
*	άν with inf. 429, c., 852, 4.
*	πρός 638, III. 3, e.
*	ηγούνται constr. of .. 505, Obs.
*	οὐκουν 791, Obs.
*	ὄψεις 355, Obs. 1.
*	κατάφρακτα 458, Obs. 2.
*	πρός 638, III. 3, d.
*	ὡς with part. 701.
*11	έχοντες 698, Obs. 2.
*	μάχη 603.
*	οί γε 735, 9.
*12	ήσυχάσασα attracted, 863, Ob. 8.
*	τῶν Ἑλλήνων 459, 2.
*13	τά πολλά 579, 6.
*	ἐπὶ ῥήτοίς 634, 3, c.
*	τροπῶν 526.
*	Σαμίους 592, 1.
*	ἀμφοτέρα 579, 6.
*	ἐπὶ Κύρου 633, 2.
*14	ναυτικῶν 634.
*	περί 632, III. 1, b.
*	ἐς πλῆθος 625, III. 3, b.
*	εἰ τινες ἄλλοι 895, 2.
*	διὰ πάσης (νεώς ec.) 891, Ob. 1, 1.
*15	στρατείας 588, 1.
*16	μή αὐξηθήναι inf. 668, 2.
*17	ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν 633, 3, e.
*	ἀπό 62α, 3, c.
*	εἰ μὴ εἰ 860, 7.
*	πλείστον δυνάμεως 442, b.
*	μέτα 636, 1, 2, a.
*18	πρός 638, III. 1.
*	τήν omitted 459, 3.
*	εἰ διασταίεν 855, 2.
*19	ὅπως πολιτεύσονται 806, 2.
*	20 πλῆθος οἶονται 378, a.
*	21 ἀληθέστερον comp. 782, f.
*	ὡς παλαιά εἶναι 869, 5.
*	γεγεννημένους part. 684, 2.
*22	μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν, 405, Ob. 3.
*	γνώμης 536.
*	ἐκατέρων 488, fin.
*	εὐνοίας 528.
*	τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες 745, Obs. 5.
*	κατά 629, 3, a.
*	κιτήμά τε 754, 7.
*23	παρά 637, III. 3, e.
*	εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ 817, Obs. 3.
*	ἔστι παρ' οἷς 817, 8.
*	τοῦ with inf. 492, 2.
*	ἐκατέρων 483, Obs. 4.
*24	ἐσπλέοντι 599, 1.
*	ταῦτα 529, Obs. 1.
*25	εἰ παραδοίεν 886, d.
*	ἐαυτῶν 518.
*	ὁμοία 382, 1.

Chap.	Book I.
*25	έστιν ὅτε §. 817, Obs. 5.
*	nom. part. 709.
*	προενοίκησιν with double gen., 543.
*26	μή καλύωνται 806, 2.
*	προείπον w. acc. and inf. 674.
*	έστι δέ 768, 3.
*27	ὅτι πολιορκούνται 802, 9, a.
*	έβέλοι—βούλεται .. 855, Obs. 8.
*	εἰ ἄρα 788, 5.
*28	ὡς οὐ μετόν. 703, 551, Obs.
*	παρά 637, II. 2.
*	αἷς (παρά) 65α, 3.
*	τῶν νῦν ὄντων 593.
*	έως ἄν 747.
*29	παρά πολύ 637, III. 3, e.
*30	περιμόντι τῷ θέρει 699.
*	χειμῶνος 523.
*	ἥδη 719, 4, a.
*31	τὰ κράτιστα 548, e.
*32	ξύμφορα .. 529, Obs. 1., 583, 50.
*	ές 625, 3, c.
*	τό with inf. 678, 3, a.
*	μόνας 891, Obs. 1, 1.
*	ἀπεωσάμεθα 583.
*	ἀδύτατοι ὄντες. 863, 1., 681.
*33	ὡς ἄν μάλιστα 870, Obs. 4.
*	δύναμιν transposed .. 824, II. 2.
*	οἷς (for τούτοις οἷς) attracted, 822, 1., 817, 7.
*	τὸν πόλεμον 581, 1.
*	παρά 637, II.
*	ἀμάρτωσιν δυοῖν φθάσαι, 666., 898, 1, β.
*34	ἐπὶ τῷ εἶναι. 678, c., 634, 3, a.
*	ἀσφαλέστατος (ὦν), 694, Obs. 1.
*35	ἦτις μηδαμοῦ συμμαχεί, 743, 2., 816, 8.
*	οὐχ ὅπως 762, 3, c.
*	ὅπερ 836, 2.
*	ἐάν 671, c.
*36	τὸ μὲν δεδιός 436, γ.
*	μή δεξαμένου 746, 2.
*	ὅσον οὐ 823, Obs. 1.
*	παράπλου 528.
*	ἄν repeated 432, a.
*37	τό 444, 5, a.
*	θέσιν 556, b.
*	ἄν attracted (τούτων δ.) .. 822, 1.
*	τὸ εὐπρεπες ἀσπονδον, 458, Obs. 1.
*	καίτοι 736, 4.
*	τοῖς πέλας 611.
*38	ὡς ἐκπεμφθείησαν, 802, b., 884, 2.
*	εἰκότα 548, e.
*	ἦν 858, 3., 398, 3.
*39	δή 722, 2.
*	ἦν 583, 153.
*	οὐ τὸν προύχοντα 743, 1, a.

Chap.	Book I.
*—	ἀπογενόμενοι.. §. 620, 1, <i>b</i> , 641, 2, <i>β</i> .
40	ὅστις μή..... 743, 2.
—	αὐτοὶ..... 656, 1.
*—	δίκαιοι ἐστέ..... 677.
*—	ἀμφοτέρους..... 595.
*—	δι' ἀνακωχῆς..... 627, 1, 3, <i>b</i> .
*—	εἰ χρή..... 886, <i>d</i> .
*—	φανείται δ..... 817, <i>Obs</i> . 2.
*41	παρά..... 637, III. 3, <i>c</i> .
42	ὅντες..... 675, <i>Obs</i> .
*—	ἀξιούτω..... 395, 2.
*—	εἰ πολέμῳσι..... 853, 1.
*—	τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πολέμου..... 436, <i>γ</i> .
*—	ὑποψίας..... 539, 2.
*43	αὐτοῖς.. 531, <i>Obs</i> . 3., 596, <i>Obs</i> .
44	ἔγνωσαν supplied..... 895, 7.
*—	Κορινθίους..... 601, 1.
*45	γνώμη..... 603.
*—	τοῦ with inf..... 678, 3, <i>b</i> .
46	αὐτός..... 656, 3.
—	ὑπέρ..... 630, I. 1, <i>b</i> .
*—	ἡείρου..... 527.
*49	ἐπειδὴ προσβάλλειν..... 843, 2.
*—	ὑπό..... 639, 1, 2, <i>a</i> .
—	τοῦτο ἀνάγκης..... 442, <i>b</i> .
—	δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοί, 708, 2, <i>β</i> .
*—	ἔργου..... 536.
*50	ἀς καταδύσειαν..... 831, 3.
—	ἀς not attracted .. 822, <i>Obs</i> . 5.
—	ἥδη ἦν ὀψέ—καί (= ὅτε), 752, 2.
*—	δλῖγαι ἀμύνειν..... 666.
*51	Κερκυραίους..... 611.
*—	ἐθαύμαζον with acc. 495, <i>Obs</i> . 3.
*52	πλοῦ..... 496.
*—	μὴ οὐκ ἔωσι..... 806, 2.
53	ἀρχοντες..... 689.
*—	εἰ ἐστί..... 851, 2, <i>I</i> ., 853, 1.
54	ἐπὶ..... 633, 1, 2.
—	τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς .. 391, <i>Obs</i> . 1.
*55	οἱ πλείους..... 454, 3.
—	περιγίγνεται.. 632, <i>Obs</i> . 2., 505.
*56	ὅπως τιμωρήσονται..... 811.
*57	εἰ ἔχοι..... 855, 1.
58	εἰ πως..... 877, <i>Obs</i> . 5.
—	τὰ τέλη ὑπέσχετο..... 385, <i>a</i> .
*—	ἔως ἂν ᾗ..... 847.
59	ἐφ' ὅπερ..... 820, <i>Obs</i> .
61	ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων..... 898, 3.
62	Ἀριστέως ἔχοντι..... 712, 1.
—	εἰργασί ἐπιβοηθεῖν without μῆ, 749, 1.
*—	διώκοντες..... 698, <i>c</i> .
63	ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύμπου..... 633, 1, <i>b</i> .
*64	ναυσίν..... 611.
65	τῶν μενόντων..... 533, 1.
*66	μῆντοι γε..... 730, <i>a</i> ., 735, 6.
*67	κατεβόων τῶν Ἀθηναίων 629, <i>Ob</i> .
*—	αὐτόνομοι..... 672, 2.

Chap.	Book I.
*67	τι ἄλλο..... §. 545, 3., 583.
*—	καί..... 758, 3.
*—	παρά..... 637, III. 1, <i>c</i> .
*68	τὸ πιστόν..... 436, <i>γ</i> .
*—	ἀ βλάπτεισθαι..... 545, 3.
—	λεγόντων..... 485, 3.
—	γάρ..... 786, <i>Obs</i> . 1.
*—	ὦν..... 834, 2, <i>a</i> .
*—	τὸ μὲν..... 821, 3.
*69	καθ' οὗτο..... 629, 3, <i>b</i> .
—	ὦν..... 820, <i>Obs</i> .
*—	ἄρα..... 788, 4, 5.
*—	ἔργου..... 578.
—	ὑμέτεροι ἐλπίδες... 652, <i>Obs</i> . 6.
70	πρὸς οἷους..... 823.
*—	οἱ μὲν γε..... 735, 4.
*—	τοῖς βεβαίοις τῆς γνώμης, 442, <i>a</i> .
*—	καὶ μὴν καί..... 728, <i>c</i> .
*—	ἀ ἂν..... 829, 3.
*—	οἰκεία..... 545, 3., 583, 164.
*—	πράξαντες..... 683.
*71	ἐπιτρέφοντες..... 681, 6.
*—	δρῶμεν ἂν..... 425, <i>a</i> .
—	πρὸς..... 638, 3, <i>c</i> . <i>a</i> .
—	πρὸς..... 638, 1, 2, <i>c</i> . <i>β</i> .
72	Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γάρ, 786, <i>Ob</i> . 6.
—	ὥς οὐ εἴη..... 802, 5, <i>β</i> .
—	πῶλιν transposed..... 898, 2.
*—	δύναμιν..... 579, 2.
*—	εἰ μὴ ἀποκωλύοι, 855, and 852, 4.
*73	μετέσχετε constr. of, 535, <i>Ob</i> . 1.
—	ὅπως μῆ..... 812, 1.
—	τῷ βαρβάρῳ..... 601, <i>Obs</i> . 3.
*—	ἂν with part..... 429, 4.
74	σαφῶς δηλωθέντος (τούτου), 696, <i>Obs</i> . 3.
—	ἐς..... 625, 3, <i>d</i> .
*—	τὸ μέρος..... 579, 6.
75	ἀρχῆς..... 499.
*—	πᾶσι..... 600, 1.
76	μῆ with part..... 746, 3.
—	παταχυόν..... 700, 2, <i>a</i> .
*—	τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν, 530., 749, 1.
—	ἂν repeated..... 432, <i>b</i> .
77	ἐν τοῖς νόμοις..... 622, 3, <i>c</i> .
—	τοῖς (dat. placed first) .. 903, 3.
*—	οἷς ἂν ἐξῇ (οὔτοι ac.) .. 817, 7.
—	μῆ transposed..... 745, 2.
*—	ἐνδεοῦς..... 499, 1.
*—	ἡμέτερον δέος .. 652, <i>Obs</i> . 6.
*—	τοῖς ἄλλοις..... 590.
*—	οἷς..... 591, <i>Obs</i> .
*80	ἐνὶ γε..... 735, 5.
*—	πρὸς τούτους..... 658.
*—	τούτου..... 529.
81	αὐτῶν..... 504.
—	τοῖς δέ..... 444, <i>a</i> .
—	ἀφ' ὧν..... 620, 3, <i>d</i> .
*—	βλαψόμεθα..... 362, 3.

Chap.	Book I.
*81	φρονήματι (μήτε omitted) §. 775, Obs. 3.
*	φρονήματι..... 603, 2.
82	ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν..... 804, 4.
*—	ἀνεπίφθορον ὅσοι, 817, 7., 895, 3.
*	αὐτῶν..... 654, 2, b.
83	τὸ πλεόν—ἀλλά... 773, Obs. 5.
84	μέμφονται ἡμῶν..... 495.
*	εὐπραγίας..... 603, 1.
*	ὡς ἀμαρτησομένων..... 701.
85	ἀξυνετώτερος..... 782, f.
86	καίτοι..... 772, 2.
*	οἱ δέ..... 768, 3.
*	παραδοτέα..... 383.
*87	βοήν transposed..... 898, 2.
*	μή with ind..... 743, 1.
*	τοῦ λελύσθαι... 670, 3., 678, 3.
*89	αὐτοῖς..... 600, 2.
—	ὄθεν..... 822, Obs. 6.
—	οἰκίαι—αἱ μὲν—αἱ δέ..... 478.
*90	ἂν ὀρώντες..... 429, 4., 697.
*—	δοσοῖς εἰσθήκει (τείχεα)... 893, d.
—	ὡς—οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος..... 804, 7.
*91	πρὶν ἂν..... 848.
—	ὅποτε ἀκούσειαν..... 844, a.
—	βουλευσέσθαι..... 889, a.
*92	δῆθεν..... 726, 2, a.
93	δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία... *677., 804, 2.
*	ἔστιν ἡ..... 817, Obs. 5.
*	ἀνδεκτέα..... 613, 3.
*95	ἦν βιάζεται..... 854.
—	παρ' Ἀθηναίους... 637, III. 1, a.
*	τῶν εὐδύνθη..... 501.
*	σφίσιν..... 600, 2.
*96	ὧν..... 500.
—	ἦν..... 475, 2.
97	τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν κ.τ.λ. 898, 3.
*99	ἦν ξυμφέρουσιν..... 831, 3.
102	πλήθει..... 604, 2.
*103	ἐφ' ᾧ τε..... 867, 2.
*106	φ..... 605.
*	αὐτοῖς..... 597.
107	ἤρξαντο οἰκοδομεῖν... 688, Obs.
*	μητρόπολιν..... 353, 2.
108	use of article..... 459, 5.
—	ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς..... 464, 3.
112	πολέμου..... 517.
—	πόλεμον..... 564.
113	γνώμης..... 518, 1.
114	gen. absol..... 710, c.
115	Σαμίων, ἦσαν γάρ... 786, Obs. 6.
116	ἐπὶ Σάμου..... 633, 1.
—	ἐσαγγελθέντων (αὐτῶν) 696, Ob. 3.
*117	κατὰ χρόνους, 355, Obs. 1., 629, 3, f.
118	μέγα δυνάμειος..... 442, b.
*	δή..... 720, 2, d.
*	πολεμοῦσιν..... 691.
120	ἀγαθῶν ἀδικουμένων... 675, a.

Chap.	Book I.
120	ἐκ..... §. 621, 2.
—	ὁμοία καὶ..... 752, 2.
*	τὸ τερπνόν... 545, 3., 583, 34.
121	περί..... 632, III. 3.
*	δ..... 548, c.
*	τιμωρούμενοι—σώζεσθαι, 678, c.
*122	πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, c.
—	ὅπως with ind..... 802, 8.
*	ὄνομα..... 583, 138.
*	ἀφροσύνη..... 475, Obs. 1.
124	οὐ τολμώντες..... 746, 1.
*	ἐπὶ πᾶσιν..... 634, 3, a.
125	δεδογμένον..... 700, 2, a.
—	use of article..... 459, 5.
126	Ὀλύμπια..... 564.
—	ἐπήλθον Ὀλύμπια (ἐπήλθεν al.) 385, b.
*	ἐπὶ τυραννίδι..... 634, 3, a.
—	use of article..... 459, 5.
*	Ὀλύμπια..... 564.
—	φυλακῇν..... 545, 3.
—	ὡς ἐπὶ..... 626, Obs. 1.
—	ἐπὶ σεμνῶν θεῶν... 633, 3, a.
—	ὑπαρχον... 700, 2, a.
*128	παρουσίᾳ..... 605.
*131	ἐσπίπτει ὑπό..... 359, 3.
—	τοῖς βουλομένοις..... 599, 1.
*132	πρὶν, <i>until</i> 848, 3.
*133	καλύβην..... 548, b., 569.
—	position of τέ..... 756, Obs.
*	ὡς..... 626.
*	πρόφασιν..... 580, 2.
*	τοῖς πολλοῖς..... 594, 2.
136	αὐτῶν..... 379, c.
*	Λακεδαιμονίους..... 601.
—	ἡ χωροί... 802, Obs. 1., 831, 2.
*	ὅς ἐστι..... 877, 4.
*	πάσχειν..... 889.
—	χρείας (ἐναντιωθῆναι = εἰργεῖν), 531.
*	εἰ ἐκδοῖη..... 855.
137	μέχρι γένηται..... 841, 5.
—	ὅτι—ἦκω..... 802, Obs. 6.
—	οὐ διάλυσιν..... 745, Obs. 5.
138	Ἑλληνικοῦ, const. of... 898, β.
—	θανμάσαι..... 667, Obs. 3.
*139	ἐπὶ..... 634, 2.
*	ἐπεργασίαν..... 568.
140	γνώμης..... 536.
—	καὶ πράσσοντας..... 752, 1.
—	ξυνέσεως..... 535.
*	ἄλλο τι..... 545, 3., 548, e.
*141	δούλωσιν..... 548, c., 578.
—	ἐασόμενοι..... 364, Obs.
—	αὐτοῦργοί accent of..... 50.
*	ὥστε omitted... 863, Obs. 6.
—	μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν... 904, Obs. 3.
—	ἐν omitted..... 650, 4.
—	παρά..... 637, III. 3, c.

Chap.	Book I.
142 μέγιστον	§. 580, 4.
— κωλύσονται	364, a.
* — ἐκείνοις	601.
* — ἐπιτερίζειν inf. aft. κωλύειν,	664.
— τῷ μὴ μαλετώντι	436, γ.
* 145 γνῶμη	603.

Book II.

* 2 ἅμα ἤρι ἀρχομένῳ	699, 2.
* — ὅτι ἴσαιο	885, 4.
* — εἰ τις βούλεται	886, 3.
3 οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν	599, 3.
* — ἐμπειρίας	481.
4 κατακαύουσιν	856, d.
— τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν	492, 3.
* — ὥστε διεφθείραντο	863, 1.
* 5 νυκτός	523.
— ἦν τύχῳσι	854, 1.
— εἰ δὲ μὴ	860, 5.
* 6 πρὶν ἂν	848.
7 ὡς πολέμησαντες	690, Obs. 2.
— ναὺς ἐπετάχθησαν ποιεῖσθαι,	898,
	Obs. 2.
* — ἐλομένοις	589, 3.
* — εἰ εἴη	885, Obs. 2.
* — καταπολεμήσουτες	681, 6.
* 8 παρὰ πολὺ	637, III. 3, e.
— προσιπόντων	710, b.
11 θηουμένην supplied	895, c.
* — ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα	635, 3, b.
— ὅποι ἂν τις ἡγῆται	838, 2.
12 ὅτι	802, Obs. 6.
13 ἦν μὴ δησῶνται	887.
— ἡ ταλάντων	780, b.
* — σταθμόν	578.
13 πρὸς	638, III. 3, a.
* 15 τοῦ ξυνοῦ	436, γ.
* — ἐορτήν	580, 1.
— ἀξία	560, 1.
* 16 μετέειχον τῇ οἰκίσει	636, II. a.,
	642, b.
17 τοῦτ' παρασκευής	442, b.
* 18 διὰ τάχους	627, I. 3, f.
* 20 περιῦδειν with inf.	687, Obs. 1.
* — ὁ χώρος—ἐνστρατοπεδεύσαι,	677,
	Obs. 1.
21 ὅτε	804, 8.
— στρατῷ	604, 2.
* — ἀναχώρησιν	545, 3., 583.
* — πλὴν τὰ Μηδικὰ (ἐωράκεσαν),	773,
	Obs. 4., 895, e.
— ὡν ἀκροᾶσθαι	895, 3.
— ἐπεξάγει, 802, Obs. 1., 895,	Obs. 2.
* 24 θάνατον	580, 1.
26 ἔστιν δ'	817, 8.
27 ἔδωκαν with inf.	669, 2.
* — Ἀθηναίων	488, Obs. 1.
* — ὑπό	639, III. 2, b.
29 διὰ	627, 1, 2.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

Chap.	Book II.
* 30 κατά	§. 629, Obs.
* 34 φυλῆς attracted and transposed,	824, II. 2.
* — τῶν ἀφανῶν	518, b.
* — ὅς ἂν	829, 4.
* 35 πρὸς δ'	638, III. 3, e.
* — εἰ ἀκούοι	855.
* — ὅσον ἂν	830.
36 ξύμφορον with accus. and inf.,	674.
* 37 ἴδια	548, e.
38 ἀγῶσι	591, Obs.
* — ἀπολαύσει	603.
* 39 μελέταις—τοῖσδε	603, I., 609.,
	611, Obs.
— περιγίγνεται ind. in apod. ...	855,
	3, b.
* — ἀλγευοίς	607.
* 40 ψυχῇν	579, 2.
41 ὑφ' οἶων	804, 10.
— οὔτε (τινός) ὅστις	817, 7.
42 πενίας attracted	898, 3.
— ἂν	432, b.
— τῷ (τὸ al.) ἐνδύοντες σώζεσθαι,	678,
	3, c.
43 οὐ μᾶλλον—ἀλλά	773, Obs. 5.
— δοκήσεως	490.
44 εὐπρεπεστάτης	391, Obs. 2.
* — ὅσοι πάρεστε—ἐπίστανται ..	890.
— οἱ ἂν	829, I., 836, 6.
— μὲν οὖν	730, 6.
— λήθῃ	382, 1.
— ὃν εὐτυχεῖτε	552, d.
* 45 ζῶσι	597.
— ὅσαι	819, I., 435, a.
* — ἥς ἂν	819, β.
* 47 ξύμμαχοι, τὰ δύο μέρη ..	478, a.,
	467, Obs. 2.
— ὅσων	870, Obs. 1.
* — τελευτῶντες	696, Obs. 1., β.
* 48 ἀφ' ἂν—ἔχοι ἂν	832.
* 49 μήτ' ἄλλο τι (ὄντες) ἢ γυμνοί,	895, 4.
— ῥίπτειν ἂν	866, 2.
* — τοῦτο (ἐποίουν)	895, 4.
* — ὅσον χρόνον ἀκμάζοι	843, 1.
50 κρείσσον λόγου	783, λ.
— ἐδήλωσε	373, 1.
51 παραλιπόντι	599, 1.
— τὴν ἰδέαν	579, 2.
* — ὀλοφύρσεις	549, c.
* 52 ὃ τι γίνονται	427, 3.
53 τὸ προσταλαίπωρεν	670.
* — καλῶ	596, 1.
— κρίνοντες nom. (sc. εἰργοντο),	708, 1.
* 54 ἐπὶ	633, 3, b.
* 60 ὅπως with fut.	811.
— φερόμεν ἂν in apod.	856, b.

Chap.

Book II.

- 61 ταπεινή with inf. . . §. 863, *Obs.* 6.
 *62 τὸν πόνον acc. *de quo*. . . 581, 1.
 — μάλλον ἢ οὐ . . . 749, 3.
 *— πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.
 — ἄλλον . . . 487, 4.
 — δὲ ἄν . . . 829, 2.
 63 τῷ τιμωμένῳ . . . 436, γ.
 *— κινδύνου ὧν . . . 483, *Obs.* 4.
 *64 μέρος . . . 579, 4.
 — καίτοι . . . 772, 1.
 — τέ—τέ . . . 753, 3.
 *65 κατασκευαίς . . . 604.
 — ὧν . . . 488.
 — χρημάτων . . . 529, *Obs.* 2.
 — τοῦ πρώτος γίγνεσθαι . . . 678, a.
 *— Περικλεί . . . 597.
 *66 Ἡλίδος . . . 425.
 *67 εἰ πως πείσειαν . . . 877, *Obs.* 5.
 *68 γλώσσαν . . . 548, c., 579, 1.
 69 περὶ . . . 632, II. 2.
 *70 ἐγένευστο with gen. . . 537.
 71 ἐπὶ . . . 531, *Obs.* 3.
 *72 ἔως ἄν . . . 847.
 *74 ξυγγνώμονες with inf. . . 664.
 *— ἀδικίας . . . 500.
 — τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι with inf. . . 674.
 75 χῶμα . . . 571.
 *— εἰ τι μέλλοι . . . 885, *Obs.* 2.
 *— τοῦ τείχους . . . 533, 3.
 *76 τοῦτο . . . 642, a, b.
 *— ἀλύσει . . . 603.
 77 μέταξυ with gen. . . 526.
 *— ἐλαχίστου ἔδεσσε . . . 529, 1.
 79 Πλαταιῶν ἐπιστρατεία . . . 404, fin.
 *— ὑπὸ . . . 359, 3.
 80 κρατήσουσιν—ἔσονται, 802, 6, and
 9, γ.
 *— ἂν κρατήσουσι . . . 424, δ., cf. 827.,
 854, *Obs.* 3., 855, *Obs.* 5.
 81 οὔτε—τέ . . . 775, *Obs.* 5.
 — μάχης . . . 485.
 *— ὅπλων . . . 353, I, fin.
 83 κομιζομένων gen. absol. . . 710, a.
 85 ὑπὸ . . . 639, I. 2, b.
 *86 πρὸς . . . 638, I. 2, b.
 *87 τὸ ἐκφοβῆσθαι . . . 670.
 *— τὸ τῆς γνώμης . . . 442, b.
 — ἀπαράσκενοι . . . 673, 2.
 *— κατὰ κράτος . . . 629, 3, b.
 88 ὑποχωρεῖν δῆλον . . . 548, *Obs.*
 *— πρὸς ὅψιν . . . 638, III. 3, c.
 *89 ἄλλο τι θαρσύνειν . . . 550, b.
 *— τῷ ἐμπειρότεροι εἶναι . . . 679, c.
 — τοῦ “παρὰ πολὺ” . . . 457, 3., 637,
 III. 3, f.
 *— ἐκὼν εἶναι . . . 667, *Obs.* I., 679, 3.
 — παρὰ . . . 637, II. 1.
 *90 δεξιῶ κέρα ἡγουμένῳ . . . 603., 699.
 *— ὡς τάχους εἶχε . . . 528.

Chap.

Book II.

- *91 τοῦ πλοῦ . . . §. 517.
 93 μὴ ἂν ἐπιπλεύσειαν, 810, I., 814.
 *— ἐπεὶ τολμήσαι . . . 889.
 — καὶ ἐχώρουν, καὶ transp. . . 761, 3.
 *94 ὅσον οὐκ . . . 823, *Obs.* I.
 95 ὑποσχέσεις . . . 581, 4.
 *97 ὁδῷ . . . 603, 2.
 *— ἀ εἴη . . . 831, 4, a.
 *— οὐχ ὅτι . . . 762, 3.
 101 χωρήσῃ . . . 806, 2.
 *101 τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας . . . 454.
 *132 προσχώσεως transposed, 898, 3.
 — ὅτε ἀλάσθαι . . . 889, b.
 *— ἦτις . . . 816, 6.

Book III.

- I ἐς . . . 625, I, a.
 — τὸ κακουργεῖν . . . 670, 2.
 *2 Λέσβος βουληθέντες . . . 379.
 *3 ἐορτάζουσι . . . 884, *Obs.* I.
 *— ὡς εἴη—εἶναι . . . 804, 6.
 *— ἦν ξυμβῇ (καλῶς ἔξει), 860, 3, c.
 4 ναυτικὸν—οἱ . . . 819, I.
 *5 εἰ προσγένετο . . . 855, I.
 6 εἶργον μὴ χρῆσθαι . . . 749, I.
 6 article . . . 455, 2.
 — τῆς θαλάσσης—μὴ χρῆσθαι, 898,
 β.
 *9 ἀφ’ ὧν (οἱτοὶ) . . . 817, 7.
 10 τῷ διαλλάσσονται . . . 436, γ.
 — Ἀθηναίοις . . . 602, 3.
 *— δῆ . . . 722, 2.
 11 αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν . . . 782, 9.
 — προέχων . . . 672, 4.
 *— μέντοι . . . 730, a.
 12 ὁ—εὐνοία . . . 824, II. *Obs.* 4.
 — ἐκείνων—δεινῶν double gen.,
 466, 2.
 13 ἀπόστασιν . . . 553, a.
 — Tmesis . . . 643, *Obs.* 2.
 — βοηθησάντων ὧν gen. absol.,
 710, a.
 *14 ἐλπίδας . . . 550, b.
 *15 μέρεσιν . . . 604.
 *17 ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις . . . 139, 4., 444,
 5, a.
 *— ὥστε ἐγίγνοντο . . . 863.
 *18 ἐπὶ . . . 633, I, b.
 19 ἄνευ σεϊσμοῦ—εἰ μὴ ἐγένετο σει-
 σμός, 860, 2.
 21 οἱ ἐκακάδεκα πόδες . . . 467, *Obs.* 2.
 — διὰ . . . 627, I. 2.
 22 gen. absol. . . 710, b.
 *— πόδα . . . 584, 2.
 — ἐκ πύργων . . . 647, a.
 — ὅπως ἤ—καὶ βοηθοῖεν . . . 809, 3.
 *— πρὶν διαφύγειν . . . 848, 5, β.
 24 ὁδὸν . . . 558, I.
 — νεκροῖς . . . 602, 3.

Chap.	Book III.
25	ἔσται—προσποπεμφθῆναι, 804, 6.
28	ἐν..... 622, 3, b.
*	κινδυνεύοντες..... 681, 6.
*29	Μυτιλήῃ 599, 2., 699.
32	μήποτε παραλαβεῖν..... 749, 1.
34	const. of sentence..... 708, 3.
*	προσδεχομένων 696, Obs. 3.
36	ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες, 707, a.
*	δοιοὶ ἡβῶσι..... 884, Obs. 1.
—	προσξυνελάβετο..... 386, Obs. 3.
—	ὀρμῆς 535.
—	ὤμόν (εἶναι) 376, Obs. fin.
—	μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ..... 749, 3.
37	ἡ ἀκύροις..... 781, Obs. 1.
—	πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, f.
38	προβέβωτων 495.
*	δοσις..... 804, 9, cf. 816, 8.
—	ἐν οἷς 819, 2, a.
39	τί ἄλλο ἤ..... 895, 4.
—	ἐν φ..... 820, Obs.
—	ἀδικίας..... 521.
—	τίνα οἰεσθε ὅτινα 824, 1, 4.
*42	οὐκ ἂν ἡγείται 424, γ.
*	ἐπὶ 634.
—	ἐπίδειξιν 568.
*	ἀξυνετώτερος ἢ ἀδικώτερος, 782, f.
*	οὐχ ὅπως..... 762, 3.
43	τῷ ἀξιούντι 436, γ.
*45	ἑαυτοῦ 629, Obs.
*	τῇ δοκῇσει 603, 2.
*	εἰ πῶς 877, Obs. 5.
*	ἐξουσία (παρχουσα) .. 895, 1, e.
*	εὐθείας 518, a.
*	δοσις 836, 6.
46	μὲν—τέ 765, 7, a.
47	τὸ Κλεῶνος 457, 3.
*47	ὅσον ἂν ἁμαρτάνοιτε 832.
*49	εἰ φθάσαιεν 884.
—	τοσοῦτον ὅσον with infin., 836, 5, b.
—	παρά..... 637, III. 3, k.
*50	τοῦ κλήρου 521.
51	ἀπό 620, 1.
51	Πελοποννησίους transp. ... 898, 2.
53	μή 814, a.
*	μη οὐ 750, 1.
55	παθεῖν supplied 895, e.
—	ἀ ἐξηγείσθε 548, f.
*56	σύμφερον supplied 893, b.
57	μη τὰ εἰκότα 904, Obs. 3.
59	οἰκτῶ 898, a.
—	φῆτιν ἂν συμπίεσοι 832.
*	τάφων 536, Obs. 6.
—	λόγου 517.
61	ἡτιανένος 368.
*62	οὐ with inf. 745, Obs. 1.
*	διότι οὐδ' Ἀθηναίους 869, 3.
64	ἀφ' ὧν..... 822, Obs. 1.

Chap.	Book III.
66	αἱ πᾶσαι..... §. 454, 1.
67	καταγνωσόμενοι..... 681, 6.
—	ἦν οἱ ἡγεμόνες, verb supplied, 895, 3.
70	καταστάντων, gen. absol., 710, a.
*	ἔως ἐστί 847, Obs., 395, 2.
*71	ἀλλ' ἤ 773, 5.
74	ἐκινδυνευσεν 859.
—	inf. after 665, 1.
*74 ^a	ὡς ἐκάτεροι .. 870, Obs. 6, fin.
*75	ἀνίστη 398, 2.
—	ἀπιστία..... 609, 3.
79	πόλιν—ὄντας..... 379, b.
*80	μέσου ἡμέρας..... 442, b.
81	ἀλλήλους 654, 3.
—	ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ, 139, 4., 444, 5, a.
*82	κακώσει 607.
*	ἔως ἂν 847.
—	τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν..... 456, b.
*	δικαιώσει 603.
—	ἐνόμιζον..... 591, Obs.
84	ἐδήλωσεν with part. 684.
—	γὰρ 786, Obs. 1.
*	ἐν φ' μὴ εἶχε 743, 2.
*	τὸ φθάνειν..... 678, 3, a.
*	σφαλεῖσι—αὐτοῦς..... 675, b.
89	περί 632, III. 2.
*90	τοῖς 601, Obs. 2.
92	πολέμου..... 528.
—	ἐστὶν ὧν 817, 8.
*93	ἐκτίζετο (πόλις), 373, 2., 364, 6.
*95	ἔως..... 846, 3.
—	ἥδη..... 719, 4, a.
*	οὐ περιτείχισιν 745, Obs. 3.
97	τύχῃ 607, 1.
*104	θῆκαι transposed 824, 1, 1.
—	ἐτελεύτα with gen. 517.
110	βοηθεῖν inf. 664.
112	ἔστον, number of..... 389.
—	σπένδονται, number of ... 393, Obs. 3.
113	ὥς 869, 5.
114	ἐπὶ τοῖσδε ὥστε..... 836, 5, c.

Book IV.

*1	κατά 629, 3, b.
2	τούτοις—παραπλείοντας. . 675, b.
*3	ὅτι εἰσὶ 802, 3, a.
*	ἀντιλεγόντων..... 696, Obs. 3.
*	ἐννεκπλεύσαι 889.
—	βλάπτειν 676, 2, b.
*4	λιθοργά, accent of 50, 6.
—	ὡς ἐνυμβαῖνοι... 831, 2., 868, 3.
*	ὡς μέλλοι 885, Obs. 2.
*5	ὡς (= δοκοῦντες) ὑπομενόντας, 551, Obs. 1.
—	πλοῦν 558, 1.
6	Πύλου 485.

* Wrongly printed in text as 76.

Chap.	Book IV.
*8	οἱ ἐγγύτατα. §. 456, a.
—	ἐπί 635, 3, a.
*—	καί 754, 2.
9	ἐπισπάσασθαι. . . 405, <i>Obs.</i> 4., 895, <i>Obs.</i>
10	κινδύνου 535.
*11	εἰ πῶς. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
—	gen. absol. 541, 1.
—	νέων. 496.
12	ἐπέσπερχε with doub. acc. . . 583.
*—	ἐπί 635, 3, b.
—	ἐποίει 359.
*—	πολὺν τῆς δόξης 442, b.
*13	φράζει double accus. . . . 545, 1.
14	ἐν γῇ 645, a.
—	ἐκ γῆς 621, 1, a.
*—	ἔργῳ transposed 824, II. 2.
—	ἄλλο οὐδέν 895, 4.
15	αὐτοῖς 379, b.
—	τὰ τέλη—καταβάνας . . . 379, b.
*—	σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. . . 375, 5.
*16	οἷα σπερ 734, 3.
17	μακροτέρους, 458, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 375, 5.
18	ἀνδρῶν. 533, 1.
—	νομίσωσι without ἄν . . . 830, 1.
—	ὡς ἄν 868, 3.
—	πταίνοντες 697, c.
—	ἐς ἀμφίβολον 625, 3.
—	προχωρήσαντα. 583, 109.
19	προσδεχέτο. 368, c.
*22	πολύς 714, c.
23	ἐπολεμεῖτο—περιπλέοντες, 708, 1.
—	ὥστε. 863, 2, b.
*25	ἀπὸ κάλῳ. 620, 3, d.
—	ἐαυτοῖς. 654, 3.
*26	ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων 523.
*—	χρημάτων. 521.
*27	εἰ πιστεύουσι 886, 2.
28	εἶναι. 679, 2.
—	εἰρημένα 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
29	στρατοπέδῳ. 602, 2.
30	διὰ 627, 1, 3, b.
*32	οἷς 822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
—	ἀπόβασιν 548, d., 556, d.
—	στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον 378, a.
*—	ὡς ἕκαστος 870.
34	τῷ ἀμύνασθαι 603, 1.
*—	μάχης 493.
*—	βαλλομένων. 710, c.
*36	ὡς εἰκάσαι 864, 1.
37	ὅτι διαφθαρσομένους. . . . 804, 7.
*38	τελευταῖος 714, b.
39	ἢ πρὸς 638, III. 3, e., 783, i.
40	ἀπιστοῦντας μὴ εἶναι . . . 749, 1.
*42	ὅτι ἤξει 802, 3, b.
—	ἐν. 645, a.
*48	ὁδοῦ. 522.
*50	ὡς 626.
*57	παρά. 637, III. 1, c.

Chap.	Book IV.
*58	εἰ πως §. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*60	ἀρχῆς 641, γ., 496.
61	τοῖς 589, 3.
—	μήδε 776, 6.
64	ἀρχόμενος 696, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*65	ἐπράξαντο 583.
*—	ἀποχωρήσειαν 885, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*66	στασιασάντων 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
—	ὥπως μὴ. 812, 1.
*67	τείχῃ. 548, d., 569, 1.
*—	δή 722, 2.
68	ἀλείψεσθαι 583.
69	αἰται. 658., 898, 8.
*70	στάσεις φοβούμεναι nom. 708, 2.
*71	ὅστις εἷη εὐνους. 831, 2.
*73	λογιζόμενοι 708, 2, β.
—	μὴ ἐπιόντων (= ὅτε μὴ ἐπῆσαν) λογιζόμενοι, 707, c.
—	ὀπλιτικῷ 603, 1.
*78	ἐγγύριον 548, e., 561.
*80	τοῖς βουλομένοις 589, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
—	προκρίναντες nom. 708, 3.
84	ὡς 869, 5.
85	ἀποκλήσει 607, γ.
86	δέ 767, d.
*87	λάβοιτε (εἰλάβετε supplied) 895, e.
*—	ἡ (τούτων) οἷς 817, γ., 781, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
88	τελεῖ—ἐξέπεψαν 385, a.
90	πέμπτης. 533, 3.
92	οἷς ἄν=εἰάν τισι, 830, 3., 836, 6.
—	ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν 421.
—	ισχύος 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*93	τῷ Ἰπποκράτει. 600, 2., 658.
*—	Ἀθηναῖοι—οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ, 478., 708, 2.
*95	οὐ μὴ 748.
*97	ἐπί. 645, 6.
98	εἰ δυνήθηραι 889, b.
*—	ἐκόντες εἶναι 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 679, 3.
*—	ἱεροῖς. 609, 2.
*99	δῆθεν. 726, 2, a.
—	τὸ “ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτῶν” 457, 3.
100	πειράσαντες—προσῆγαγον. . 705, 4., 759, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*—	τοῦ τείχους 533, 3.
102	ἐκαλόντο 389.
*106	ἐμπολιτεύον 708, 2.
*—	πρὸς 630, III. 3, c.
—	παρά 637, III. 3, i.
108	δυνάμει 514.
—	κρίνοντες nom. 707, a.
*110	ὅτι ἤξει 802, 4.
*113	εἶδος 580, 2.
117	πρὶν with opt. 848, 5, β.
—	καί ἐνυβῆναι 757, 3.
*—	τὰ πλείω 548, f., 579, 6.
118	ὅσα ἄν 430, 1.
—	ἄλλω δέ πλοῖω 767, d.

Chap.	Book IV.
118	ποιήσαντας στρατηγούς — 'Αθη- ναίους, §. 708, 2, β.
*122	ὅτι ἀφεστίκειν 802, γ, δ.
124	ξύν 593, <i>Ods.</i>
*—	ὀλίγον 864., 891, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
125	κυρθεῖν—δοκοῦν 700, 2, α.
*—	ἄσπον οὐπω 823, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
*126	ἐπίοντες (εἰσι) 376, <i>Ods.</i>
*—	διὰ κένης 627, 1, 3, δ.
*128	ξυμφωρῶν 530, 2.
—	ὅτ' ἄν τρῶφ—ἀπαλλάσσεται, 811, 1.
*130	ὅτι w. ind. and opt. 802, γ, γ.
—	περί ὀργῆς 632, 1, 2.
*—	φοβηθέντων 710, δ.

Book V.

*2	τείχους 533, 3.
*4	ἐπι 634, 3, c.
—	εἰ πως 877, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
5	'Αθηναίους 596, 3.
*—	ἂν τότε 430, 1., 895, ε.
6	ἀναθήσασθαι 835, 2.
7	γενήσονται 885, 5.
ο	ὡς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι 803, 1.
*—	πρός 638, III. 3, c.
—	ἀπατήσας 583.
—	τοῦ μένοντος 436, γ.
*—	τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν 518.
*10	ὅτι 802, <i>Ods.</i> 6.
—	ὀδόν 558, 1.
14	ὥστε 669, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
15	ἀνδρῶν—κομισσασθαι 898, β.
*17	ξύμβασιν 548, c., 550, b.
*20	ἀπαρίρμησιν (σκοπεῖται) 895, 1, c.
*—	οἷς ἀρχομένοις 599, 2.
22	νομίζοντες—νομίσαντες 405, 3.
23	δουλεία 353, 1.
—	ἄμφω τὼ πόλεε 455, 2., 388, b.
24	ὄρκον 566, 2.
25	ἀπέσχοντο μή 749, 1.
26	ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο 385, b.
*—	ἡλικία 607.
*27	ἀρχὴν 579, 1.
—	τοῦ γίγνεσθαι 492, 2.
28	τοῖς πᾶσι 609, 1.
*30	εἰσῆγγων 568.
—	εἰρημένον 700, 2, α.
*—	πίστει 548, c., 566, 2.
31	ἄχοντες 696, <i>Ods.</i> 7.
—	πανσαμένων 710, b.
—	τῇ ἡμισείᾳ 442, c.
33	ὄντας—ἐπικαλεσαμένων 710, b.
35	ἀλλήλους 588, <i>Ods.</i>
—	ισχυι 611.
*—	οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν 745, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
—	ἀποδεδωκότες 665.
*37	εἰ πως 877, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
—	ταῦτα 545, 3.
—	ἐδόντο 530, <i>Ods.</i> 1.

Chap.	Book V.
37	τούτων ὥστε §. 822, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
*39	ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν 886, 1.
*40	ἀπορῶντες with acc. 548, e., 551, 2.
*41	ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 3, c., 867, 2.
*46	ὡς παρῆναι 889.
50	ἀναβάντες (ἀναβάνας) 673, 4, <i>Ods.</i>
—	οὐκ ἐξουσίαν 745, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
52	ἔσειε 373, 2.
*54	χρόνον 577.
—	μήνα (= πρόφασιν) 551, c.
56	γεγραμμένον 700, 2, α.
—	ἐρημον—αἰρήσονται 710, b.
59	διά 627, 1, 3, b.
60	στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν 378, α.
*63	παρά 637, III. 3, m.
*65	ἄλλο τι ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτό 899, 2.
*68	παρά 638, III. 1, b.
70	ἢ ξύνωδος ἦν = ξυνήλθον 708, 1.
72	τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι 492, 1.
*80	ἄλλ' ἢ 773, 5.
*82	ἐκ πλειονος 621, 2.
83	τειχιζόντων 485.
—	Μακεδονίας 531.
*84	οὐδενέρων 518, α.
*85	δὴ 722, 2.
*86	τοῦ πολέμου—αὐτοῦ 899, 8.
*87	ἄλλο τι 895, 4.
90	πέισοντα ὠφελῆσθαι 406, 5.
*—	πρός 638, 1, 2, b.
—	ἐπί 634, 3, γ.
*—	ἂν γένοιθε 425, 2, α.
*91	τελεῖται 550, b.
*94	ὥστε 664, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
97	ναυτοκρατόρων 504.
*99	τῷ εὐελθέρῳ 607.
*103	σφαλερῶν 485.
*104	τῷ ἐλλείποντι 436, γ.
*105	εὐμενείας 529, 1.
—	δόξαν ἦν πιστεύετε, 548, d., 551.
—	μακαρίσαντες 495, <i>Ods.</i> 4.
*110	ἀπορώτερος gender, 127, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
III	ἦν ἔσται 822, <i>Ods.</i> 4, note.

Book VI.

1	εἰ δύναιτο 885, 1.
—	ἐν 622, 3, α.
—	διεργεῖται τὸ οὖσα, for τὸ εἶναι, 687, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
2	περί 632, III. 1, b.
*—	πλοῦν 578.
*6	ἀναμνησκόντες 583.
*—	εἰ γενήσονται 886, 2.
*—	ἐψηφίσαντο 403, <i>Ods.</i>
8	πολέμου 504.
*10	πρὶν βεβαιωσώμεθα 845.
II	ἐκφοβόσιν 583.
*—	τὰς διανοίας 548, c., 579, 1.

Chap.	Book VI.
11	ὅτῃ τρόπῃ . . . §. 811, 1.
*12	οἷον μεταχειρίσαι . . . 823, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
13	ὠφελείας . . . 529, 1.
*14	ὅς ἂν—ἀρξαι . . . 832.
*16	νομίζω εἶναι . . . 683, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*	θεωρίας . . . 522.
*	ἀνοια ὅς ἂν . . . 817, 7.
	ὅς ἂν ὠφελῇ . . . 836, 6.
17	ὁ τι—ταῦτα . . . 819, 2, β.
	—ὅσοι for ὅσους . . . 824, 1.
18	τρίψεσθαι . . . 364, α.
	—ὅπως ἔπεισι . . . 762, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*20	ὡς ἐν μιᾷ νήσῳ . . . 869, 5.
21	εἰ ξυστώσιν . . . 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*	μηνῶν . . . 523.
*24	τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν . . . 430, γ.
*	ὡς καταστρεφόμενοις . . . 701.
*	σφαιλεῖσαν δύναμιν (<i>δοκοῦσιν</i> contained in ὡς with part.) 703., 551, <i>Obs.</i>
24	ἔρως ἐνέπεσε (<i>sc.</i> ἐπεθύμουν)— ὄντες, 707, α.
*27	πρόσωπα . . . 584, 2.
*29	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, α.
30	παρασκευὴ transposed, 824, II. 2.
31	κατὰ θέαν . . . 629, 3.
	—δημοσίαν position of . . . 459, 1.
32	ὑπὸ . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
	—ἐκ . . . 647, α.
33	τοῦ . . . 429, 4.
36	θαυμάζω . . . 495.
*38	πρὶν ὤμεν . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*42	μέρη . . . 548, c., 583, 48.
46	τῷ Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένη . . . 599, 3.
50	ὁμως . . . 772, 3.
	—ὡς παρά . . . 650, 6.
*53	ναῦν—κελεύουσιν . . . 379, α.
*54	ἀρχήν . . . 579, 1.
	—προπηλακίων . . . 681, 6.
	—ἀρέτην . . . *548, c., 561.
*	ἔθουν ἐς . . . 646, 1.
57	εἰ with opt. . . 855, 1.
	—ὡς ἂν μάλιστα, 430., 855, 1, <i>Ob.</i> 4.
	—ὁ μὲν . . . 444, α.
59	nouns supplied . . . 436, b.
	—αἰσθανόμενος δύνασθαι, 683, <i>Ob.</i> 2.
61	ταῦτα . . . 576, 2.
	—ὡς . . . 626, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
62	τάλαντα . . . 385, b.
	—λαχὼν ἑκάτερος . . . 708, 2, δ.
*64	τῇ δοκῇ . . . 603.
	—ἀπό . . . 620, 1.
*69	ὅσον ἀντέχοι . . . 831, 4, α.
*70	μὴ νικωμένους . . . 746, 2.
*71	ὅσων not attracted . . . 822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
76	λόγους transposed . . . 898, 2.
77	ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς=ἀλλήλους . . . 654, 3.
	—τάδε . . . 383, <i>Obs.</i> , 655, 3.
	—τοῖς κακουργεῖν . . . 602, 2.

Chap.	Book VI.
78	βούλησιν . . . §. 550, b.
*	κακοῖς . . . 607.
*	εἰκὸς ἦν . . . 858, 3.
79	ἀδικῶνται supplied . . . 895, e.
80	δὴ . . . 722, 2.
	—τὴν ἀκινδύνως . . . 456, c.
*83	τῷ Μῆδῳ . . . 589, 2.
*85	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, f.
*88	ὡς ἂν δύνωνται . . . 806, 2, cf. 887.
*	τὰ αὐτά . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 548, e.
*91	ὡς ἂν . . . 810.
	—προσόδους . . . 583, 161.
*96	εἴσαν—παράγινονται . . . 809.
*97	ὡς τάχους . . . 528.
*101	τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν . . . 534.
*103	ἐφ' ὧν . . . 633, 1, 2.
104	κατά . . . 629, 1, b.

Book VII.

*2	παρὰ τοσούτων . . . 637, III. 3, l.
3	τὴν πλείστην . . . 442, c.
*19	ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, 139, 4., 444, 5, α.
21	ὧν . . . 822, 2.
	—περισσομένους with gen. . . 504.
	—ὅσῃν πλείστην εἰδύνατο . . . 870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*	τοῦ ἀθυμῆν . . . 535., 492, 3.
	—οἶλους . . . 823.
24	ἐν τοῖς πρώτον . . . 139, 4.
25	μισθοῦ . . . 519, 1.
	—οἷπερ φράσωσιν, 836, 4., cf. 830, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
25	διαπολημσόμενον . . . 700, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
29	πάντας—ὅτῃ ἐντύχοιεν . . . 819, 2, β., 831, 2.
*34	παρεξείρεσθαι . . . 584, 2.
	—δι' αὐτὸ—δι' ὅπερ . . . 656, 5.
*35	σφίσις βουλομένοις . . . 599, 3.
36	ὥπερ τέχνης . . . 442, b.
42	Συρακοσίοις—ὄρωντες . . . 707, α.
*	εἰ ἔσται . . . 804, 9.
*	στρατεύματος . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
43	ἐφόδου . . . 531.
44	μέγιστον καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, 809, 6.
	—εἰσὶν οἱ . . . 817, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
45	κατά . . . 629, 3, 1.
46	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3.
47	ἑώρων κατορθοῦντες . . . 681, 3.
48	ποιούντες for ποιῶντες . . . 673, 4.
49	θαρήσει κρατηθεῖς, 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
50	Συρακοσίοις . . . 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
55	παντὶ ἀθυμίας . . . 442.
57	ἔθνη ἐστράτευσιν . . . 385, α.
*58	πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, e.
59	τό . . . 454, 1.
61	τοις ἄλλων . . . 714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
63	ναυτῶν for ἡ ναυταῖς . . . 782, e.
64	ὑπομνησκῶ . . . 583.
66	ναυμαχίας . . . 548, c., 564.

Chap.	Book VII.
*69	ὧν..... §. 483, cf. 493, 2.
—	τί..... 442, b.
—	πάσχουσι..... 373, 6.
70	κεκτημένης..... 368, a.
—	ἔχον..... 708, 2, d.
—	ἐν φ προσετέτακτο.... 822, Obs.
	4.
—	ἀπό..... 647, a.
73	σφῶν..... 487, 4.
—	οἱ μὲν—καί..... 764, Obs. 1.
75	μείζον ἢ κατὰ..... 783, i.
—	οὐδὲν ἄλλο..... 895, 4.
—	δουλωσομένους..... 675, b.
*77	οἶοι φοι ὅτι τοιοῦτοι 804, 10.
—	ἐν φ ἀναγκασθῇ..... 830, 1.
86	τὸν μὲν—Δημοσθένην, 764, Ob. 2.

Book VIII.

1	τοῖς πάνν..... 456, c.
5	φόρους..... 545, 3.
7	μῖας..... 529, 1.
9	πρὶν without ἄν..... 841, 5.
—	ἐγένετο number of..... 389.
*10	ἐς..... 646, 1.
*14	τοῦ γενέσθαι..... 492.
*15	τάλαντα..... 581, 1.
23	ἐς ὄψέ..... 644.
*28	ἀλλ' ἦ..... 773, 5.
29	παρά..... 637, III. 3, h.
—	παραδοῦναι inf. 666, 2.
30	(princ.) construction of sentence, 786, Obs. 6.
*35	ὀλίγον..... 864.
36	ὥς..... 626, c.
*41	πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, e.
44	ἐφυγον (οἱ πολλοί)..... 893, a.

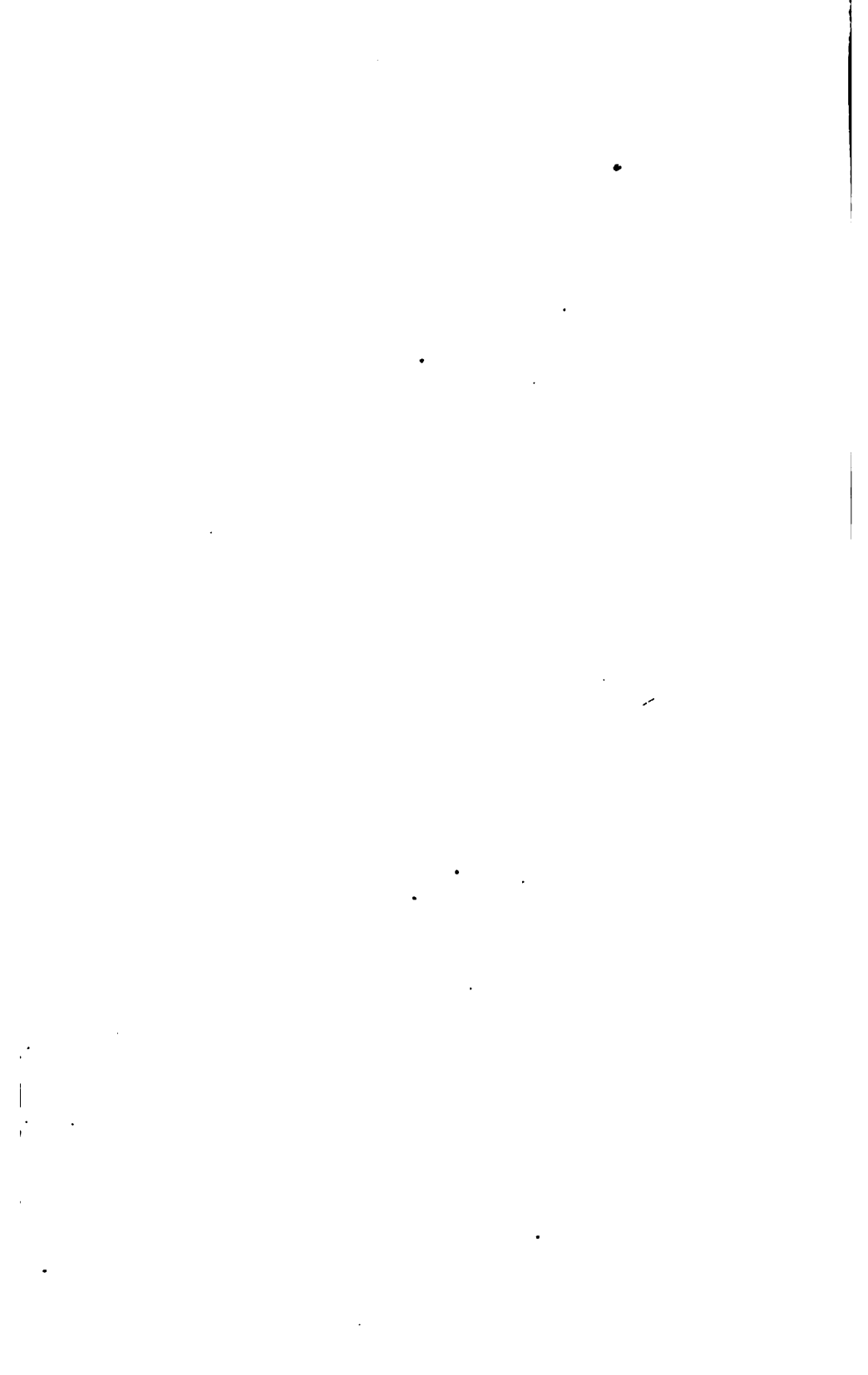
Chap.	Book VIII.
45	ὑπόπτος..... §. 356, Obs.
—	ἐδιδάσκειν ὥστε... } 863, Obs. 10.
—	πείσαι ὥστε }
46	ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.
*48	πράγματα..... 579, 2.
—	ἔσοιτο..... 406, 6., 802, 3, b.
*—	δημοκρατουμένων (αὐτῶν)... 696, Obs. 3.
*50	ἔσοιτο—ἐνδέχονται 885, 5.
54	ὅπη ἄν orat. obl. 885, 5.
*60	μη οὐ..... 750, Obs. 5.
61	τούτον..... 658.
*64	φυγή..... 353, 1.
65	ἄλλους..... 613, Obs. 5.
*72	ἐυνελθεῖν..... 889.
74	τεθνήκωσι..... 399, 2.
75	ῥρκωσαν..... 583.
76	ἀφελέσθαι inf. 669, 1.
—	σφείς nomin. 673, 2.
77	article..... 444, a.
79	δόξαν..... 700, 2, a.
80	article..... 453, Obs.
80	μη ἀσφαλῶς..... 746, 4.
*81	αὐτῷ..... 595.
*—	ὥς λάβοιεν..... 802, 8.
84	ὅσῳ τοσούτῳ..... 870, b.
*86	ἵνα παραδοθῇ..... 887.
*—	εἶχον..... 398, 3.
*87	εἰκάουσιν supplied 895, e.
*—	ἦ τινὶ γνώμη..... 823.
90	ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα..... 444, 5, a.
92	ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα.... 621, Obs. 2.
*97	ἄρχῃ..... 605.
*102	ὥς τάχους..... 528.
—	ναῦς..... 548, Obs. 1.
103	ὥς..... 626.

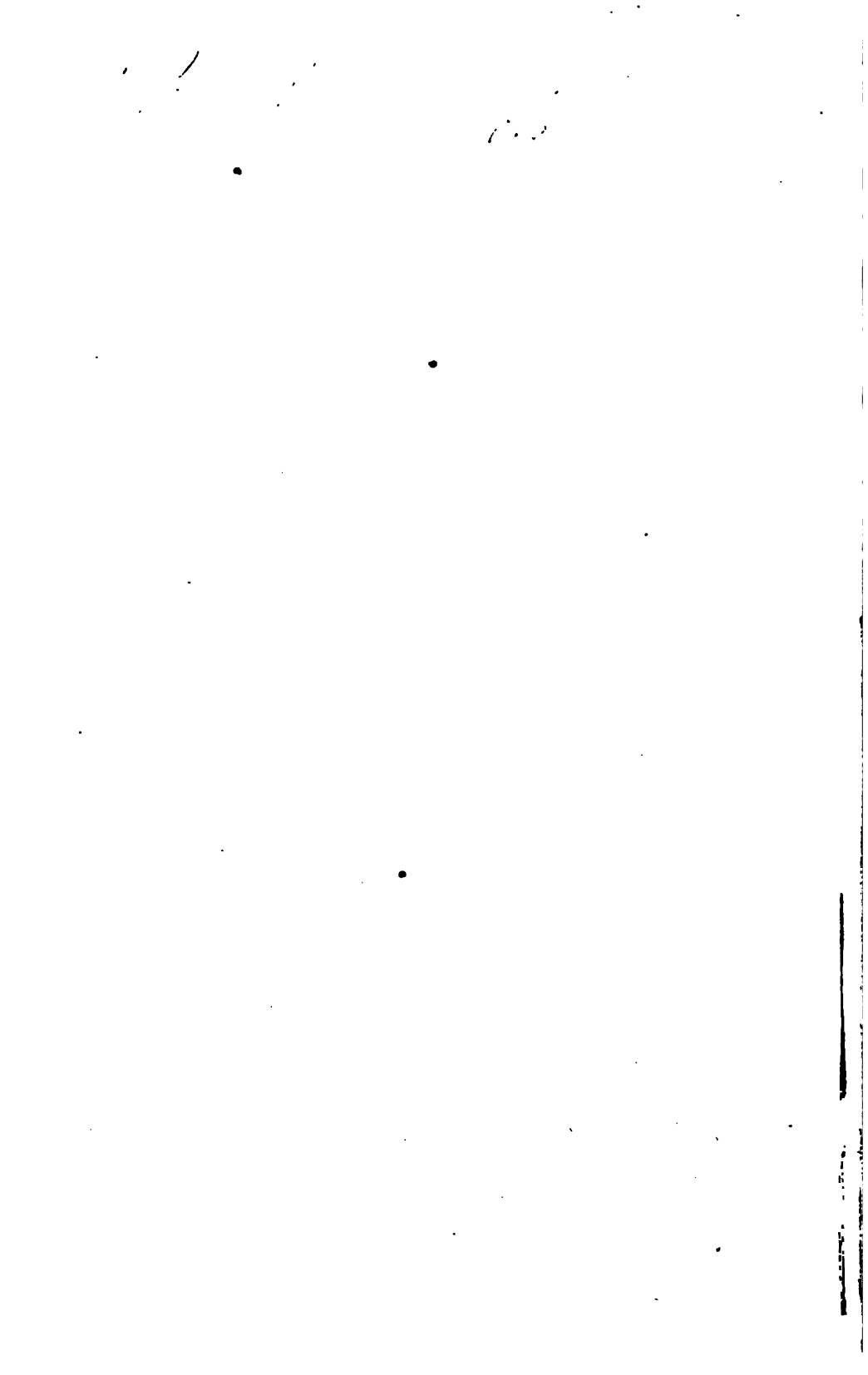
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